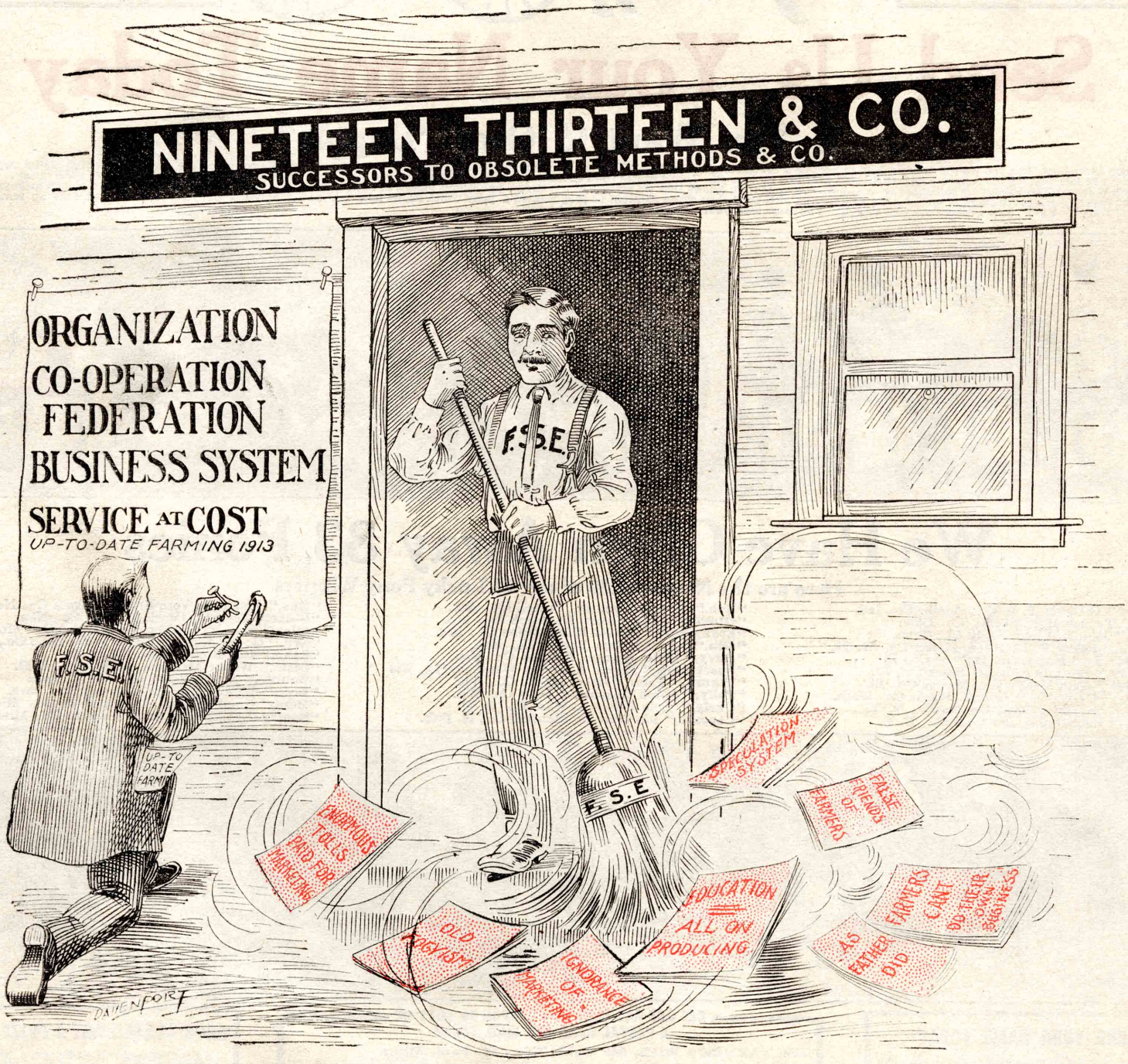
It will Pay to Read Every Article in this Paper

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

JANUARY 1st, 1913

Out With Old Market Methods, Up With the New



Do you reap with a sickle, or thresh with a flail?
No! You're more up-to-date; if you did you would fail.
Then why should old MARKETING METHODS prevail?

There is No Other Paper Like This in the World

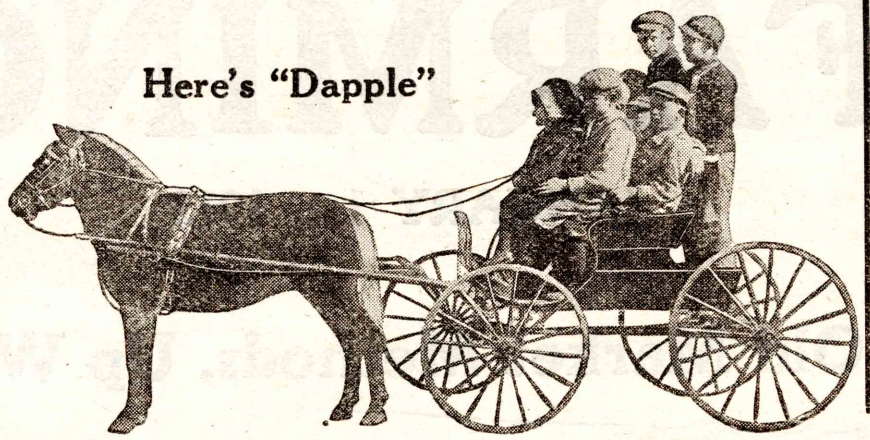
THIS PONY FREE!

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY. WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT, JUST AS IT LOOKS IN THIS PICTURE.

"DAPPLE"

"Dapple" is a beautiful three-year-old dappled-chestnut Shetland Pony 42 inches high, with Silver Main and Tail. He weighs about 300 pounds and is pretty nearly worth his weight in gold. Of the 83 Shetland Ponies we have given away to boys and girls we believe "Dapple" is the prettiest. In fact you very seldom can get a pony of this color. You may have seen lots of ponies in Circus Parades, but you never saw one prettier than this pony "Dapple" that we are going to give to you or some other boy or girl. We selected him out of 100 ponies at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, Washington, Ill., and you'd be the happiest child alive if "Dapple" were yours. Hitched up to his nobby pony wagon he will haul you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in, just about as fast as you want to go. And when you are not riding or driving him he will play with you and you can teach him to come when you whistle, and lots of cute tricks. Didn't you ever notice what good times children have who own ponies and how pretty these cute little fellows look when trotting up the road? Everybody runs to the door and stops to look at a Shetland Pony going by. Can you think of anything you would like to own better than "Dapple?" Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address at once.

Here's "Dapple"



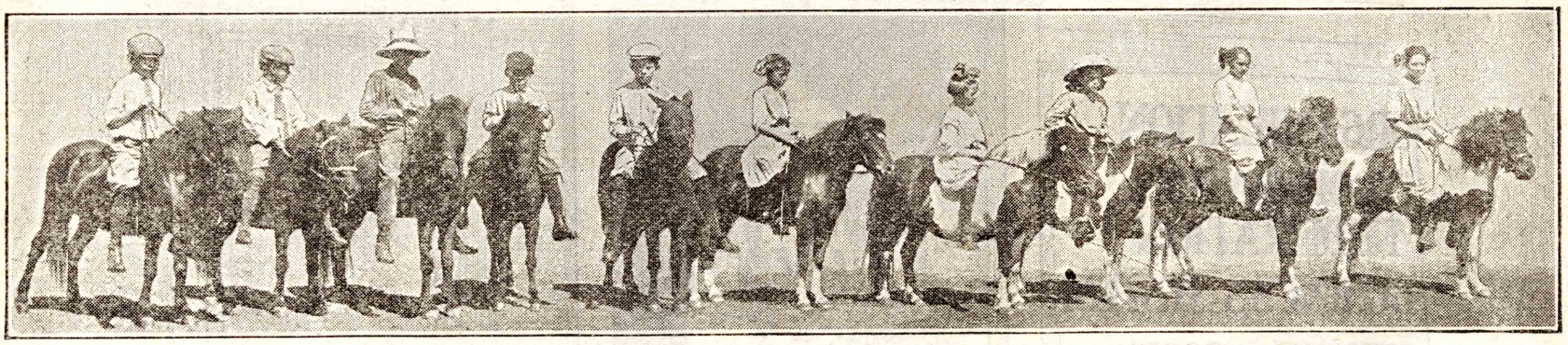
THE OUTFIT

And best of all we send free with "Dapple" the complete Pony Outfit just as you see it in the picture. Besides the Pony, the Pony Buggy and the Harness shown we send a Saddle and Bridle, which would make you the most complete outfit that money could buy. You could ride horse-back or take all your boy or girl friends driving everywhere. The pony wagon is just the most comfortable riding and easiest pulling we could buy for our purpose. We have given away so many that we know exactly what kind most boys and girls like. The handsome nickel trimmed harness looks just fine on "Dapple" and the riding bridle is imported and the saddle which we also send we had made to order for "Dapple." No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbier or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free and all freight and express charges paid. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you this one, send your name and address to us right now so it will be sure to get to us quickly.

Send Us Your Name Today

If You Want to Own 'Dapple"

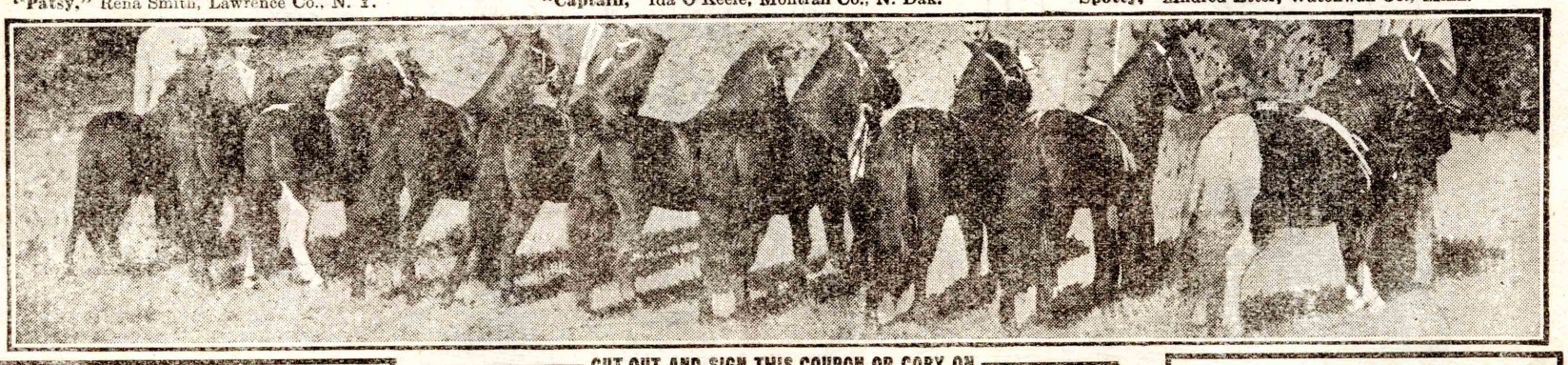
As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to become a contestant for "Dapple." Don't let anybody persuade you that you cannot win this pony because our plan of giving ponies away is different from others. The fact that we have given ponies to 83 boys and girls all over the United States from the State of New York to the State of Washington already is proof that we give them away. We publish The Farmer's Wife and The Farmer. The banker or postmaster in your town knows that we are one of the largest publishing houses in the United States so we can well afford to give ponies to boys and girls to advertise our papers. We never heard of one of these 83 boys and girls until they wrote and told us they wanted a pony which shows how fair and square our pony contests are and that no matter where the winner lives "Dapple" will be sent without any cost to you. You must send your name and address right away.



We Have Given Away 83 Ponies

Here are the Names of 30 of our 83 Lucky Pony Winners

"**Roine,**" Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., Ind.
"**Bob,**" Twylah Hart, Shelby Co., Ohio.
"**Jean,**" John H. Elrod, Smith Co., Tenn.
"**Chum,**" Bozzie F. Thornton, Mercer Co., W. Va.
"**Sport,**" Fred Hagerman, DuPage Co., Ill.
"**Beauty,**" Bertram Eldridge, Stark Co., Ill.
"**Midget,**" John McCartney, Massac Co., Ill.
"**Scotty,**" Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., Wash.
"**Joe,**" Harold R. Palmer, Oswego Co., N. Y.
"**Patsy,**" Rena Smith, Lawrence Co., N. Y.
"**Bob,**" John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., Ark.
"**Ginger,**" Chas. Foster, Randolph Co., Mo.
"**Evangeline,**" Gladys Houx, Saline Co., Mo.
"**Jim,**" Joey Edwards, Barton Co., Kan.
"**Jerry,**" Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kan.
"**Sportsman,**" Harold A. Pierce, Waushera Co., Wis
"**Tramp,**" Keith Walker, Juneau Co., Wis.
"**Polly,**" Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wis.
"**Curly,**" Viola Peterson, Ward Co., N. D.
"**Captain,**" Ida O'Keefe, Montrail Co., N. Dak.
"**Gus,**" Frank and Vera Brown, Dakota Co., Neb.
"**Bingo,**" Jeanette Lansing, Dixon Co., Neb.
"**Pilot,**" Fred Richardson, Broadwater Co., Mont.
"**Ned,**" G. and Ruby Kobelin, Yellowstone Co., Mont.
"**Babe,**" Roy Brown, Cook Co., S. D.
"**Dixie,**" Walter McLaren, Moody Co., S. D.
"**Bonnie,**" Amyle Kafer, Carroll Co., Iowa
"**Bess,**" Wilfred Dearchs, Kossuth Co., Iowa.
"**Hero,**" Gund Eckland, Lac qui Parle Co., Minn.
"**Spotty,**" Mildred Etter, Watonwan Co., Minn.



SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send the coupon opposite filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Dapple" is something that any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do, and any child who becomes a contestant will win a fine prize, even if he fails to win "Dapple" which is the best prize of all.

CUT OUT AND SIGN THIS COUPON OR COPY ON A POSTAL CARD AND MAIL TODAY

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me Certificate of Entry, and pictures of "Dapple" and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own "Dapple."

Name.....R. F. D.....

P. O.....State.....

This Coupon is good for 1000 votes for "Dapple."

EACH CONTESTANT A PRIZE WINNER

All contestants will surely get a prize of their own choosing from a list which we will send them. Besides the Pony Outfit and Twenty-five Grand Prizes we shall offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Outfits, Gold Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Hand Bags, Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and dozens of other desirable prizes. If you become an enrolled contestant in this Pony Contest you can't lose. But don't let anyone persuade you that you can't win "Dapple" because you have the same chance as any other child.

Be sure to address postcard or envelope **THE FARMER'S WIFE** 549 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John P. Steile Associate Editor

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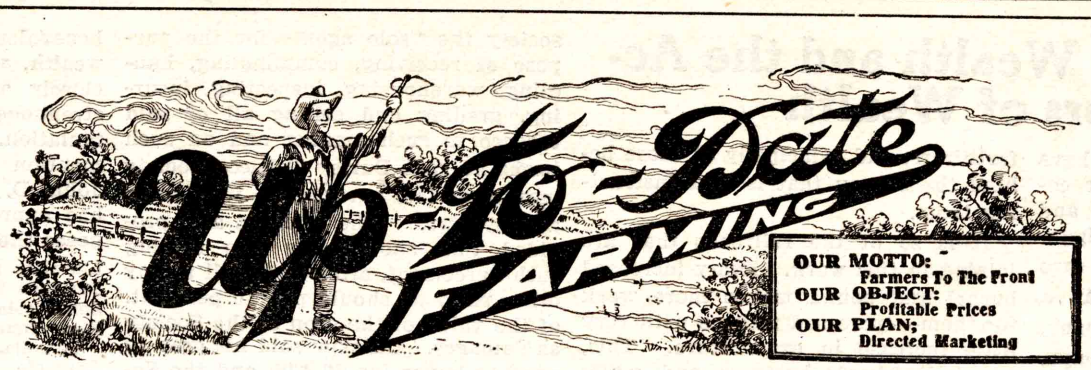

Jan. 13

If this is the latest date in your address, on the first page, or on the wrapper, it means that your subscription expires this month, January, 1913, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms to left on this page.

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The Farm-Mortgage-Bond Scheme

ON THE 20th of last November, H. C. Price, dean of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, went to Hutchinson, Kas., to address the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Conference in favor of the farm-mortgage-bond scheme the money power seems so determined to fasten upon the farming people of this country. The heads of agricultural institutions are thought to be great farmers, but they are not. Let us give them full credit for their sincerity of purpose, and for the great good they do in stimulating agricultural study and investigation, even in impressing the agricultural world with the importance of better farming; yes, and in directing the farm boys and girls in the paths of progressive agriculture along the lines of scientific research and application. But their knowledge is acquired from books and is largely theoretic. In matters of agricultural finance they get their information entirely from reports and statistics that are confessedly misleading and sometimes actually contradictory. Designing parties high up in finance, therefore, find it an easy matter to use these distinguished educational gentlemen, not corruptly, we are sure, but by means of misleading stitistics.

For instance, Dean Price, of the Ohio University, accepts the farm indebtedness of the country to total six billion dollars, and, like others who favor this measure, he assumes that the farmers need to borrow this sum annually to enable them to make their crops. But even with that entirely unwarranted assumption, his best figures promise no more than a saving by this scheme of $20 to the farm. If all this is true, as Dean Price argues it, could it possibly justify the placing of American homes and farms in bulk and in groups in the ultimate absolute control of the money power?

To show more clearly the purpose of this scheme as seen by its supposedly incorruptible advocates, we quote from the Ohio dean's address to the Kansas farmers:

The lack of capital is responsible for much of the poor farming, poor live stock and poor equipment found on American farms at the present time. Modern methods of improved agriculture mean more capital. The high price of farm lands calls for more intensive methods but this means the investment of more capital. Tile drainage, improved live stock, new buildings, silos and improved farm machinery mean more capital. The investment in the land is only the beginning of the outlay of capital necessary for the equipment and operation of a modern farm.

Private investors are not lacking to furnish all the working capital farmers can use if farm securities are made negotiable and put on the market secured by a farmers' organization of unquestioned financial standing.

That certainly does "Let the cat out of the bag." "Private investors are not lacking to furnish all the working capital farmers can use," but the securities must be so arranged that they are "negotiable and put on the market"—the miserable stock and brokerage market that is a curse to all the business and industrial interests of the country.

Again, Dean Price declares "there is no need for state and government loans to farmers. No, of course not. That would keep the farms out of the hands of the money lenders. The money power has obtained control of all other business, but farming, independent in itself and based on real estate values and the actual creation of wealth, has so far resisted all their schemes. But this plan, if adopted, will remove every obstacle, and place the lands under the same insidious control that now controls everything else, including the government itself. It will not be openly advocated by the money lenders, but by those whom the farmers have been taught to trust, advocates who have been deceived themselves or who are corruptly deceiving the agricultural classes. Public officials, however, may take a lesson from the recent election: People learn after a time, and when they do learn they act. They may well remember the words of one greater than they: "You may deceive all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot deceive all the people all the time."

Not Supply and Demand

WE ARE glad to note that even such great publications as the Saturday Evening Post are awakening to the fact that in modern marketing supply and demand have little to do in fixing either the selling or the buying price. In the issue for November 23 the editor said: "Every few days farmers are solemnly warned against co-operating to control prices, on the ground that prices must be left to supply and demand." "The play of supply and demand," the Post continues, "has relatively little to do with fixing the price of anything." We quote further from the same editorial:

> Farmers are quite right in insisting upon the first and greatest factor—cost of production. Moreover, their co-operative plans, instead of flying in the face of the law of supply and demand, work in conformity with it. They propose to control fluctuations in price precisely by controlling the supply. Only that part of the supply that is offered on the market, or that buyers believe will soon be offered, affects price.

The distinguished writer might have gone even further, as we have often done, and shown conclusively that, no matter how great the quantity produced, only enough is allowed to reach the markets of consumption as will command the extravagant prices fixed by greed. The remedy will come only when the farmers co-operate in a sensible way to get their products directly to the demand by the shortest and cheapest route, and free from the control and handling that is purely and solely for profits. Farmers must produce a surplus if they have any money. Those who are not farmers must have that surplus if they live. These two classes do not live far apart. Why must it cost more to get it to the consumers than it costs to produce it with all the farmers' profits added?

How the Money Power Controls Business and Creates Panics

THE D. Rothschild Grain Company, with head offices in Davenport, Iowa, and elevators in Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Peoria, Sioux Falls and other cities, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. Car shortage and the tightness of the money market are given as the cause for the failure. President David Rothschild said the company had an immense amount of grain in transit this fall, and the delay in delivery and inability to get money on the grain undelivered, compelled the liquidation.

Individuals, firms or corporations that do business on borrowed capital, no matter how large or prosperous their business, are at the mercy of the furnishers of the capital. These persons or corporations may at any time take advantage of any hold up of the business, or of anything the debtors may do that is displeasing to them, and demand payment of the money loaned, with an agreement among the combined capitalists that no other money shall be advanced; then bankruptcy is inevitable. Thus a combination of the money furnishing institutions of the country could precipitate a financial panic at any time, and the business world could do nothing to prevent it. If the farmers were working on borrowed capital, as some claim they are, they would be subject to the same merciless control, and attendant disaster. If the land bond and mortgage plan now urged in financial circles, was put into effect the farmers would then indeed be in the debtor class, and they would suffer in financial panics the same as the business enterprises that work on borrowed capital. In their case under the plan proposed they would not only lose their business, but their homes also. During past panics it has always been admitted that the farmers suffer less than the business people. The prices of their stuff decline, but their homes and farms remain. Under the mortgage-bond scheme the lands and homes would go together. Note how simple a matter may bring on the crisis. The great firm mentioned above was doing a big business and had an immense quantity of stuff, but a single hold up in transportation sent them to the wall.

The Corn Crop

TOO much is said about increasing the production of corn, and such strenuous efforts are made to do so, that it is well to notice all the features of that proposition. There is no question but that the corn yield per acre can be greatly increased in this country; but the three billion bushel crop that the farmers now produce seems to fully supply the demand at reasonable prices. After the demand for any product is supplied, each addition to the supply becomes a surplus, and reduces the price of the whole crop—we mean the price to the producers, for it has been time and again demonstrated that, under present systems of marketing, neither the price paid the producers nor the increase in production has any effect on the price charged the consumers.

We therefore, contend that the first essential to successful farming is to find a greater demand and increased consumption, and a marketing system that will find and supply the demand at equitable prices. We suppose that he who makes two ears of corn grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, but he who finds a demand for the extra ear and gets it to that demand without taking all the grain and leaving only the cob, is a far greater benefactor.

127102
Feb. 18. 1929

The Makers of Wealth and the Accumlators of Wealth

IN ILLINOIS the bankers have a special association for co-operating with farmers and help them to produce bigger crops. The big trusts are doing the same thing. Less than a year ago Sears, Roebuck & Company, the big mail-order house in Chicago, gave a million dollars toward farm demonstration work to result in greater production. The International Harvester Company will put a million dollars into what it calls a service bureau in the interest of agriculture, and has employed Prof. Holden, one of the greatest farm teachers of the world, as the head of the bureau. This proposition was elaborately treated in a previous issue. The so-called American Agricultural Chemical Company, sometimes not inappropriately called the American fertilizer trust, has hired, so we are told, one of the biggest soil experts of the country, Dr. Wheeler, of the Rhode Island Agricultural College, to establish a bureau to examine the soils for the patrons of the fertilizer company and tell them the kind of fertilizers the soils most need.

All this is entirely independent of the proposition that the government and the states shall expend millions of dollars to employ experts to go into the farming communities and teach the farmers better methods of farming.

Everybody wants to help the farmers. But how? To induce and enable them to produce more stuff. And all in spite of the fact that, for a number of years, production has constantly increased until the value of last year's crop exceeds nine billion dollars in spite of falling farm prices.

But we admire what these people are doing. The farmers deserve help and they need it. But these great appropriations of money are not pure benevolences. The Illinois bankers, as well as bankers everywhere, are accumulators of wealth. That is their business. The farmers are the creators of wealth, and the more crops are grown the better their chances to accumulate wealth. The mail-order business is almost entirely with farmers, and the more farmers have to sell the more they are likely to buy. Sears, Roebuck & Company are "onto their job," and they are not a whit to blame for expecting more to come back than they give out. The International Harvester Company could not exist without the patronage of the farmers and they very reasonably conclude that the more farmers produce the more machinery will be required to take care of it, an entirely reasonable business conclusion, and what they are doing is a legitimate business action. The trade of the fertilizer company is wholly with the farmers and those who produce from the soil. The work proposed by that company will necessarily result in the increased use of fertilizers, and principally of those behind the bureau that is thus instructing them.

It is so of the railroads that are joining in this work. Every increased bushel and pound makes more work for them—increased returns with very little increase in expenditure. This, too, is legitimate business, and, while we may see the self side of it all, it is commendable.

But are these great interests working wisely for the accomplishment of their purposes? They do not wish to exchange their stuff for farm products. They sell for money, and the way farmers get money is to exchange their products for money. The amount of money they get does not depend so much upon the quantity of surplus products they have as it does upon the price they receive. These great enterprises ignore the fact that the greater the production the lower the price. Unless the demand is increased as production increases there must be glutted markets and disaster. Under the present marketing system the supply finds only a portion of the demand, and it comes to that which it reaches at profit made prices that reduces consumption. If these great enterprises would devote a portion of their appropriated millions to establishing a system that would find the demand and supply it by the most direct way, they could thus increase consumption wonderfully, and maintain equitable prices to the farmers. The farmers would then get money for their stuff, and increased production would then mean increased cash, and increased ability to do business. Why don't they establish bureaus of marketing as well as bureaus of production?

Prefers the Cartoons

"Anent a choice of cartoons or farm scenes as frontispieces for our publication, I prefer the cartoons." So wrote C. E. House, of Marion, N. C. He gave his reasons as follows:

They afford a wider range of possibility in conveying pregnant meanings to the readers. They are more in line with modern publications of the farm paper, magazine and newspaper class. To the greater number of your readers, farm scenes are more or less familiar. Cartoons with 'a moral to point, or a tale-adorn' are not. The cartoon appeals to all conditions of men while a farm scene is that and nothing more to all but the observant, artistic few. You can adapt a cartoon to any department of your publication or to any kindred or associate subject; you can start a train of thought or stifle a misdirected effort; it needs few lines and no frame; is good for a new idea almost each time you look upon it; it is a maker or breaker; is elastic, bountiful and redolent; a little of something to some and much to many men; in all around usefulness it far exceeds the mere farm scene and finally it entails the least preparation and execution from the pecuniary and mechanical point of view—and is Up-to-Date."

Farmers May Pool their Stuff for Fair Prices

ONE of the higher courts of Kentucky has decided, in a clearly defined case, that farmers may combine to secure equitable prices for their products, and in doing so they violate no law, but rather are encouraged and sustained by the law. The court goes even farther than that, and holds that, when farmers agree to so pool their products to secure a specified price, they must carry out that agreement or become responsible for any damage that may result to the Society for their not doing so.

Harry Gillaspy pooled his crop to the Burley Tobacco Society, agreeing in the obligation signed, to make the society the "sole agents for the purpose of receiving, commingling, handling, warehousing, inspecting, insuring, grading and selling all of said tobacco in such manner and on such terms as said Burley Tobacco Society may prescribe, pursuant to its charter and by-laws." The contract also provided that should any one signing such agreement, afterwards sell to any other party he should pay 20 per cent. of the value of the crop to the Society as damages. Gillaspy sold his crop to another buyer for $2,400, and the Society sued him for the 20 per cent. of that sum.

Gillaspy contended that the contract did not bind the Society to any act and was without consileration. But the Appellate Court says that the provision for 20 per cent. of the value of the crop was intended as liquidated damages, and not as a penalty; that the fact that other contracts with other growers were contemplated was a sufficient consideration, and that there is nothing against the public policy of the state in preventing growers to combine to secure a fair price for the products of their farms.

The court quotes from a Kentucky statute and from decisions of the Kentucky courts and says that the public policy of Kentucky as disclosed by its Constitution and laws are as much opposed to monopoly as Indiana, and that the laws of Kentucky promote the Burley Society and the decisions of the state support it, and it will be presumed until otherwise shown that the purpose of the Society is merely to obtain a fair price for the tobacco and not to create a monopolistic and fictitious price, but was intended as a defense against the aggression of the monopoly of the American Tobacco Company. Judgment was rendered in favor of the Society.

We treat this case thus fully to show farmers in general that they are not helpless. The courts sustain them, and they need not be victimized by combined buyers. But to thus secure their rights and fair treatment they must be organized, and they must stand by their organization.

The Proof of the Pudding

THERE are men in the United States who are immensely rich, and all such are now or have been, the chief beneficiaries of some great industrial or commercial enterprise. Some of these men are making liberal and benevolent uses of their accumulated wealth, while others are hoarding as closely as ever, and are making as strenuous efforts for continued accumulation. Of the benevolent class we mention two, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Carnegie has appropriated for benevolent purposes the following sums of money:

Libraries	$ 52,000,000
Pensions for college professors	22,000,000
Small colleges	20,000,000
Hero funds, peace funds and miscellaneous gifts	113,000,000
Carnegie corporation	125,000,000
Total	$332,000,000

The following sums stand to the credit of John D. Rockefeller:

General education fund	$ 52,000,000
Chicago University	25,000,000
Small colleges	23,000,000
Miscellaneous gifts	74,000,000
Total	$175,000,000

These donations or gifts amount to almost incredible sums of money. In the earlier days of the Republic they would have been impossible sums—no citizen possessed so much as the lowest of the above tabluated gifts. These givers began life in moderate financial circumstances. In fact they were both poor boys. They must be given credit, therefore, for pluck, enterprise, energy and industry, coupled with ability to save and accumulate. And the gifts they have made prove that they are not meanly selfish. Let all these things be said freely and to their credit.

But these vast sums of money thus so freely given away, mere drops, as we have reason to suppose, from their total accumulations, prove other things also. The proof of the pudding, as we facetiously, sometimes sarcastically say, is in the eating. Andrew Carnegie was at one time at the head of the great United States Steel Trust, and is yet, we suppose, a prime beneficiary of it. The steel trust manufactured and controlled the sale of articles the masses of the people could not do without, and that they must buy at prices fixed by the trust. John D. Rockefeller was head of the Standard Oil Company, and controlled the production and sale of a commodity that lighted every country and village home in the nation, and many homes in the towns and cities. Without that commodity the old time grease lamp, candle or darkness must have been in the homes of the masses of the people.

These vast accumulations, then, were gathered from the people. It is not a question whether the people were benefited by the commodities thus furnished. The question is, were the people required to pay too much for them. The personal accumulations are made of the profits derived from the sale of the goods, not from the sums received. That one man in only a part of a lifetime can thus accumulate enough of profits to enable him to give away $332,000,000, and another $175,000,000, is proof conclusive that these necessary commodities were sold too high. Those are exorbitant gains, and cannot be otherwise considered. That these vast sums are now given to good objects is no excuse. The amounts that can thus be spared should have been left from the beginning with the masses of the people who were compelled to contribute them in the purchase of commodities necessary to their success and comfort. And these are but two cases in an aggregate. Other vast fortunes have been accumulated in the Carnegie and Rockefeller monopolies of other commodities just as necessary to the public welfare. We need not particularize. The reading public knows of

(Continued on Page 6)

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

THE Department of Agriculture is-issued its final report for the 1912 crops on December 16. This report contained estimates of the acreage, production and value (farm values) of the important farm crops as of December 1, 1912, with comparisons with 1911 and 1910.

The crops included in the report are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, hay and tobacco. The total value (value at the farms) is placed at $3,911,499,000, and this is said to be $50,531,000 more than the value of the 1911 crops. We will not go into a thorough analysis of the report now, but expect to give it further attention. We will, however quote the farm values given for the various crops so our readers can decide for themselves whether the report is correct or not. The prices are as follows: Corn, 48.7c; winter wheat, 80.9c; spring wheat, 70.1c; oats, 31.9c; barley, 86.9c; rye, 66.3c; buckwheat, 66.1c; flaxseed, $1.15; rice, 93.5c, and potatoes, 50.5c per bushel; hay

No. 1 Spring Wheat Priced 30 Cents Under No. 2 Red Winter is Like Highway Robbery.

$11.79 a ton, and tobacco, 10.8c a pound on December 1, 1912.

The total of the nine crops measured by bushels for 1912 is 6,025,861,000 bushels, for 1911, 4,621,073,000 bushels. The hay crop of 1912 is 72,691,000 tons, for 1911, 54,916,000 tons. The tobacco crop of 1912 is given at 962,855,000 pounds, for 1911, at 905,109,000 pounds.

The seven crops for 1912 are 1,404,788,000 bushels larger than in 1911, the hay crop is 17,755,000 tons larger and the tobacco crop is 47,746,000 pounds larger. If the report is correct, then these greater yields over 1911 are valued at $50,531,000, of 3½ cents a bushel, not counting the hay and tobacco.

Refering to the government crop report Bradstreets says:

Large, in most instances record, crops or cereals, other foodstuffs and tobacco have not resulted in much greater return to the farming interests as a whole, judging from the recently published returns of the Department of Agriculture. The total aggregate yield in bushels of six cereal crops was 29.5 per cent. greater than in 1911, but the money return from the same was actually 1 per cent. less than in 1911, a year of shortened yields. The money value of twelve leading crops, cotton and sugar not included, was only 1.2 per cent. greater in 1912 than in 1911. This was owing to the greater proportionate decrease in prices, which are 8 to 40 per cent. lower.

Complaints of dry weather have reached us from several sections, particularly from the southwest. If a dry 1913 follows the wet 1912 it would be only maintaining the rule.

The visible supply of wheat made a big jump, but it gained nearly as much in the same period last year. It is still nearly ten million bushels lower than a year before, but over fifteen million bushels more than two years before. It is too much and word should be passed around in all neighborhoods, particularly in the spring wheat states, to market no more for a while. The price of winter wheat is 7 to 9 cents higher than two weeks before, spring wheat is practically unchanged. Spring wheat is selling at 30 cents a bushel less than winter wheat on the Chicago market, while a year ago it was 6 cents a bushel higher.

Notwithstanding the great crop of oats, gowers have controlled it wonderfully well, kept the visible small and actually the last two weeks it has decreased near two million bushels.

The cotton crop estimate for December is 13,820,000 bales. Last year the final estimate was 15,692,701 bales.

Potatoes have been put up another notch. The November estimate was 414,289,000 bushels and the December estimate is 420,647,000 bushels. Marketing of potatoes is still much lighter than a year ago, which means that there must be an enormous quantity of potatoes back in the country.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on December 14, 1912, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Dec. 14 1912 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
WHEAT	68,961,000	X5,695,000	X 4,229,000	— 9,693,000	X 15,248,000
CORN	3,957,000	X 484,000	X 60,000	— 1,819,000	— 498,000
OATS	13,218,000	—1,768,000	—1,821,000	—10,400,000	—10,511,000
BARLEY	5,400,000	— 669,000	— 207,000	X 689,000	X 2,456,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 43,504,000 bushels. This is only 29,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 7,966 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 6,777,000 bushels on the same date, which is 969,000 more than two weeks before and 1,726,000 bushels more than a year ago.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on December 23, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED	Dec. 23	2 wks before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.09½@1.10¼	1.00 @1.03	97
St. Louis	1.04 @1.09½	1.05 @1.08	98
Kansas City	1.01 @1.04	97½@1.00	96
Cincinnati	1.12 @1.14	1.07 @1.09	98
New York	1.08 @1.09	1.06 @1.07	96¾

Minneapolis—No. 1 hard spring, 81⅛c; No. 1 northern, 82@83½c. Two weeks before, 82½c and 80½@81⅝c respectively. A year before, $1.03⅜ and $1.03⅜ respectively.

CORN, No. 2 White			
Chicago	46 @47	46 @46½	60½
St. Louis	48½@49½	47	70
Kansas City	46½	46 @46½	63½
Cincinnati	52 @53	50 @52	66
New York	55	53½	69¼
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	35¼	34½@35	50
St. Louis	34@34½	34½@34¾	49¾
Kansas City	34½@35	34 @34½	49
Cincinnati	37 @37½	38 @39½	51
New York	39½@40		

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on December 23, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—December, 86⅝c; May, 91⅞c; July, 88⅝c. Two weeks before, 83½c; 89⅛c and 86⅛c respectively.

CORN—December, 48½c; May, 49c; July, 49¾. Two weeks before, 47½c, 47⅞c and 48¾c respectively.

OATS—December, 32⅞c; May, 33⅛c; July, 33⅜c. Two weeks before, 31½, 32⅝c and 32⅝c respectively.

ADVICE—We advise against selling grain at present prices. We believe they will be higher all around. Particularly we implore spring wheat farmers to quit marketing awhile. They certainly don't know that they are being robbed of 30 cents a bushel on every bushel of wheat they are selling, and in broad day light, too. Note the difference in prices of winter and spring wheat.

COTTON

New York, December 23.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 13.10c; middling gulf, 13.35c.

The price of cotton is 35c a cwt. higher than two weeks before. It is $3.75 a cwt. higher than a year before.

ADVICE—If cotton can be held on the farm or without expense we recommend it. We have doubts though whether it will justify storing now to wait for the minimum price, 15c.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Market, December 23

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers ..... $5.50@7.25
Range of day's quotations for steers..... 5.50@9.50
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up 8.75@9.50
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1,250 lbs... 6.50@7.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices ..... 6.25@7.50
Range of day's quotations ..... 6.50@7.60
Best heavies, 310 lbs. and up..... 7.45@7.60
Common to choice lights, 130 to 230 lbs. 7.30@7.50

The price of steers is a shade lower than two weeks before. The price of hogs is from 25c lower to $2 a cwt. higher than two weeks before. The extreme high is on low grade stock.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

December 21, 1912

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparisons.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	70	110	78
Tuesday	46	50	70
Wednesday	35	52	23
Thursday	30	30	35
Friday	40	35	40
Saturday	42	40	61
Total, 6 days	266	347	307

Market held steady today and had a more buoyant undertone at the prices. Buyers took hold freely, and colder weather led to the expectations of a stronger market.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, in bulk—2 cars at 43c, 2 cars at 45c. Wisconsin, sacked—3 cars at 45c. Minnesota Russets in sacks—2 cars at 42c.

Per. bu. bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks, Kings or Rurals, ordinary to good ..... 40@45c
Fancy Russets, possibly a shade over.
Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked ...40@45c
Minnesota, Russets, in sacks ..... 48@52c

The price is unchanged to 3c a bushel lower than two weeks before.

ADVICE—Our recommendation is to sell potatoes now.

NEW POTATOES—There are a few Bermudas on sale, not many yet. Quoted as follows:
Per barrel, No. 1 ..... $7.50@7.75
No. 2 ..... 6.75@ .

SWEET POTATOES—There is a good trade and supply is liberal. Latter fact makes it easy for buyers to provide for their needs. The demand is for choice goods. Trade is mainly in Illinois. Such as are not fine, and these are more or less faulty or not well packed, rule easy and dull.
Barrels, Illinois, fair to good ..... $2.50@3.00
A few well known brands shade over.
No. 2 ..... 1.25@1.50
Hampers, Jerseys, outside very fancy ..... 1.25@1.40
Delaware ..... 1.00@....
Illinois, choice ..... .90@1.00
Some fancy brands shade over.
Not clear skin or not straight packed ... .75@ .
No. 2 ..... .50@ .60

ADVICE—Investigate the markets, select the best and sell. We believe any good offer that makes a profit should be accepted. We do not look for much improvement in prices.

BEANS—Are ruling slow. This is nothing unusual for this season of the year. There are plenty of Pea Beans below fine quality to be had, but there are not many really fine goods due to too much rain. The other kinds of beans do not cut much figure at present. Some Red Kidney are selling, but Brown Swedish have been without demand for some time. Quotations range as below:
Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice $2.30@2.35
Prime ..... 2.15@2.25
Stock Faulty ... 1.90@2.00
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, choice..$2.35@2.50
White Kidney ..... 2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long, nominal ..... 1.50@2.00
Round ..... 1.75@ .
Limas, per 100 lbs. ... 6.50@ .

Pea beans are 25 to 30c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Red kidneys 10c a bushel higher; limas 25c higher, and other kinds unchanged.

ADVICE—We do not look for much change in price unless because of speculation. Gradual marketing is advised.

HAY—Receipts, 1,528 tons; Demand fair and choice grades firm.
Choice Timothy Hay .$19.00@20.00
No. 1 Timothy ... 17.00@18.00
No. 2 Timothy ... 13.00@14.50
No. 3 Timothy ... 10.00@12.50
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice .... 15.00@15.50
Timothy hay is 50c to $1 a ton higher than two weeks before. We advise gradual marketing, being careful to get full value.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8@8.50. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat straw, $6@6.50.
No change in prices of straw.

BROOMCORN—For good grade of corn there is a steady market, at the same time it is weak and dull for common. Plenty of the latter to be had.
Per ton, Illinois corn, no nice quality offered ..... $120.00@130.00
Oklahoma ..... 60.00@100.00

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	2,591	1,946	1,535
Tuesday	2,585	3,180	1,890
Wednesday	1,944	2,035	1,696
Thursday	1,544	1,872	1,441
Friday	1,669	2,969	1,886
Saturday	1,924	1,569	1,641
Total	12,257	13,571	10,089

Receipts April 1, 1912, to Dec. 21, 1912, 2,788,444 cases
Receipts April 1, 1911, to Dec. 23, 1911, 2,431,529 cases
Receipts April 1, 1910, to Dec. 24, 1910, 2,766,276 cases

For fresh eggs the feeling was firmer and for storage eggs the market was steady.

Prices for fresh eggs cover a very wide range, depending on the quality. Many lots come with stale eggs mixed in and these are always handled to the disadvantage of the shipper. The two grades should be kept separate.

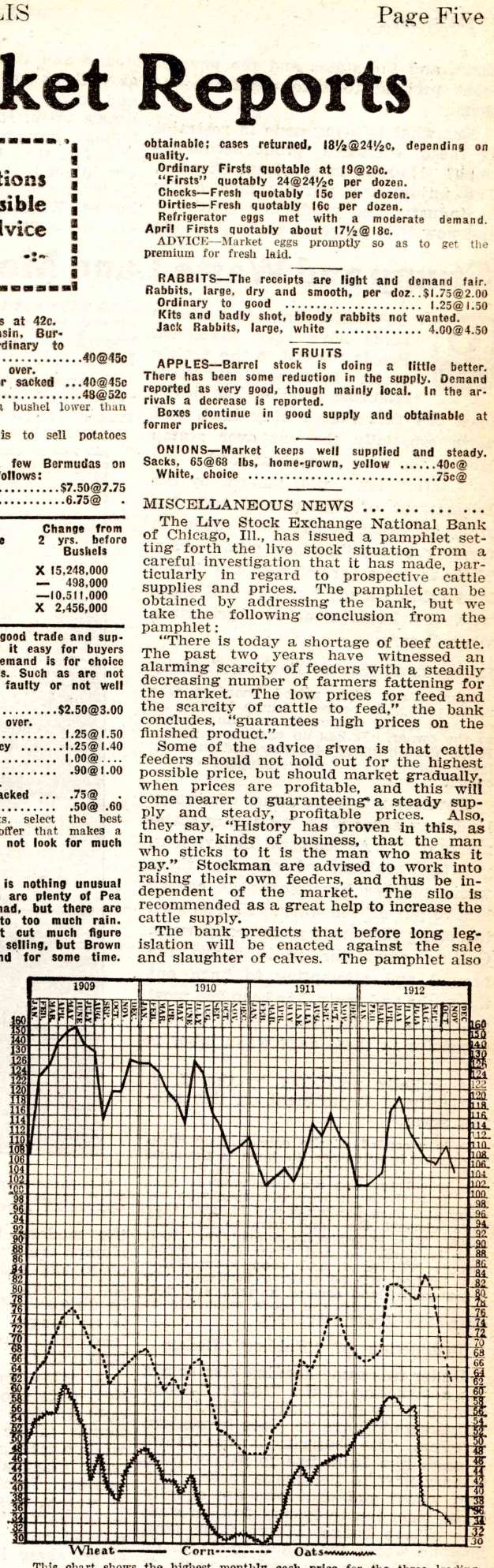
Miscellaneous lots—by this is means eggs as they arrive from the country—cover a wide range. If a lot runs largely to new laid eggs a shade more is obtainable; cases returned, 18½@24½c, depending on quality.
Ordinary Firsts quotable at 19@20c.
"Firsts" quotably 24@24½c per dozen.
Checks—Fresh quotably 15c per dozen.
Dirties—Fresh quotably 16c per dozen.
Refrigerator eggs met with a moderate demand.
April Firsts quotably about 17½@18c.
ADVICE—Market eggs promptly so as to get the premium for fresh laid.

RABBITS—The receipts are light and demand fair.
Rabbits, large, dry and smooth, per doz..$1.75@2.00
Ordinary to good ..... 1.25@1.50
Kits and badly shot, bloody rabbits not wanted.
Jack Rabbits, large, white ..... 4.00@4.50

FRUITS

APPLES—Barrel stock is doing a little better. There has been some reduction in the supply. Demand reported as very good, though mainly local. In the arrivals a decrease is reported.
Boxes continue in good supply and obtainable at former prices.

ONIONS—Market keeps well supplied and steady.
Sacks, 65@68 lbs, home-grown, yellow .....40c@
White, choice .....75c@



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to October, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for November were as follows: Wheat, 98c; corn, 46¼ cents and oats, 33 cents. This chart will be continued.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ... ...

The Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ill., has issued a pamphlet setting forth the live stock situation from a careful investigation that it has made, particularly in regard to prospective cattle supplies and prices. The pamphlet can be obtained by addressing the bank, but we take the following conclusion from the pamphlet:

"There is today a shortage of beef cattle. The past two years have witnessed an alarming scarcity of feeders with a steadily decreasing number of farmers fattening for the market. The low prices for feed and the scarcity of cattle to feed," the bank concludes, "guarantees high prices on the finished product."

Some of the advice given is that cattle feeders should not hold out for the highest possible price, but should market gradually, when prices are profitable, and this will come nearer to guaranteeing a steady supply and steady, profitable prices. Also, they say, "History has proven in this, as in other kinds of business, that the man who sticks to it is the man who maks it pay." Stockman are advised to work into raising their own feeders, and thus be independent of the market. The silo is recommended as a great help to increase the cattle supply.

The bank predicts that before long legislation will be enacted against the sale and slaughter of calves. The pamphlet also goes into the matter of increasing the fertility of the farms through feeding cattle. As a final word, the pamphlet says: "Get in the stock business. There was never a better time. Talk to your banker—he will help you start. There are no better loans than cattle loans. Don't worry about the markets—the man who loses is the speculator. Feed your stock, ship when it is ready to market—be generous to the earth which yields you her harvest and a sure and rich reward will be yours."

The Department of Agriculture has already begun to "bear" the wheat prices on the strength of the prospects of the 1913 crop. For instance, on the basis of present indications, the crop of winter wheat is estimated at 572,430,000 bushels, against 390,000,000 bushels estimated for the harvest of this year. But we must remember that there are many slips between the government's estimate and the harvest.

them, and the states and the government pretend to take cognizance of them.

But what is being done in restraint of these excessive profit accumulations? Nothing in the least effective. The unjust and unreasonable drafts on industry and production continue; and now it is proposed to fix it so the homes and lands may be drawn upon as well, as so long have been the soil and labor created necessaries of life drawn upon. It is proposed to let the farmers have back some of the money that has thus been taken from them, but to get it they must join with their their neighbors in pawning their homes. We hope the American Farmers will never do it.

Stump and Waste Land Most Valuable

ON FORMER times the stump lands have been neglected. People flocked to the prairie lands. In more recent years scientific farming has developed the fact that timber land, and more especially the cut over stump land is the richest in plant food.

"Loafer" land, well named, by the Department of Agriculture, tells the story of what might have been in farming better than any other terms. There is not a farmer with any loafer land (stump land) but who will agree with the Department of Agriculture when it says:

Stump Land Has no Earning Capacity

Stumps are high priced boarders who never pay their board. Stump land is an eye sore to the community and an expense to the owner. It has no earning capacity. It is "dead-heading" its way and the way leads only to the impoverishment of the owner.

However much the owner of stumpy land may agree with the strong statements of the Agricultural Department, yet the problem of clearing these waste patches heretofore has caused him to put off the work. He has seen too many farmers try too many ways. Cutting away the parts above the ground and attempting to burn out the grubs and roots, has been the most general way. But this plan is far too expensive in these days when labor is high.

A bulletin published by the U. S. Agricultural Department on this subject says:

It is recorded of the ostrich that when frightened it will bury it's head in the sand and imagine that it is hidden from the outside world because it's own view is shut off. It is the same way with men who cut away and burn the brush and imagine they have cleared the land because it looks clean. This is generally a mistake. Such land is untillable and from each stump, sprouts will start and soon innumerable new bushes will be making headway. In a few years land cleared in that way will be more unsightly and more expensive to clear than it was originally.

Distruction of "Robber" Hedge

Under this same heading also comes the destruction of the "robber" hedge around many grain fields. The robber hedge should have no place in modern farming. The observing farmer knows it costs him from five to fifteen rows of corn next to the hedge fence. The hay, wheat and oats crop are equally short from ten to twenty feet on each side of the hedge. Where farm land may be worth from $50 to $150, or even $200 an acre, such a waste is poor economy and no business farmer should allow it.

Losing an acre to every quarter mile of hedge, four acres of waste land to every mile is a constant yearly drain that should be allowed no longer. There is the interest on money invested, the loss in income from land which would otherwise be very productive. A conservative estimate has been made of $100 wasted each year for every mile of "robber" hedge.

The Problem Solved

The waste of yesterday need no longer continue. The American inventive genius has given us a means by which we may pull the stumps, roots and all as well as the "robber" hedge at very small expense and bring these waste lands to cultivation. We thus wipe out for all time the loss and extravagance from the high priced "boarders" who never pay their board.

A great revolution in the last few years has been made in the manufacture of land clearing machinery. With the modern type of stump pullers, stumps are pulled at the rate of from 50 to 200 a day, using only two men and a team. Hedges and bushes may be disposed of still more easily. There is no longer an excuse for the rich land with the high priced boarders laying idle.

A table worked out from actual field tests shows that a machine with only 50 feet of cable will pull one-fourth of an acre without moving, while a machine with 200 feet of cable pulls practically three acres at one setting. To a busy farmer whose time is money, this is an item of no small consequence. When three acres can be cleared with one setting of the machine, there is waste of neither time nor energy.

The "loafer land" is being cleared today at a minimum cost with modern machinery.

The ease and practicability with which this work can be done with up-to-date machinery is shown in the illustration accompanying this article, which were made from actual photographs, kindly furnished to us by the Hercules Manufacturing Company, 760 Twenty-first street, Centerville, Iowa.

Our readers are asked to think about their own stumps and robber hedges. Apply this suggestion in this article to yourself—to your crops and pocketbook. It is a matter of business. Stumps can be pulled at odd times at comparatively small expense. Then the land will be in condition to get busy and make money for you.

RECLAIMING THE WASTE LAND
THE MODERN TYPE OF STUMP PULLER IS MADE OF STEEL, WHICH LIGHTENS THE WEIGHT WITH INCREASED STRENGTH. THIS ILLUSTRATES A TRIPLE POWER TYPE WHICH IS GENERALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE BEST AND SPEEDIEST.

Smile Awhile

Willing to Contribute

Benevolent Solicitor.—Good morning, madame; I am collecting for the Drunkards' Home.

Mrs. McGinnis.—Sure an' I'm glad of it. If ye'll come around in the mornin' airly, before he has toime to git away, ye can git me husban'.

Putting Things On

Frank.—Say, Billie, my papa is going to buy a new horse and put an addition on our stable.

Billie.—Hush up. Your papa is not in it. My papa is going to buy an automobile and put a mortgage on our farm.

Quite Like It

Little Bessie, who had just passed a blacksmith shop where a horse was being shod, rushed into the room where her mother was, and exclaimed:

"Oh, mama, I have just been to the place where the make horses!"

"What makes you think that?" asked her mother.

"Why, mama, I know it," declared the little one excitedly, "they had a horse nearly finished, and were nailing on its hind feet!"

Too Little to Not Go

The Preacher.—Well, Jimmie, my boy, do you go to church every Sunday?

Jimmie.—Yes, sir, I'm not big enough yet to stay away or go anywhere else.

Felt Encouraged

Old gentleman, passing a pool where a little boy was patiently fishing.—Well, my little man, how many fish have you caught?

Little Boy.—When I catch this 'un I'll have one.

A Plain Fact

Johnnie was badly puzzled over a problem in his lesson, and his teacher helped him solve it. "Now, Johnnie, said she, "do you believe two heads are better than one?" I do," answered Johnnie, "for if you had two heads you could get a steady job in a show and make lots of money."

Some One Had Been Careless

Teacher—Bunny, what is wrong with the sentence: "The horse and cow is in the garden?"

Bunny, after some earnest study.—I guess somebody left the gate open.

One Place or the Other

Dr. Bragg.—Mrs. Bint, I have not half as many patients as I had last year; where do you suppose they have gone?

Mrs. Bint.—The Lord only knows, but we must hope for the best.

Williams—Many people seek out politicians just because they have axes to grind.

Billiams—And in doing so they take an awful chance on losing their axes.

Mr. Dooley on New York

"Good mahrnin', Hinnessey."

"Good mahrnin," Mister Dooley. I s'pose ye've got yer Chrismus prisints all shpread out over yer parler tayble an' overflowin' into th' hall."

"Nivir a bit iv it, Hinnessey, nivir a bit iv it. All th' Chrismus prisints I wanted I didn't git. I had me ould harrt set on a dozen aigs roight frish frum th' country, an' what did I resave? A pair iv carpit shlippers with roses on th' toes an' a handkerchiff aroun' it. Hinnessey, I'll think a whole lot more iv me nose than I do now before I'll ivir use thot sinterpace f'r such base purposes."

"Do ye ivir iggspict t' rayulize yer iggspictashuns?"

"Nivir, Hinnessey, until we get co-operashun. Why, do ye know that New Yark's bill f'r wan year f'r aigs, caffee, milk, petaytees, onyuns, mate, poultry, an' cabbageses wus fahr hoondrid an' sixty-fahr millyun dollars, did ye know that, Hinnessey?"

"I nivir avin dramed iv such a thing, Mister Dooley."

"Will, sir, out iv that th' fahrmer resaved fifty-noine per sint; th' railroads foive an' a half per sint; an' th' cost iv sellin' an' profits an th' prodoocts wus wan hoonderd an' sixty fahr millyun dollars, or thoirty-foive an' wan half per sint. It's a disgrace, I till ye, Hinnessey, a disgrace to th' city iv New York."

"Will, what are they to do about it?"

"Inaugurate a scientific systim iv marketin' an' ye'll find New York City savin' at laste sixty millyun dollars iv'ry year. That's wanfifth iv the total amount th' projucer resaves f'r his products. Twilve per sint iv th' total amount th' consumer pays is paid to make up f'r pure waste in marketin' methods. If this kapes on, th' paypul iv New York will have to do loike th' sassiety wimmin done in Phillydilphia."

"What did they do there?"

"They wint into th' aig business an' sold aigs f'r twinty-fahr sints in th' winter toime. What do ye think iv that, Hinnessey?"

"That's moighty foine, sir."

"It is that, an it's done me more good than if some wan iv me friends had bought me a highly mortgaged autymobeel f'r Chrismus. Happy New Year, Hinnessey."

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Production and Marketing

WHAT'S IN A FARM NAME

EVERY good man and woman has a cherished memory of the old home where childhood's days were spent, and if that old home was on a farm that farm should have a name that will distinguish it from all other farms of the country.

Nearly every other business house, factory or firm has adopted a name and a credit is established. Every farm is worthy of a name, and every farmer can make a reputation and establish a credit for his farm and its products throught intelligent, careful study and the adoption of approved modern methods of procedure.

A well chosen name lends dignity to a place and is a sort of trademark which distinguishes it and its products; it characterizes its owner as a man of pride and stimulates all who are interested in it or its products to do and to be the best.

We believe that a well selected name will furnish an incentive for better farming; that all implements, tools, vehicles, crates and products whenever possible should have the name of the farm indelibly stamped upon them; that it should adorn every entrance to the farm and be printed upon all stationary used on the farm. We believe that the name should relate to some distinct feature of the farm, its location, topography or products.

FARM WAGES IN THIS COUNTRY

THE wages paid farmers is by no means uniform in this country. The Department of Agriculture, after an investigation, reports that the highest wage paid per month in the different divisions, board included, was as follows:

In the western group of states, $31.30; in the north central division, $22.22; in the north Atlantic division, $20.73; in the south Atlantic division, $14.25, the eastern gulf states, $13.10. In addition to these wages, however, where the hands work by the year, there are certain concessions and allowances made which would tend to somewhat increase the pay. Again these figures are given by the department as the wages paid in 1909, and their principal interest is in showing the difference of the wages paid in the different sections of the country. One can scarcely see the reason for that difference, though in the lower south the colored labor is no doubt the cause of the low wages paid.

FOR THE ICE SUPPLY

IT IS time to make plans for next summer's supply of ice, and the preparations need not be elaborate. Where the ice is taken from a body of pure water it may be used in summer drinks, but the supply need not be from a pure water supply to be useful for purposes of refrigeration. While sawdust is preferable for a packing material, fine chopped straw or hay or chaff from the haymow will answer the purpose very well. The building chosen for the icehouse should be so situated that it can be drained easily. In packing the ice a space of eighteen inches or two feet should be left between the body of ice cakes and the sides of the building, and this space should be filled with packing material. Spaces of a width of about an inch should be left between the cakes as they are tiered up. When all the ice is in place the sawdust or other covering should be spread over it so as to cover it completely. The space in the house above the ice should be kept well ventilated.

Thoughts for Everybody

A man is never a failure until he himself learns that he is.

Opportunities are like fish; we let the biggest ones get away from us.

It is as necessary for the farm hired man to be a reader as it is for his employer to be. See to it that he has Up-to-Date Farming.

The man that does things is the one that gets ahead, rather than the one that plans things. The one that does both leaves everybody behind.

The manure in the barn is bad for the stock, and that outside is terribly in the way. Don't you know what to do with it? Take the time, and charge the labor to the fields.

Three generals should be found in every neighborhood and on every farm: General Peace, General Plenty and General Prosperity.

What's the matter with the United States? A government report admits that 73,209 American farmers settled in the western provinces of Canada during the first five months of this year, and that they transferred in cash and property $110,000,000 of wealth from this country to the British possessions.

"Doctor," said the farmer, as he drove through town in his buggy with his best horse hitched to it, "if you should be out my way today, I wish you'd stop and see my wife." "What are her symptoms?" replied the farmer. "This morning after she had milked the cows, fed the pigs, got breakfast for the hands, done up the work, got the children ready for school, and did a few chores around the house, she complained of feeling tired. I guess her blood is out of order, and she'd better have some medicine."

The Frenchman who did not understand English, said he did not know how he could sow clover for his sow.

Are the feed boxes and mangers leaky? If so, your pocketbook is also.

The man who says he never makes a mistake is a do-nothing or a li— one who does not always tell the truth.

There is nothing better to use under carpets than old newspapers. The ink on them repels moths.

A piece of flannel dampened with spirits of camphor is good to use in removing stains from mirrors or window glass.

Don't let the fence wires become slackened, whether barb or woven. Such fences are inefficient, and indicate slack farming.

If the exception is better than the rule, make the exception the rule.

Gold can buy nearly anything but happiness, and that is what people want most.

The road to bankruptcy has signs all along it—buildings unpainted, fences and gates broken, and machinery left out in the weather.

Be sure that each day's work is done so well that it will not have to be done over again tomorrow or next week.

There are two classes of people—those who go ahead and do things, and those who sit still and cuss because the things were not done some other way.

Protect the sheep from cold rains and other storms. When the farmer gets wet, he takes off his wet coat and puts on a dry one. The sheep can't do that.

The sheep market is likely to advance. Cheaper mutton will be used in place of high priced beef. It is better and more wholesome meat than beef.

The person that knows too much to learn any more is a finished product.

If you want good neighbors, be one yourself.

If you get a backset, jump forward.

Those who get in the habit of making complaints never lack material.

Mules and men's ears differ, and so do their habits. Mules kick to get things out of their way: men kick because they get in the habit of it.

When a person too freely relieves his mind he is very apt to burden that of some one else.

A fellow may overlook you, but never mind; you can see through him.

The Reo Echo for December will be interesting to farmers. There are several articles about long trips in automobiles. The reliability of the motor car is firmly established. For farm business and pleasure use it is used by tens of thousands of farmers. Send for a free copy of the 48-page Reo Echo to R. M. Owen & Co., Lansing, Mich.

PUZZLE

Name the ten Advertisers Represented below:

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest

EXPLANATION

We reproduce above portions of ten advertisements in this issue. For instance, the first one is from the advertisement of Crofts and Reed. The others you are to find.

CONDITIONS

In addition to the solution of this puzzle we are going to ask that each contestant write a special letter giving his or her ideas for a puzzle for out February issue. The puzzle must be based upon or contain some reference to our advertising columns, such as those that have been appearing. Now get busy, you puzzle solvers, and tell us of a good puzzle for the next number.

In case of a tie, prizes will be awarded to the ones giving the best ideas.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before January 15.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions above must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00
Second prize 2.00
Third prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 10 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

ANSWERS TO DECEMBER 1ST PUZ ZLE

Northwestern School of Taxidermy
E. W. Biggs and Company
P. A. Starck Piano Company
Appleton Manufacturing Company
Sunshine Safety Lamp Company
Hercules Manufacturing Company.
National Co-Operative Realty Company
Bickmore Gall Cure Company

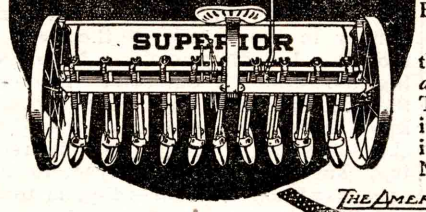
PRIZE WINNERS

First Prize, $3.—Mr. W. F. Allman, Carrollton, Ohio.
Second Prize, $2.—Wayne Remley, Oranger, Ind.
Third Prize, $1.—Clara D. Trouter, Ionia, Ia.
Honorable Mention.—D. L. Keen, Kempton, Ind.; Myrtle Shuck, Summum, Ill.; John W. Houser, Desloge, Mo.; E. Cohen, 8 Grant St., Middleton, N. Y.; Susie Niles, Arkdale, Wis., R. 1, Box 25; R. H. Anthony, Mansfield, La., R. 3, Box 58; W. J. Filbin, Hydro, Okla.; Ella Shields, Chatham, Va., R. 1, Box 35; Mrs. Stella Mahtey, Merrillan, Wis.; Nick Van Zandbergen, Orange City, Ia., R. 1.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of January 1 Puzzle announced February 1 **Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Jan. 15**

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS



WARRANTY—Castings replaced FREE ANY TIME *—one year or 20 years—if shown to be defective.* Disc Bearings Warranted for **LIFE OF DRILL**; replaced **FREE** if they ever wear out. Every Drill guaranteed to be and do *all* we claim.

Superior Drills are made in all sizes and styles in plain and Fertilizer—Disc, Hoe and Shoe.

No seed too large; none too small for the Superior Double Force Feed. *Be sure and send for the Superior Catalogue.* Tells just what you want to know. Read it. Then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the **SUPERIOR**—"The Name Tells a True Story."

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO. INCORPORATED
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO U. S. A.

Factory Prices for the Asking— on Genuine Witte Engines

FREE Engine Book

THE genuine Witte—conceded the best farm engine in America—now offered at actual wholesale prices. Yes, this is the engine that has lead the gasoline engine field for 25 years. Dealers have been getting the highest prices for the Witte. *Now* you can get one at actual factory price—what the dealer paid—and have the finest engine in your county.

Our Gas Well Saves You Many Dollars More

We do more than give you ordinary factory prices. We are the *only* manufacturers who have our own gas well. Power, testing, forge, foundry and heating fuels cost us nothing. *You* get the benefits. But you couldn't afford to own any other engine even if the Witte cost twice as much—because an average of 1 cent for every horse-power per hour *cuts gasoline bills in half*—pays for your engine in no time.

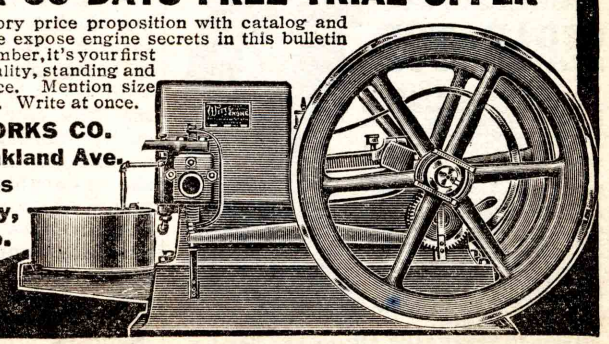
Every part *guaranteed* 5 years—*full rated horse power on minimum gasoline* guaranteed too. Built in all sizes from 1½ to 40 h. p., every one *tested to 10% overload.*

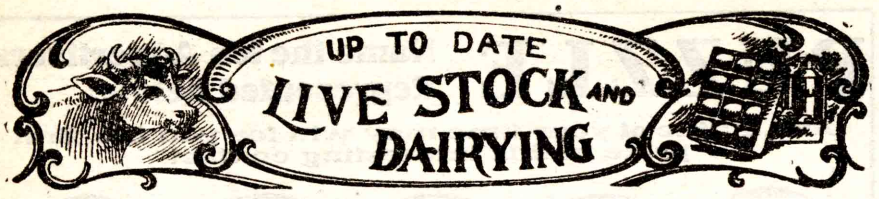
WRITE FOR 60 DAYS FREE TRIAL OFFER

and complete, direct, factory price proposition with catalog and special offer bulletin. We expose engine secrets in this bulletin that will startle you. Remember, it's your first chance at an engine of quality, standing and reputation at a small price. Mention size needed or work to be done. Write at once.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1972 Oakland Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

Every Part Guaranteed 5 Years





INFLUENCE OF THE PURE BRED SIRE

AN EASTERN paper says that calves from poor milkers should not be raised. Of course the paper speaks of heifer calves. Now, that depends altogether whether you have a strong, prepotent sire behind that heifer or not. Such a sire will often produce heavy milkers from low producing mothers. We have had the experience of repeated instances of this kind. The cow, Sarah of Jefferson, though a pure bred Guernsey, could not be made to produce over 225 pounds of butter a year. She was bred to the prepotent sire Espanore II. and produced the heifer Bernhardt, that

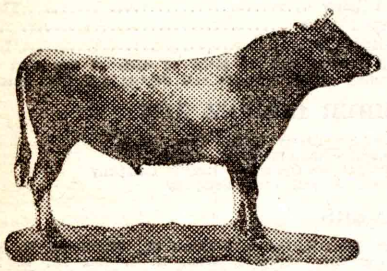


Photo by Connecticut Agricultural college.

This fine Jersey bull shown is at the head of the Connecticut Agricultural College Jersey herd. The Jersey cow has for generations been bred for a milk extremely rich in fat rather than quantity. She will produce a hundred pounds of butter from less milk than any other breed, with the possible exception of the Guernsey. The Jersey is also the most tenacious in milk. Although she is the smallest of the recognized dairy breeds, she will assimilate more feed for her weight than any other cow and return a profit for it.

yielded 401 pounds butter fat in her first milking period at two years of age.

This, with other facts derived from a study of eminent sires in our own herd, says the editor of another paper, where we have bred every member of it but one bull and two cows, convinces us that the great and preponderating influence in shaping the character of the coming cow is the sire. There follows then this conclusion: A poor sire, poor cows; a good sire, good cows. The dominant influence of the sire is seen very clearly in the breeding of grade herds. How often do we see this shown in the placing at the head of a mixed lot of very medium cows a pure bred bull. The resulting heifers in nine cases out of ten show the blood of the sire, and the improvement of their milking qualities over their scrub mothers also demonstrates it.

Keep right on with these heifers, breeding them and their descendants to pure bred sires in the same line, with constant weeding out of the inferior ones and in a few years you have a herd of great producers at the pail. The great difficulty in this matter is that farmers and many breeders even do not value highly enough the importance of the sire. In making a selection by purchase the overruling consideration with them is not quality first and price next, but rather the reverse. This reminds us of a remark once made to us by a very noted breeder of trotting horses, Major Campbell Brown. He said, "I have always failed in my judgment of the breeding value of a sire when I allowed the financial side of the case to step in and influence me."

DANGER OF INBREEDING

IN BUYING breeding hogs, especially herd boars that are to go in the pure bred herd, great care should be taken in the inspection of the pedigree. There is just as much danger tc the future of the herd in too close breeding as there is in having too wide an outcross. Some of the best breeds of hogs which we now know have been produced and their characteristics fixed by inbreeding, but after these characters are once fixed too close breeding is to be avoided. Inbreeding is a matter to be handled only by experts. It is very like a red-hot poker in that a man may get hold of the wrong end of it. While it is a powerful agent for the fixing of type and in the establishment of new breeds or of families within the older breeds, it is not to be handled carelessly or ignorantly.

FEED AND THE COW

THE cow, naturally a small producer of butter fat, cannot be made a large producer by any system of feeding, says a western farm paper. The cow has a certain natural ability to produce milk, and this ability cannot be made over by any system of feeding. Many cows do not have a chance to produce the quantity of milk they are capable of giving because of short rations. Before condemning the cow as being unprofitable and worthless as a milker it is advisable always to know that the cow has been given feed in such quantity and of such character as will give her a chance to show that she is capable of doing. This remark points again to the statement we have many times made that, generally speaking, our cows are not as poor as our system of feeding, which means that by the right feeding methods many cows that are now unprofitable would be profitable.

EFFECT OF DEHORNING A BULL

It is a somewhat debatable question whether dehorning a bull injures his character so that it will have any effect upon his breeding powers. Some observers and careful breeders rather favor the opinion that dehorning a bull takes away from him certain traits or at least modifies them to such an extent that his breeding powers are more or less impaired. Others cannot see that dehorning has any influence upon the breeding powers of a bull. The operation is in no wise dangerous, especially if done after the fly season.

SILAGE FOR BEEF PRODUCTION

FOR years silage has been known to be an economical feed in the production of meat. Not until the past few years, however, has silage fed beef been recognized as superior to that produced by methods of feeding in which silage has not been employed. In the packing centers of this country silage fed beef now commands a premium. This is an added argument for the silo. That little touch of refinement in the preparation of any food commodity which makes it sought by the consumer is a thing which the food producer can well afford to give. It requires about so much in cents to produce a pound of beef. If in the feeding that pound can be made just a little better than the average pound the added value is an added profit which usually costs little.

Fence Bargains

We are just in receipt of a letter from James Brown, president of the Brown Fence & Wire Co., in which Mr. Brown invites every one of our readers to write for his new 1913 catalog. If you need fencing of any kind, for any purpose, it will pay you to write to Mr. Brown at once. Brown fence is sold direct from factory, all freight prepaid wherever you live, and the prices are exceedingly low. Brown's catalog tells all the facts. Write a postal now—address Dept. 70, Brown Fence & Wire Co., Cleveland, O., and mail at once.

Rations for Fattening Steers

Shelled corn, 21 pounds; cottonseed meal, 2 pounds; clover hay, 4 pounds, and corn silage, 15 pounds.

Corn, 22 pounds; alfalfa hay, 5 pounds, and corn stover, 5 pounds.

Corn, 14 pounds; alfalfa hay, 10 pounds, and corn stover, 7 pounds.

Ear corn, 20 pounds; gluten or oil meal, 3 pounds and clover hay 8 pounds.

Ear corn, 13 pounds; oil meal, 2 pounds; shocked corn, 15 pounds, and clover hay, 7 pounds.

Corn, 15 pounds; cottonseed meal, 3 pounds, and mixed hay, 10 pounds.

Alfalfa hay, 9 pounds, and corn, 18 pounds.

Corn silage, 24 pounds; mixed hay, 5 pounds; shelled corn, 15 pounds, and cottonseed meal, 2 pounds.

Corn silage, 30 pounds; shelled corn, 16 pounds, and cottonseed meal, 3 pounds.—American Agriculturist.

A Valuable Book for Cow Owners

The De Laval Dairy Hand Book, now ready for distribution, is one of the most valuable small books for the dairyman we have even seen. It is filled with good, practical matter from cover to cover, and its subject matter was prepared by men of highest authority.

It contains a number of condensed discussions on subjects of every-day value to dairy farmers, including "Dairying for Profit," by Prof. John Michels; "Maintaining Soil Fertility on the Dairy Farm," by Prof. Elmer O. Fippin, of Cornell University; "Proper Dairy Feeding and Balanced Rations," by Prof. Hugh Van Pelt, of Iowa; "Alfalfa, the Wonderful," by Hon. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas; "Legumes for the Dairy," by Prof. C. W. Burkett; "The Silo and Silage," by Prof. C. S. Plumb, of the Ohio University; "Diseases of the Dairy Cow and Their Proper Treatments," by Dr. A. S. Alexander, of University of Wisconsin.

Other articles cover dairy cow judging, farm butter making, history of dairy breeds, stable ventilation, and other matter. The whole booklet is a valuable collection of facts and figures which every dairyman ought to know. The De Laval Dairy Hand Book will be sent free to our readers who write the De Laval Company for it and mention this paper. Address the De Laval Separator Co., New York City.

Guaranteed Advertisers

Make your own Fertilizer at small cost with
Wilson's Phosphate Mills
From 1 to 40 H. P. Send for catalogue.
WILSON BROS. Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Poll Evil, Quitor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 E free.
ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Goitre, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by
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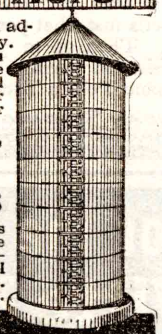
$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time. Taught in simplest English. Diploma granted. Graduates assisted in getting locations or positions. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
The London Veterinary Correspondence School
London, Ontario, Canada

Your Silo Book Is Here

Send us your name and address at once for your copy. Learn about the silo door you can open and close with one arm. Most convenient, and safest. Lets you keep silo door closed airtight protecting your silage all year around.



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Your choice of two famous makes. Hinge door has safe ladder—all steel door frame—strong anchor base—Billet steel hoops—dozens of big features. Catalog tells all. Write today.
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THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

All that Darlings's Digester Tankage has done for others in increasing Hog Profits — it will do for you.
By mixing it into your hog feed—you can positively increase the weight of your hogs from 30 to 40 pounds and add to your profits accordingly.
Darling's Digester Tankage
contains all the elements of scientific hog feed—is rich in protein, better than milk or oil meal, and, results considered, actually costs less than any other feed obtainable.
If you want bigger profits in hogs—
This free booklet on Hog Feeding tells how to get them.
gives you facts and figures which you as a hog raiser ought to know about. It tells how and why Darling's Digester Tankage has won the endorsement of experts and State Experiment stations. Write today. Get the facts and you'll make more money on hogs this year than you ever made. Tell us to mail you a copy of this helpful booklet today.
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HOG CENTS

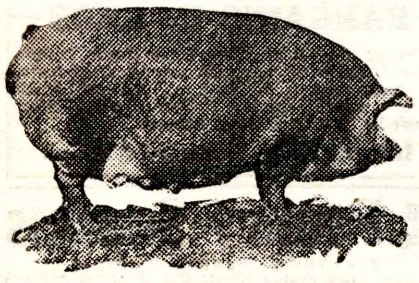
FREE—FARM ACCOUNT BOOK
KNOW HOW MUCH YOU MAKE THIS YEAR
No one shall pay a cent for Bickmore's Farm Account Book. Mr. Farmer, simply send us your name and address. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages; for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. Its quality is in keeping with
BICKMORE'S GALL CURE
A soothing, healing salve, the old-time reliable horse remedy. Horses are now too valuable and too high priced to take chances of losing their services. Get full value out of yours. Bickmore's Gall Cure heals and cures Harness and Saddle Galls, Rope Burn, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. Keeps them sound and in condition for work. You don't have to lay the horse off. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures while the horse works. Great thing for sore teats in cows. Look out for substitutes and cheap imitations. Be sure to ask for Bickmore's Gall Cure at the store. The work-horse trade mark on every box. Farm Account Book is ready. Send today.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO. Box 94 Old Town, Maine

BEDDING FOR SWINE

HOGS of all ages and size require comfortable sleeping places to realize for their owners the full benefit of food consumed, writes a New York farmer. This applies more especially to their accommodations from fall until spring. Stock of all kinds are more sensitive to cold winds and wet surroundings than many persons realize. Make them comfortable, so they will not pile up one on top of another for warmth. This is unhealthy. The under one gets sweaty and coming in contact with the cool air will develop pneumonia, which is as fatal as any disease ever found in a herd of young pigs.

Zero weather does not hurt swine, provided other conditions are favorable. Have all the openings or ventilators so arranged that the circulation of air is from the inside, outward. Have no draft of air inward. This would create cold and dampness in a room. On a cold morning, when you see particles of frost adhering to the side walls and ceiling, you may be sure it is caused by impure air or steam rising from the pigs and therefore the pen is not properly ventilated. It is unhealthy for man or beast to stay in such atmosphere. Make openings on one side or one end of the room, but



Mc's Dream, the Duroc-Jersey sow herewith shown, won grand championships at the Wisconsin state fair and Illinois state fair of 1912. She won the senior championship at the international livestock show, Chicago, last year. This sow was farrowed March 15, 1907, and has produced seven litters of pigs, never less than nine and up to eleven. These pigs sold for more than $7,000. Her ancestors were winners at the world's fairs at Chicago and St. Louis, and her progeny have been state fair winners. She is considered one of the greatest sows of her breed from every viewpoint. Mc's Dream is owned by H. E. Browning, Hereman, Ill.

not opposite each other, and put in muslin windows of large capacity. This is an excellent way to dry and warm a room.

Shredded cornstalks make good bedding, and hogs will eat much of it. Cornstalks are the hardest and most disagreeable of all beds to clean. Oat and buckwheat straw are both undesirable. They lack wearing qualities. Both will sweat and become damp quickly, causing scurf, cracked skin and continued itching. Dry leaves make a good bed of short duration, but soon break into fragments, creating a dust. Baled shavings and sawdust both make desirable bedding for mild weather. They absorb moisture and impart a healthy odor, but are too cold and uncomfortable for winter use. We consider rye and wheat straw the best of all materials to use. This produces comfortable beds at all seasons. When given in sufficient quantities for the pigs to burrow into during cold weather they will be dry and healthy. It is important that all beds, no matter what material they are made of, be changed promptly when damp.

One of the most handy tools a farmer can have is an efficient Tool Grinder. Such a machine is made by Luther Grinder Co., 99 Stroh Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. It will be sent on trial and will soon pay for itself. Write for their free book explaining how tools can be sharpened on the farm with artificial diamonds.

THE "CREAMERY PROMOTER"

REPORTS from the dairy commissioners of Kentucky, Tennessee and some other southern states seem to indicate that within the past two or three years dozens of co-operative creameries have been built under the influence of the professional "creamery promoter" in localities where the conditions did not warrant the establishment of such a plant. These promoted concerns cost the stockholders all the way from $4,500 to $6,000 and in most cases were later sold at auction for one-third of the original cost. The promoter, who was looking out for No. 1 chiefly, got a rakeoff of $2,000 from each one of the creameries built. The experience with the above class of southern creameries should not be construed as an argument against establishing creameries in new territory, but it ought to serve as a most emphatic warning for farmers who are interested in establishing the dairy business to give the professional creamery promoter a wide berth. He is not in business for his health, and his victims are always painfully aware of this fact before they get free from his hook. If the responsible farmers of any locality make up their minds that they really want to start a creamery the wise thing to do is to ask the state dairy department to send a representative into their midst, with whom they may confer. In addition to getting disinterested advice from him it would be well to pay the carfare and hotel bills of some thoroughly practicable and reliable man who is managing a creamery under conditions that would likely prevail in the new place. If this plan is followed out not only will creameries not be started where they ought not to be started, but if it is decided after thorough investigation that the circumstances justify starting one the plant when completed will cost less than half what it would if built under the advice and direction of a promoter.

CLEAN THE DAIRY BARN

The cows should go into winter quarters that are thoroughly clean, bright and sunny. This means that the cobwebs on the walls and ceilings must be cleaned away, a good coat of whitewash should be applied, all the broken window lights replaced and the windows made clean enough so that the sun can shine through.

The Dairyman

Whether the pure bred herd will pay or not depends very largely upon the keeper. One thing is absolutely certain—if a man will give the cows half a chance profits will be his.

The dairy farmer is in a better position to raise good calves, pigs and chickens than his neighbor who does not believe in dairying.

Don't let the cows out in the storms to stand around. It doesn't pay.

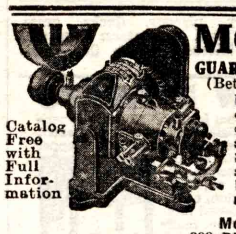
When a cow that is not in the habit of kicking puts her foot in the pail you may be sure there's a reason. Try to find out what is the trouble. Her udder may be sore.

Frequently a cow will milk to better advantage if she is given little feed during the process.

Many an apparently inferior cow could be made good with better care and feed.

The making of milk from hay by what is called the synthetic process has not been developed to the point where the person who has laid by a little savings fund would be justified in buying stock in any company purporting to manufacture the new product. Fellows who are engaged in the selling of such stock are not half so much interested in making milk out of hay as they are in getting hard cash out of blue sky and gullible suckers. Better steer shy of them.

Guaranteed Advertisers



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MOTSINGER
GUARANTEED AUTO-SPARKER
(Better than an everlasting battery.) Will generate current for ignition, and electric lights, charging storage batteries, etc. Suitable for all types and sizes of gasoline engines. **Let us tell you how to make your own electricity.**
Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
239 Rhodes Ave. Lafayette, Ind.

Write Me Tonight

A letter or postal brings the greatest money saving opportunity ever offered. I will tell you how to get the famous Detroit-American Farm Implements at factory prices. Your own time to pay, 30 days free trial, without a cent of expense to you, freight paid.

The Famous Detroit-American Tongueless Disc Harrow
The best you can buy at any price, now offered on the easiest terms in the world and at only a fraction of trust prices. A For-all-time Guarantee protects you.

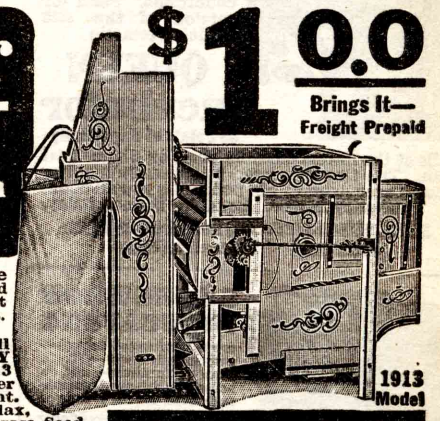
Manure Spreaders and Cultivators
at proportionate low prices and long, easy payment terms. Big catalog full of interesting, money making farm information, yours for the asking. Write me now.

Prices Smashed!
Lower even than wholesale. Direct from factories to you. Don't delay getting my big special offer.

Fred C. Andrews, Gen. Mgr.—American Harrow Co.
106 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

One Dollar
Is All It Now Costs to Have Your Seed-Grain Cleaned and Graded

Manson Campbell



1913 Model

$10.00 Brings It—Freight Prepaid

Now that farmers everywhere are cleaning and grading their Seed Grain, the question is, how to get it done *best, easiest* and cheapest. Here's my 1913 offer:

Send me one dollar and I will ship you, FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this improved 1913 model Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the $1, until next November. And by November YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST in INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have a "Chatham" to work FREE for you the rest of your life.

The CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner

Your Dollar Returned
if you want it. I don't want your dollar or want you to keep my "Chatham" unless it pleases you. If, after a 30-day test, you are not satisfied, return the machine at my expense and I will send back the dollar.

A Machine That Fits Your Farm
After 40 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on *your* farm. Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an *entirely different equipment of screens*, riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. In fact, *there are scarcely 2 states in the U. S.* to which *I send the same equipment.* Thus you get the exact and proper outfit to handle the grains and weed seed that grow on *your* farm. You *don't* have to pay for a lot of extras for which you have no use.

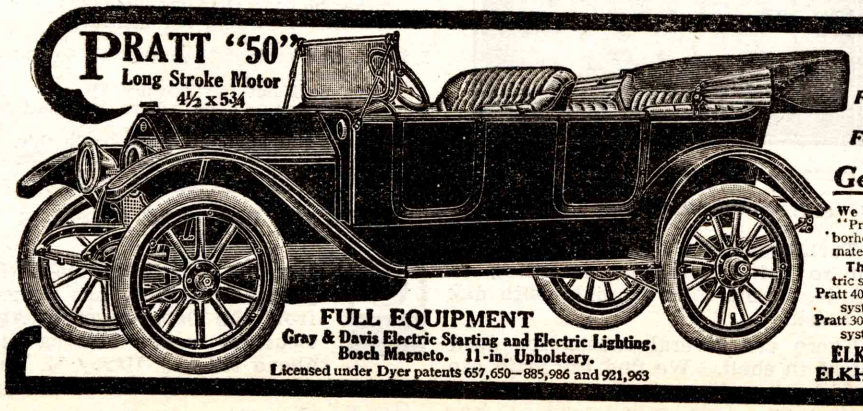
Extra Screens and Riddles Free
In case you want more or different screens, just write me and I will send them free. Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.
I also have a Free Service Department which will separate, clean and grade FREE any mixture you send in. If you've got some impurity in your grain that you cannot get rid of, don't get discouraged. Write me.

Handles all Small Grain and Grass Seed
My 1913 Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats and smut from seed wheat; any mixture from flax; buckhorn from clover; sorts corn for drop planter. Removes foul weed seed and all sunken, cracked or sickly grains. Takes out all dust, dirt and chaff. It is also a bully chaffer. Handles 60 bushels grain per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth.

Special Corn-Sorting Attachment
Last year I added a Corn-Sorting Attachment, which grades corn so that a *round* or *edge* drop planter drops the right number of grains in 98 out of every 100 hills (in repeated tests at State Agricultural Colleges). Same planters, loaded with *ungraded* corn, make only 65 out of 100 perfect hills. In two months I shipped to Iowa farmers alone 4,000 machines with Corn-Sorting Attachments. Try my Special Corn-Sorting Attachment. *It will increase your corn crop amazingly!*

Postal Brings My New Book
on Seed Selection. Every chapter is highly practical and exceedingly interesting. It shows an easy, simple way to get rid of any weed on your farm; how to separate any mixture of grains—in short, how to get perfect grain for *sowing, feeding* or *marketing*. Send postal *today* and receive by *next mail* my new Book *free*. Address Dept. 31,

MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Detroit, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn.



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Five Years—Every one successful as manufacturers of automobiles.

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Get Catalogue showing photographic view of all models, and giving you the standards by which to value any car.

We have a business proposition for you. Our goal for 1913 is a "Pratt Car" in every locality. If there isn't one in your neighborhood—if there isn't a Pratt dealer near you it will be to your material advantage to write or wire and let us know.

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Direct from factory. 18 years experience. Safe, sure, simple. Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lined. Copper hot water heating tank, self regulator, automatic ventilation, safety lamp, nursery, tested thermometer. Comes all set up, ready to start. Write for free Catalog and Poultry Book. Address

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YOUR HENS YOUR FARM YOUR MONEY

The Story of 25 Years

with Poultry and Farmers and Fanciers will help many Farmers get more eggs—better prices; make more and save more money; tells things few folks know on making money with hens. Find out about **America's Largest Line of Incubators and Brooders,** and get six poultry chapters written by Robert Essex himself—It's all in our Free Catalog—Write today. Address **Robert Essex Incubator Co., 123 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

We ship quick from St. Paul, Buffalo, Kansas City or Racine.

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Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, **$4.85.** Ordered together, **$11.50.** Freight Paid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time. Address

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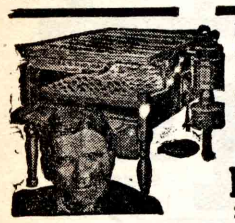

Bigger, stronger and healthier, because hatched under right conditions. Send for catalog of the 1913 model automatic

QUEEN Incubator

28 Points of Superiority

Sells at the lowest possible price on liberal trial plan. The Queen is used by successful poultry raisers everywhere. My book tells you all about it. Your copy is free. Send for it now, today.

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are a pronounced success—substantially built—like a piece of furniture—sold on honor—satisfaction guaranteed—send 10c for a copy of

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a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make $200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. Every poultry keeper needs a small reliable incubator that is safe for fancy eggs. **Good Poultry** alone, 10 cents a copy; 25c a year. Subscription free with incubator orders. Agents wanted, write today.

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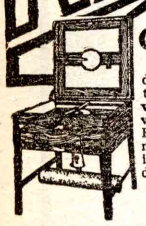
HATCHES ON A GALLON

RAYO Incubator

See whole interior thru double-double glass top. Tank holds month's supply.



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Regulator adjustable to thousandth of a degree, acts on flame; double heating system uses all the heat—**none escapes,** none **wasted**—hatches on one gallon. Automatic ventilation. Egg turning semi-automatic. Roomy nursery, thick wood case, enameled mahogany steel covering. Anyone can use it. Big hatches certain and cheap. Low direct prices. Send for Catalogue No. 11

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Freight Prepaid East of Rockies—That Far If You Live Beyond.

Book FREE

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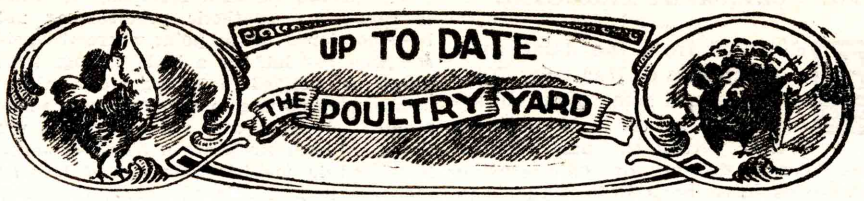
Get Johnson's Book

It tells so many facts not found in other books that you need it, no matter which others you have. Home made, home printed, plain and practical from cover to cover. Tells about the

OLD TRUSTY

Incubator—over 400,000 in use—all sold on 30 to 90 days' free trial, 10 year guarantee—*direct from factory.* Price less than $10. Write to Johnson and read his book—then select your incubator.

JOHNSON, INCUBATOR MAN, Clay Center, Neb.



INCUBATION BRIEFS

THE fellow who refuses to disinfect the incubator after each hatch may expect bacillary white diarrhea among his chicks. Incubators should be brushed and scraped, then scrubbed with creosol soap or sprayer with a 2 per cent solution of creolin. Let all vapor and odor escape before using; otherwise eggs will be affected.

If pessimistic about moisture, note that Oregon experiment station reports 100 per cent. better hatches with maximum moisture and heavier chicks. Maximum amount of moisture gave chicks weighing 1.159 ounces; dry ma-

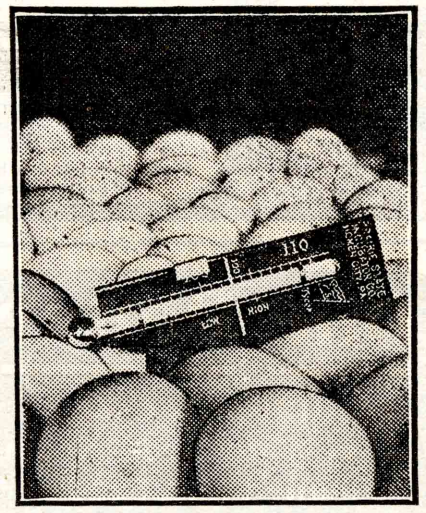


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

THE BULB ON THE EGG.

chines, chicks weighing 1.072 ounces and most dead germs and chicks in shell.

Not testing eggs means loss. Eggs may be infertile, one rot may kill all embryos or the poisoned air may weaken germs and cause chicks dead in shell of weaken hatch. A thermometer bulb resting on a rot or infertile gives a false standard for live eggs with natural heat, and thus machine run too high and spoils the hatch.

The fellow who refuses to turn and cool eggs may get a 10 per cent. hatch or none. Watch Biddy rustle and cool her eggs, exercising the embryos, heating them uniformly and giving them fresh oxygen.

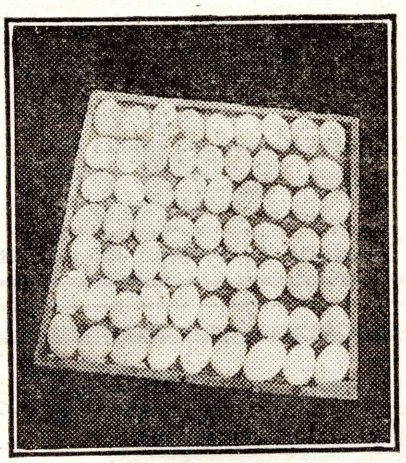


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

SIXTY-FOUR DEAD IN THE SHELL.

Turn eggs twice a day and cool from ten to thirty minutes, according to weather, from third to eighteenth day of hatch.

There are several causes for dead chicks in shell. We find the main are underheat and overheat.

Opening door when chicks are hatching and moisture rising from opening shells often causes sudden drop and kills many. Sixty-four eggs, all the fertiles in hatch (note cut) were killed by overheat in last week, when thermometer went wrong. There are others.

At the end of every hatching season there are pessimists who quit chickens, crying, "Incubators and incubator chicks are no good, and there's nothin' in chickens!" Most of these belong to that pessimistic multitude who forgot they were working out problems in flesh and blood and tried to do it with cheap, claptrap, fire trap, chicken machinery.

EGGS IN WINTER

THE main secret about getting eggs in winter is to give the hens summer conditions—warm quarters, scratching places and dust baths independent of the conditions of the weather outside, and plenty of feed and water, the former to include meat scraps or some form of meaty substances to supply the place of insects so persistently sought in the summer. To this must be added grits or limy substances that may be found outside in summer but not in snowy or frozen weather.

The winter quarters must be kept clean, and they must have all the sunshine they can get, but without the snow or biting winds. They must also have plenty of pure and fresh air, but without cold drafts.

These conditions do not mean that the hens must be kept penned up all the time. Give them all the range possible in good weather, but see that they are sheltered from snows and other cold storms. In all this we are suggesting no very serious problem to up-to-date poultry keepers, but it is the price of winter eggs.

A Bughouse Dream

One night as I lay on my pillow
I had such a terrible fright.
I dreamed I turned into a rooster
And was roosting out in the night.

The wind was freezing my comb off.
My toes were froze fast to the tree.
A skunk down below waited in the deep snow
To make chicken salad of me.

I felt the lice crawling all o'er me.
Theq crawled, they scratched and they bit.
They called me old boneyard chicken.
Well, indeed, I was far from fit.

I was thinner than Job's old turkey.
What I ate I had scratched from rot.
A few grains of corn, some musty old seed,
Was all the whole day I had got.

I froze there and thought my life over,
John Bughouse had made life so drear
I decided to end my existence,
The future held nothing of cheer.

When along came a man with a hatchet,
And I cried: "Please cut off my head!
I'd rather be dead than be bughouse!
I'd sooner be skunk fed instead!"

I relate this strange dream for John Bughouse.
I hope he'll not miss future bliss.
But if he wouldn't go where the hottest fires glow
He must quit bughouse business in this.

—C. M. Barnitz.

HINTS TO POULTRY RAISERS

ONE of the most valuable little pamphlets that has come from the Department of Agriculture is one bearing the above title by Harry M. Lamon. From it we select the following "Hints:"

Be sure that the male at the head of the flock is pure bred.

The Mediterranean are considered the egg breeds. They are Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Blue Andelusians and Anconas.

The Asiatic or meat breeds are: Brahmas, Cochins, and Langchans.

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For Sale, on time, per cent of pack or cash. 16 sizes. $85 to $850. For farms or large communities. Write for booklet. THOS. M. BROWN, Springfield, Mo.

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c. for large, fine, Nineteenth Annual Poultry Book.

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BEES It pays to keep bees and raise your own honey. Send for our free catalog of BEE SUPPLIES; also sample copy of the **American Bee Journal.** Oldest bee paper in America.—**Dadant Sons, Box I, Hamilton, Ill.**

Latest Book "Profitable Poultry," 128 pages practical facts, 180 beautiful pictures. Latest improved methods to raise poultry. All about world's famous Runner Ducks, 52 other varieties pure-bred poultry. This Book, lowest prices, fowls, eggs, incubators, etc., only 5 cents.

BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 113, Clarinda, Iowa

55 BREEDS Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also Incubators, Supplies, and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry book Incubator Catalog and Price List.

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200 EGG INCUBATOR, $3.00

No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. **No lamps, no expense, no costly mistakes.** Over 550,000 sold. Thousands of testimonials. Agents wanted. Free Catalog with **Special Introductory Offer**

Natural Hen Incubator Co., Sta. H, Dept. 70, Los Angeles, Cal.

PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive **Poultry Book** for 1913. Write **Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.**

BARGAINS IN REDS

Closing out all our fine Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds at bargain prices. Cockerels, $2 each, worth $5 and up. Pullets, $1.50 each, worth double. First come first served. Every fowl a bargain.

Irvingtan Poultry Yards, Irvington, Ind.

10c Brings Poultry Success

FOR THREE MONTHS—10 CENTS

An Offer Every Poultry Keeper Should Accept At Once

Think of it; **THREE** big issues of America's foremost poultry magazines, its pages filled to overflowing with valuable short cuts, live poultry news, interesting articles by big men in the poultry world, interesting articles by big men in the poultry world, for **ONE DIME! Poultry Success for a Year and a Valuable Book, 50 cents.** Send us 50 cents and you will get **POULTRY SUCCESS** for twelve months and "Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell" **free,** a valuable book on Poultry Keeping. Send stamps or coin **TODAY. DON'T DELAY.**

Poultry Success, Desk D. F. Springfield, O

Don't Fool With Wood Shingles

Buy STEEL Shingles

They Cost Less, Last Longer, Are Easier to Put On and Are Fireproof

This is the Age of Steel. Wood shingles have gone out of date. Cost too much. **Too much bother to put on. Rot out** in a few years. And they multiply by 10 the danger of fire.

Thoughtful men are nailing STEEL Shingles right over their old wooden roofs.

And those putting up **new** buildings are likewise careful to choose STEEL SHINGLES.

Edwards STEEL Shingles

come in big sheets of 100 shingles or more. Don't have to put them on **one at a time** like wood shingles. Just nail the whole sheet right over old roof or on sheathing. No **extras,** no **painting,** no **tools** needed. **And money** can't buy a more handsome roof.

Absolutely Rust-Proof

Don't judge Edwards **Steel** Shingles by common galvanized iron roofing—the kind that rusts. We have invented a method that absolutely **prevents** rust from getting a foothold, as 100,000 delighted owners of Edwards Roofs have found. It's the famous Edwards **Tightcote Process.**

Protection From Fire

Don't take chances of **fire** from defective chimneys, flying sparks and lightning. Roof your buildings with these STEEL Shingles and make them safe. Remember, nine out of every ten fires start with the roof. We specifically **guarantee** every Edwards Steel Shingle Roof against **lightning.** This guaranty is by a $10 000 Cash Bond.

Write for Special Factory Prices —Freight Prepaid

We sell direct from factory to user, thus saving you 40% And our business is so big that we cut our profit-per-sale to about half the maker's usual profit. **And we pay the freight.** Amazing as it may seem, these STEEL Shingles actually cost LESS **than wood** shingles.

Send postal at once for our latest Roofing Book No. 191 and Special Factory Prices. Give size of roof, if you can.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO. 141-191 Lock Street (93) Cincinnati, Ohio

FIRST AID FOR INCUBATOR CHICKS

YES, when it comes to playing stepmother to a couple of hundred bird babies the first time the amatuer incubator operator is a little bit puzzled. That's the fellow this simple story is for.

Have the brooder clean, dry and bedded with dry sandy loam and hover, showing a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees.

After chicks have had a thirty hour fast and been hardened down to stand

Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

PUTTING IN THE CHICKS.

90 degrees, remove from machine to brooder nursery in warm lined baskets.

Put chicks under hover to show where heat is and be guided by their actions as to whether temperature is right.

Too cold, chicks pile up; too warm, they part and desert hover; just right, they lie content apart like lambs.

Fifty to seventy-five chicks are enough for ordinary hover, according to breed, allowance being made for growth and breed. Chicks naturally take to feed and drink, but an older chick placed with them teaches them quickly.

When chick begins to assert itself, eats, runs, scratches, begin to modify temperature more and more as chick is able to bear it.

Let it into scratch parlor, give it more fresh air, let it out into a screen guarded from drafts, then on to free range, its actions an indicator as to what agrees or disagrees.

When chick has assimilated yolk, which takes from thirty to forty hours, then throw down a little sweet, dry, fine breadcrumbs and a little chick grit.

Lead from this to good chick feed and then to larger as chick gets older. Make the little follows exercise for their feed and always remember the rule: Feed little, but often. Build for frame, muscle, blood, and that means much protein especially found in worms, bugs, cottage cheese, beef scrap, cut bone and grains well balanced in protein and carbohydrates.

Red wheat is better than white for chicks, lettuce and crisp clover good greens, but meat and cut bone should be fed sparingly at first.

Grit, water, charcoal and hopper of equal parts, bran, wheat, mids and cornmeal should be kept before them. Try this for a chick feed:

Cracked wheat	25 lbs.
Cracked corn	10 lbs.
Pinhead oatmeal	15 lbs.
Millet	5 lbs.

While the donor is not a member of the party which elected Governor Wilson as president, William Galloway, the big Waterloo, Ia., manufacturer, has announced that he will give a $5,000 cow to President Wilson to supply his household with pure milk.

Around the Hennery

Here is where so many people fall down in the hen business. They will not feed well while the hens are "dry."

Charcoal is not a food, though fowls gain in flesh and eggs during its use. It simply puts them and keeps them in a good condition for work.

Impure air, as well as dampness, is a danger to any flock. Separate the flock in bunches of twenty-five or fifty and feed them separately, and they will make much better gains.

With the possible exception of broilers, capons produce the highest priced chicken meat on the market. They frequently bring as high as forty cents a pound and never less than twenty cents.

During the winter months the poultry houses are apt to get damp, and some kind of absorbent material should be used on the floors of the poultry houses and under the roosts. Nothing excels dry dirt for this purpose.

Remember that if the hens do not have a full supply of grit the food will not pass through the gizzard as it should. The gizzard and the passageway from the crop to the gizzard become clogged, and many a fowl dies simply from want of material to grind its food. Keep grit before the fowls at all times.

Invariably a flock of hens will seek that spot in their yard during cold weather which is sheltered from north winds and which is also exposed to the sun. These are the chief advantages of the scratching shed and are practically a necessity if one is to get eggs during the winter months.

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100 other styles of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fencing direct from factory at save-the-dealer's-profit-prices. Our large catalog is free.
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Stocks on hand at Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul and Chicago. Prompt shipments.

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50 Transfer Embroidery PATTERNS FREE
Every woman and girl who loves to have beautiful embroidered things will be astounded at the remarkable value given in this great offer! Why pay 10c each for patterns when you can get 50 full size "Many Print" transfer patterns absolutely free! Each pattern can be used from 6 to 8 times. Here is the complete list: 1 Dresser Scarf Corner, 1 Sailor Collar, 1 Tumbler Doily, 5 Cross Stitch Initials, 5 Shirt Waist Fronts, 4 Towel Ends, 3 Sprays for Baby Yokes, 4 Wreaths for Initialing Household Linen, 1 Bow Knot, 3 Rose Sprays for Trimming, 1 Spray to be extended for Rose Border, 6 Assorted Sprays for Shirt Waists, Chemise, Corset Cover, etc., 1 Dutch Collar, 1 Jabot to match, 1 Plate Doily, 1 Baby Bib, 1 Cross Stitch Border, 2 Jabot Ends, 1 Cross Stitch Butterfly, 1 Butterfly, 2 Trimming Sprays, 2 Borders for Pillow Case, 1 Complete Alphabet. Also complete course of Embroidery Lessons. This offer is made solely to further introduce my big farm and home magazine, The Valley Farmer. Send 10c for 3 months subscription and 50 Pattern collection. 100 Patterns and Paper one year for 25c. Address
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I Want to Know Why YOU Have Not Sent for YOUR Pair of These Shoes

N. M. Ruthstein
The Steel Shoe Man

I want to know why you have hesitated—why you have held back—in the face of my open, frank, man-to-man offer to let you try a pair at my own risk, without your taking a chance or running the risk of losing a single penny.

I don't know how I could offer you anything more than that. I don't know how I could better offer to prove to you the absolutely wonderful advantages of this shoe, than to let you put them on your feet and try them for ten days at my risk.

Over a million men in all occupations have tried, tested, used and proved the actual value of this wonderful shoe with its light, springy, sensible sole of seamless steel.

I Want to Let YOU be the Sole Judge

I want to leave it wholly and entirely up to you to say, from your own trial and examination, that this shoe will preserve your feet, protect your health, and save you the money that you now waste in continuously buying the old, heavy, leaky, warping, unsanitary and painful leather-soled workshoes that look bad, smell bad, feel bad, and wear out every few months at the very best.

I Can Save Your Feet and $10 to $20

I can do this because I have done it for a million others. I can do it because I have created a shoe that is comfortable, dry, sanitary and economical—

Because each pair will outlast three to six or even eight pairs of best quality all-leather work shoes. Furthermore, there are no repairs—no loss of time or trouble of any kind. This shoe is made for comfort and made to last. The soles and sides(as shown in illustration) are stamped in one seamless piece from light, thin, springy steel, secured firmly to the uppers, which are of the very best quality soft, pliable leather—absolutely waterproof and almost indestructible. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets, which give perfect traction, firm footing, and protect the soles from wear. The rivets themselves (which take all the wear) can be quickly replaced when partly worn. The cost of these is almost nothing—50 adjustable rivets for but 30 cents, and they will keep the shoes in good repair for from two to even three years.

Abolish Corns, Blisters, Bunions and Callouses

This shoe will give you absolute foot comfort because it has absolute foot form—and the sole being steel, it cannot warp, twist or draw out of shape. Consequently corns, bunions, callouses, etc., cannot be irritated and no portion of the foot rubbed so as to start new miseries of this kind. You know very well that a perfect fitting shoe never made a corn in the world—and you also know that an all-leather shoe cannot fit after it has a twisted, broken side, that allows the uppers to crease up into galling wrinkles.

Save the Arch of Your Foot

As soon as a leather sole becomes wet and slightly worn, the arch gives way and flattens out—immediately endangering the very life and service of your foot. In this shoe the steel arch cannot break or get out of shape—it is a continuous, elastic restful support—always remaining exactly the same during the entire life of the shoe.

Parcels Post Will Bring These Shoes to Your Door

Through the new system of our National Parcels Post, you can now have a pair of my shoes delivered right to your home. You do not need to go to town or to the express office after them—and as the capacity of my great Racine factory alone is now far above 5000 pairs a day, shipment will be made the day your order is received, and you will have the shoes on the wings of the U. S. Mails.

Banish Wet Feet, Colds, Chilblains, Rheumatism

With this shoe you can work all day in mud and water—**and your feet will remain powder dry.** It is an absolute protection to your health. You escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, the dreadful pneumonia, and the long list of ills and dangers that result from damp or wet cold feet. In fact, these shoes pay for themselves again and again simply by preventing sickness—saving doctor's bills, and allowing you to work in weather in which you would not otherwise dare to leave the house.

Lighter Than Leather

This firm, yet springy, elastic tread gives you an ease and lightness of step and comfort that delights your feet, and gives your whole body a resiliency that lifts the pain and burden from the work of the day. You can stand more, walk more, do more, earn more—and live longer in perfect muscular health and strength.

Join the List of Happy Users

Become a Knight of the Steel Shoe, Save yourself and save your money. Farmers, miners, smelters, railroad men, hunters, and all workmen raise to the skies their praise of this shoe with its wonderful, yet simple, sensible, sole of steel. Break away from traditions that have cost you pain, loss of time and unnecessary expense. Accept this proposition that I have made to prove to yourself the comfort, the economy of this shoe.

Amazing Success

Indeed, the success of this shoe has been truly amazing—for within four years I have found it necessary to establish great factories in Racine, Wisconsin; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England, to meet the demand which has arisen in such tremendous volume from all over the world. This astounding growth is the result of good words spoken by delighted wearers to their friends and neighbors, and because I have not been afraid to place my shoe upon any man's foot to absolutely prove for it every word and every claim that I have made. This same proposition is made to you today. Do not delay. Do not put it off. Do not think about buying a pair of workshoes without learning all about this wonderful shoe with the sole of steel.

New 1913 Models in All Sizes—For Men and Boys

For men in sizes 5 to 12—6 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 16 in. high. For boys, sizes 1 to 4—6 in. and 9 in. high. They cost no more than ordinary all-leather workshoes.

Send This Free Try-On Coupon Today

Simply put your name and address on this coupon and mail it to me, or send me a postal card and I will immediately send you free, postpaid, my great book of facts, figures and illustrations, together with my complete literature and my Free 10-Day Try-On Offer. Send this coupon, or address your postal to me personally, today.

FREE TRY-ON COUPON

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
51 Racine Street, Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Please send me postpaid your free book, "**The Sole of Steel,**" together with full particulars of your **Ten Day's Free Try-On Proposition,** which will enable me to examine and test a pair of your shoes in my own home without placing myself under any obligations or taking any risk.

Name .....
Town ..... State.....
County ..... R. F. D.....

N. M. Ruthstein, The Steel Shoe Man 51 Racine St. Racine, Wis.
Also manufacturer of the World Famous "Scientific Shoes" for Dress and General Service.

The Passing of Time

Christmas came and went again,
And New Year is here today;
Thus has it been for many a year,
And thus 'twill be alway.
But progress ought to mark the years,
And better times await;
'Twill be that way for every one
Who studies UP-TO-DATE.

NINETEEN THIRTEEN

IN PREPARING this department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the issue that comes with the beginning of the year, my mind goes out to every home on the farm this paper enters. That takes us into every state and territory in the American Union, and into Canada and other foreign possessions. How different are the conditions surrounding these homes today! Some of them are wrapped in the snows and shaken by the storms of the northern winters, while others are surrounded by growing herbs and blooming flowers, and are serenaded by the glad songs of happy birds. But in them all are men and women and boys and girls. No, not in all, for in some cruel bereavements have made empty chairs. But in them all are fears and struggles and hope and love. How glad we are when UP-TO-DATE FARMING can diminish the fears, make easier the struggles, brighten the hope and intensify the love that makes the home a paradise!

But life has more in it than sentiment. There are stern realities everywhere, and on this day that begins another year, we may look back to see what other years have brought; what of our struggles have been crowned with victory and what have met defeat; what efforts have been successful and what have failed; what mistakes we have made and the results that have followed them; what griefs and losses fate has brought us, and what blessings came with the passing years? This review is not to grieve or be discouraged over anything of the past, but rather to increase our strength and courage for the year that begins today. Each year contains a birthday for us all, and another notch must be cut on the record stick of our lives. Are the new notches cut above the others or below them? Are we all the time getting higher, or do we feel that we are receding as the years come and go? Now is the time to determine that we will advance and not fall back. There is much to do, and each stroke of work and each step we take should lead upward. We are sure it does with all of our up-to-date people, and that the world is getting brighter and better because of them. We wish you all a happy New Year.

THE LITTLE THINGS

EVERYBODY is looking for big things to do, and many are worrying because they cannot find them. But after all, life is made up of little things. The little minutes make hours, the hours make days, and the days make years. In the home one may sweat and toil over the big jobs that come up, and at the same time disregard the little ones as things that may wait or that may go undone altogether, whereas, if the little ones had been done on time, and done well, the big ones would never have assumed such great proportions. Besides, the doing of the little things, and the doing of them in time and doing them well, is what constitutes good housekeeping. Too often are people inclined to do jobs "well enough for this time," intending later to make up for the deficiency. The later seldom comes, and the work accumulates, and many times household goods suffer for lack of proper care. To apologize for a thing imperfectly done makes the doing no better, nor does it add anything to the reputation for good housekeeping. Do well the little things, and the big things will take care of themselves.

These same thoughts lead to many people who aspire to great deeds in life. A wish to do, and even to become famous, is commendable, but too often aspiring people miss their opportunity waiting for the great thing to do. In every home and in every neighborhood there are deeds of every day that constantly beckon to be done, but such people are looking too far away to see the things that are so near and common. Again we plead for the little things. "In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me." How fast the little deeds of kindness and goodness grow! And how soon we find great things in the vicinity of home that we never saw before. We do not presume to preach to or lecture our up-to-date people, but greatness grows from little deeds, as small seeds produce abundant crops; therefore, do not slight or disregard the little things.

Lever Bill Reported Favorably

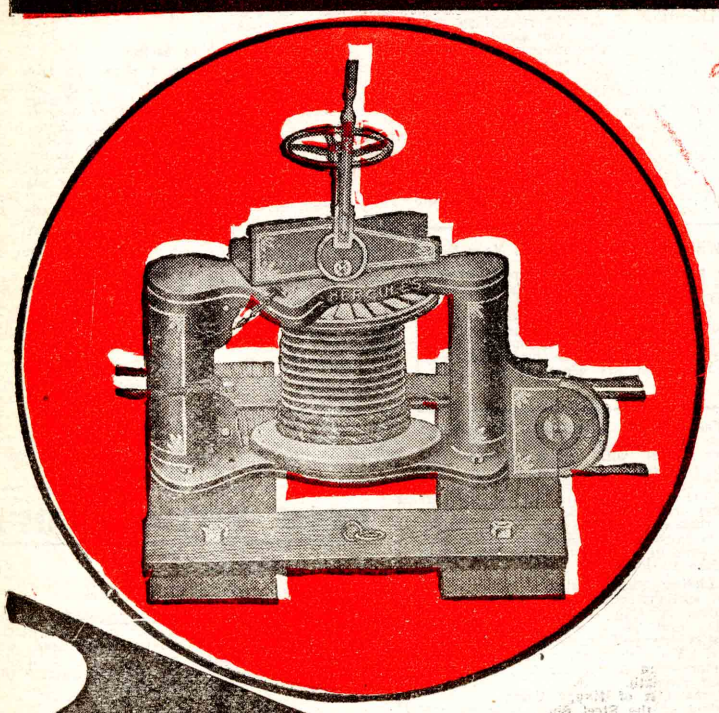
December 14 the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the United States Senate reported out favorably the Lever agricultural extension bill. The friends of the bill are urging the Senate to consider the measure promptly so that it may become a law early in January in order that the state legislatures then in session may accept its provisions and make the plan immediately available. The bill provides for a skilled farm demonstrator to work in every agricultural county in the land. It calls for equal federal and state support and places the supervision and conduct of the work under the state colleges of agriculture.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print the Lever bill in January 15th number and tell our readers plainly what we think of it. We have referred to it in several articles already.

CHANGE IN HOME WORK ON THE FARMS

THERE is a great change in the domestic industries. The program for the women folks involves many things that are now almost forgotten. At "hog killing time," an important epoch in the old home life, the women were expected to save every waste particle, often including the cleaning and washing of the entrails, for soap grease. Then there was complaint in the house when wood was brought to be burnt in the big fireplace that "would not make good ashes." The

If You Have Stump
GET THIS GREA



HERCULES
All Steel, Triple Power
Stump Puller
30 Days' Free Trial—3 Year Guarantee

STUMP land is *failure* land—*loafer* land! You pay *taxes* on it—and get *no return*. You *lose* the money you *could* make if the stumps were *out*. You've *been* losing that money for *years*. Land is too *high-priced* now to *waste* it. You can pull up every stump in a *hurry*. You can make $1281.00 profit the *very first year* after the stumps are out—and $750.00 every year after, on every 40 acres. The estimate is *low*. Let me *prove* it.

Don't Have Loafer Land

It's *easy* to pull out the stumps — with the *Hercules*. Even if you have a *few* stumps

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building of an ashhopper was an important element in the home economy, and all the ashes taken from the fireplace must be put in it. At the proper time, water was carried and poured thereon. This water soaked through the ashes and dripped out at the place arranged for it, where it was caught in vessels as lye. This was boiled with the soap grease in it. The potash in the lye consumed the material used as "grease," and converted it into soap for use in the family washing. When beeves were killed the tallow was all saved and molded into candles for the home lighting. Knitting was the household work to fill all vacant moments, the hosiery for the entire family being thus provided. Knitting needles are now no longer a part of the home equipment.

Brooms were something of an object then in country homes, and it was the practice to raise a few rows of broomcorn every year, the heads being cut and tied around a small stick, thus making round brooms, the modern flat broom being unknown. Each year brings its changes. Let us be thankful and take courage, for they are all for the better?

BALANCED RATIONS FOR FOLKS

WE HEAR a good deal about balanced rations for cattle, hogs and sheep, but mighty little about balanced rations for human beings, yet the question is one of vital importance. There are thousands upon thousands of folks in America—and the number is immeasurably greater in Europe and the Orient—who lack in strength and vitality and power to work simply because they do not have a sufficient amount of food of the proper nutritive elements. In many such cases folks are listless and lifeless and do not realize what is the matter with them. Likely the trouble is due to too much fat and heat producers and not enough bone and muscle formers. The writer knows of a number of families in which the members are dumpy or unstrung and nervous when what is needed is not more tonic, but more eggs, fresh milk, beef, beans, cheese and fish, all of which articles are high in protein content. These foods cost money, but in the long run they are cheaper than too much in the way of sweets and pastries of one kind and another, with doctors' bills tacked on.

A FARMER'S EMPORIUM

JUST twenty years ago a company was organized in Chicago to buy, dismantle and sell the famous Chicago Columbian Exposition. That was the beginning, and since that time the company has grown to be one of the largest dealers in all kinds of merchandise in the world.

Every famous World's Fair and exposition for the past twenty years has been bought outright and sold by this famous company, including the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the St. Louis World's Fair.

If you want an idea of some of the wonderful bargains and prices made by the Chicago House Wrecking Company, see the last page of this issue.

A trip through the wonderful large offices and warerooms of this mammoth business would be well worth while.

The office is as busy as a bee-hive with hundreds of clerks and stenographers writing customers and attending to the orders. Everything receives the best care down to the smallest order.

A department of the business that attracts much attention is the Furniture Exposition. Furniture of all kinds here at prices way below usual. There are many model rooms furnished in various styles. Here is furniture of all kinds, all low in price, for dining-room, kitchen, parlor, bedroom and all purposes.

There are all the other departments embracing every kind of merchandise used—wire fencing, roofing, structural iron, clothing, machinery, groceries, jewelry, wagons, buggies, lumber, plumbing and all. Each department is in charge of an expert in their line whose help and advice may be secured free by readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMINGif you write the Chicago House Wrecking Company.

This entire big business may be brought into your own home even on your table, as it where, for you to study, look over and examine at your leisure. A large catalog of over 1,000 pages will be sent free quoting prices unheard of before that will save you money. Turn to the last page and write for the catalog. Every customer of this company is guaranteed complete satisfaction.

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Write for our great book. An education to every far
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ZIMMERMAN STEEL CO., Dept. UD, Lone Tree, Io

"RUBY GORDON Or Back From The Grave" FREE
By Libbie Sprague Phillips.

Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy recluse. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself! Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postpaid to all who send 10c to pay for a 3 months' subscription to our big farm and home magazine. Send today. Address
Valley Farmer, Book Dept. RG-15, Topeka, Kan.

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Hercules at a nice profit. Why don't you get

The Wonderful Hercules

The Hercules is the only genuine All Steel Stump Puller made. It is 60% lighter and 400% stronger than any iron puller made or any "semi-steel" puller. The Hercules has ample strength to pull out any stump or green tree or hedge. Its triple-power principle gives it a powerful pull—yet easier on the team than any other puller ever made. Either self-anchored or stump-anchored. Built low to the ground. It can be furnished with 200 feet of cable—enough to pull 3 acres of stumps without moving the machine.

It is sold on 30 days' free trial, backed by a 3 year guarantee that insures the free replacement of any castings that may break from *any* cause, flaw or no flaw, at any time within 3 years from date of purchase.

My New Low Prices

This year I have set aside a limited number of Hercules Stump Pullers for the first buyers, at a price that will clean them out quick. Send me your name now on the coupon—or just use a postal—*but send it today*. My new book will surprise and please you. See the real pictures, from 25 different states, of big stumps the Hercules has pulled out like you would pull weeds. Read the many interesting letters from farmers, lumbermen and land promoters.

I'll send the book and special price offer by return mail. I'll tell you the best crops to raise on virgin land where stumps were before. I want you to get my free book and special price proposition at once. Mail me the coupon or postal right now, before you forget, or take down the name and address and write me soon. Address me personally.

B. A. FULLER, Pres.,
Hercules Mfg. Co.,
76021st Street, Centerville, Iowa

Rush Coupon For Book and Low Prices!

HERCULES MFG. CO., 760 21st St., Centerville, Iowa

Gentlemen: Please send me free book about the All-Steel, Triple-Power Stump Puller. Also your 30-day free trial and low-price-to-first-buyers proposition.

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Garden *and* Orchard

Lime and Its Connection with the Fertilization of the Soils of the South

By W. L. Carr, Summerdale, Ala.

THE majority of soils in the south would be benefited by small applications of lime—late fall and early winter is a very good time to apply it. Five hundred to one thousand pounds per acre, according to the acidity of your particular soil, can be applied while on some land one ton per acre can be used to more advantage. It has been determined that even on many upland and well drained soils the acidity is so great that very few plants will thrive. The acid condition of certain soils found in many parts of the south may render inefective to a great extent, the commercial fertilizer that is applied to them. To get the greatest benefit from commercial fertilizers, the land on which they are applied, should be in good mechanical condition and free from acidity. Lime is very beneficial in the plowing under of green manure crops as it tends to hasten their nitrification; which is the change that takes place in the decay of organic matter that passes through several stages finally to be converted into nitrates, a form of nitrogen most easily assimulated by plants.

Lime takes the place of Potash in certain chemical compounds, which exist in soils, thereby liberating the potash and placing it in such a form that it is readily made use of by growing plants. When phosphates are added to soils that are deficient in lime, these soluable phosphates will form compounds with the iron and alumina of the soil which are not readily utilized by plants. The utilization of atmospheric nitrogen by certain of the leguminous plants, particularly upon sour soils, is facilitated by the application of lime. Again, very marked benefits are noticed when lime is applied to muck soil. The production of carbonic acid gas is accelerated by lime, which in turn reacts with the inert plant food in the soil and tends to make it more available to the plants. It has been determined by experiments carried on by the Rhode Island Experimental Station that the following plants are specially benefited by applications of lime: Spinach, lettuce, salsify, asparagus, egg plant, cantaloupe, turnip, pea, pepper, peanut, rhubarb, squash, pumpkin, string bean, tobacco, sorghum, alfalfa, clover, barley, emmer, wheat, oats, timothy, Kentucky blue grass, Canada pea, orange, quince, cherry and plum. Plants that show slight injury by liming: Cotton, tomato, cow pea, concord grape, peach, apple and pear. Plants injured by liming: Radish, velvet bean, blackberry, castor bean and lupine.

The practice of applying small amounts of lime at frequent intervals being generally accepted as preferable to the use of large amounts at rare intervals. A farmer can determine if his soil will be benefited by the application of lime in the following way. Procure from your druggist a few sheets of red and blue litmus paper. Cut these into strips one-half inch wide and four inches long. Test the different parts of your field by making on opening in the soil with your jack knife. Insert a strip of blue litmus paper and press the soil back against the strip of litmus. In a few minutes remove the paper. If its color has changed from blue to red your soil is acid and in need of lime. It is important that the earth is moist so that it will thoroughly wet the paper. If there is no change of color in your paper make another test using a strip of red litmus. A change of red to blue indicates that your soil is alkaline and not in need of lime. If no change takes place your soil is neutral and would be benefited by a small application of lime.

Purchasing Fertilizers

A question frequently asked is: which is the most economical to apply, a large quantity of low grade fertilizer, or a smaller amount of high grade fertilizer.

If the two brands are commercially worth the price and the goods are of guaranteed analysis it is advisable to purchase the high grade goods for the following reasons:

A ton of a 8-2-2 goods (8 per cent. phosphoric acid, 2 per cent. nitrogen and 2 per cent. potash) contains 160 lbs. of available phosphoric acid, 40 pounds ammonia and 40 pounds of potash. The total of 240 pounds of plant food is mixed with 1,760 pounds of material of no fertilizing value. The same amount of plant food can be obtained by using the following: 1,000 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate, 200 pounds 20 per cent. sulphate of ammonia and 80 pounds of 50 per cent. sulphate of potash. The total of 1,280 pounds which contains the same amount of plant food as the 8-2-2 mixture minus the freight and the expense of handling 720 pounds of filler.

Summing up you have the same amount of plant food, just one-half the freight to pay, only one ton instead of two to haul from the station to the farm and but one-half the labor in applying it to a crop with a certainty of equally good results.

VALUE OF BARNYARD MANURE

The nitrogen in barnyard manure is easily worth eight cents a pound. In the course of twelve months a horse will produce fifteen tons of manure and litter, containing in round numbers, 130 pounds of nitrogen, with a value of $10.40. When this same basis of calculation is applied to each grown animal on the farm it is easy to know what the value of the winter's manure is if that manure be got into the land in such a way that this nitrogen, together with its other fertilizing elements, is saved.

TO MAKE GRAFTING WAX

AN EXCELLENT grafting wax is made by combining three parts rosin, two parts beeswax and one part tallow. The three ingredients should be melted together carefully, but the mixture should not be allowed to boil. The hot liquid should then be poured into a pail of cold water. With greased hands the wax should be spread out flat, so that it will cool evenly. It should be allowed to cool until it is tough, but not brittle. The wax should then be taken from the water and pulled like taffy until it is fine grained. It may be molded into balls or twisted into skeins and put away in a cool place. When needed for orchard work the wax should be warmed in water or with the hands.

Farming With Brains

When one hears of a great yield of corn or small grain it is a safe guess that a good alfalfa or clover sod existed on the field not many years before.

The planting of good seed is the foundation of success in farming, and many there be who fail to build upon that foundation. For all such the outlook is discouraging.

The compost heap is the farmer's saving bank. There, little by little, he saves wealth that otherwise would go to waste, but, gathered together and properly used, will make the soil richer every year.

Diversified farming carries an idea of intensified farming—that is, getting the most profits from an acre of land. When crops are diversified the land is occupied longer and consequently yields more than when one crop is grown and the land lies fallow a large portion of the time.

Constantly you will hear men saying in public addresses and agricultural papers that it is impossible for the ordinary farmer to produce beef profitably, while just as constantly the farmers in the corn belt are throwing away the corn plant, which, if preserved in the silo, is the finest meat making food in the world.

Guaranteed Advertisers

KY. BLUE GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.50 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Timothy Seed You paid $6 to $7 for timothy seed last season, didn't you. We can supply you now at $2.35 a bushel, bags extra at 20 cents each. Better buy what you want now.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind

ALFALFA

The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce $60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow in August for next year's hay crop. Write for prices.

O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis Indiana

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Apple Trees 8c Each
Cherry 14c
Plum 15c, Catalpa
Speciosa Seedlings, 8 to 12in. $1.75 per 1000

These are a few examples of the rock-bottom prices quoted in my new 1913 Catalog. Lists all kinds of nursery stock such as Vegetable, Flower, Grass and Farm Seed. Alfalfa, Clover, Field Grass Seed. Seed Potatoes, Corn and Grain, Fruit and Forest Trees, Small Fruits and Flowering Shrubs. Freight prepaid on $10 tree orders. We have no agents. Send for Catalog today.
German Nurseries and Seed House, Box 130, Beatrice, Nebr.

Certainty Seeds
Cost No More Than Common Seeds.

Forty-eight years' continuous experience has taught us how to produce the best seeds, what varieties are best to plant and how to give the best service to our customers. Largest establishment in the West. 8,500 acres in seed growing, 14 departments in charge of experts. All the best novelties and standard varieties of Garden and Farm Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Nursery Stock, Poultry Supplies, etc. Ask for a copy of our large, finely illustrated catalog. Address
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GOOD SEEDS

BEST IN THE WORLD

New Crop Grown at Farmer Prices. In addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS thrown in with every order.

BIG SEED BOOK FREE

Our Grand Big Illustrated Catalog of all Farm and Garden Seeds is now ready and free to you. Write for it today. Send names and address of neighbors who buy seeds. Address
RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE
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FERRY'S SEEDS

Ferry's Seeds prove their worth at harvest time. After over fifty years of success, they are pronounced the best and surest by careful planters everywhere.
Your dealer sells them.
1913 Seed Annual free on request.
D. M. FERRY & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

GROW

Great Crops of
Strawberries
and How to Grow Them

IS a beautifully illustrated book of expert information written by America's most successful strawberry grower. It gives the famous Kellogg sure-crop method and explains just how Pedigree Plants are grown on the great Kellogg plant farms in Michigan, Oregon and Idaho. Any man, woman, boy or girl, who reads this book can grow big crops and get big prices. Strawberries yield more dollars per acre than any other crop. Our book tells the whole story. It's FREE to you.
R. M. Kellogg Co. Box 285, Three Rivers, Mich.

Fruit Growing Pays

There is big profit and pleasure in fruit growing. Even a few trees are profitable. Apples are worth twice as much as Oranges! For years we have advised our readers to plant orchards, and many are now getting their reward in big profits. Every home-owner should plant a few fruit trees.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER tells you how and where to plant, how to prune and spray, and how to make your fruit trees most productive. Mr. Green has piloted many orchardists.

One of our subscribers writes us that he got $596.91 net from five acres of strawberries.

Another one got $240.64 net from two acres of raspberries.

Another one got $490.66 net from two and a half acres of cherries.

This is better than growing wheat at $1.00 per bushel, thirty bushels to the acre.

Charles A. Green, the man who, over thirty years ago, discovered that fruit growing was the best and most profitable way to occupy land, has written an intensely interesting and highly instructive book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay." It is worth many dollars to any fruit grower or farmer. It is a story of Mr. Green's actual work and its results. YOU may follow its methods and teachings and make your farm much more profitable.

The January, 1913 "Brim Full" Number.

A SPECIAL OFFER

Send 50 cents now and get GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for twelve months and Green's booklet, **"Thirty Years with Fruits and Flowers."**

Or send us $1.00 to-day and we will send you GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER every month for thirty-six months and Mr. Green's famous book, **"How I Made the Farm Pay."**

Or send 10 cents to-day for three months trial subscription and get Mr. Green's book, **"How I Made the Old Farm Pay"** free.

Send your order to-day, as the subscription price must be advanced.

SEND NOW AND BE GLAD LATER.

Green's Fruit Grower Co.
Dept. C ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE New Year begins today, and glad hearts welcome it everywhere. To the aged it brings a feeling of seriousness, and the mind runs back to other years; but the young are joyous and the searchlight of Hope illumines the future to show them happy accomplishments in the years to come. We cannot express our New Year's wishes for the Cadets of Equity better than in the following lines selected for this special purpose:

In this New Year our wish for you will be,
Your ship may come a sailing in with
treasures from the sea;
And may she bring your dearest wish,
good luck and peace and joy;
And may no evil happening in all this
year annoy."

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's, or rancher's, as they are called out here, son, of 21 years, and we have a ranch of 42 acres of valuable land under the United States government irrigation project. The trees are doing fine, and there will be lots of fruit here next year. We have no railroad yet, but one is under construction now. I would like to exchange postals, letters and photos with all the Cadets.—A. N. Fiker, Omak, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I am a happy farmer's daughter, about 16 years old, and I live with my parents on an 80-acre farm in estern Colorado. Our principal crops this year were potatoes, beans, sugar beets, onions, squash, apples, peaches, other fruits and vegetables. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three years, and thinks it a fine paper; we couldn't get along without it. Colorado is the best place in the world to live. I traveled from old Missouri to Colorado in a covered wagon, and had a fine trip. I saw the hot water springs and the beautiful mountains, and bears and wolves and all kinds of wild animals, while we were traveling. I have 8 brothers and 2 sisters and I would like to hear from all the Cadets; I will answer all.—Eliza Bessie Tilley, Olathe, Colo.

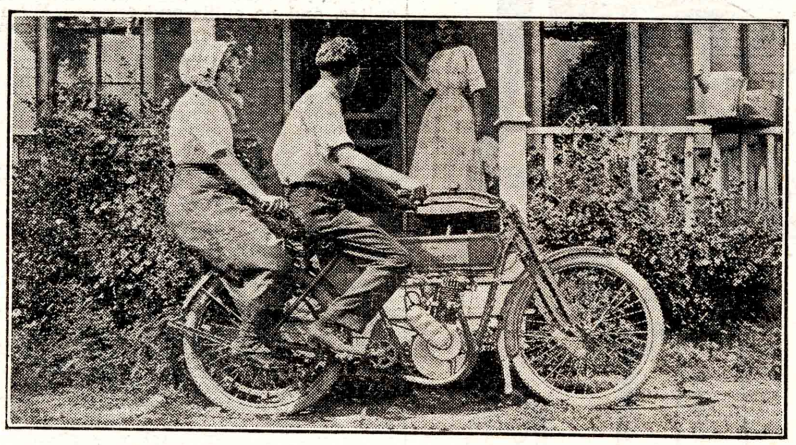
DEAR CADETS: I am a happy farmer boy of 25 years. We live on a farm of 120 acres. Our principal crops are corn and oats, wheat and potatoes. Our corn yield this year was 65 bushels per acre, oats 40 and wheat 20. We have 16 head of fine horses, 12 of cattle, and 60 of thoroughbred hogs. I do not take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but my brother does, and I will gladly exchange cards with other boys and girls.—William Flaharty, Logan, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am 14 years old, and live on a small farm of 42 acres. We moved from town about two and a half years ago. We all like UP-TO-DATE fine, and a year ago I got up a club of 8 subscribers. I am going to send in a new subscriber in about a week so as to become a Pioneer of Equity. I wonder if all of you read the continued story which closed recently. I thought it was very good indeed. I would like very much to hear from the Cadets.—Virgie Beeker, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19, and live with my parents on our farm of 320 acres. Our principal crops are corn, flax, oats, wheat, barley and potatoes. I am working for better farming, and the producer to the consumer marketing system. In this I am with you, and will be glad to answer cards and letters from the boys and girls.—George Asoph, Jr., Tennis, S. D.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading our paper for some time, and think it very interesting, especially the Cadet letters. I am 18 years old, and have lived in this town all my life. We live 7 miles from Mauch Chunk, which is famous for its beautiful scenery and high mountains. It is called the "Switzerland of America." I wish you Cadets could go with me sometime to Flagstaff mountain, which is 600 feet above sea level, and from there we can look right down into Mauch Chunk. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets or readers, and will answer all I can.—Mabel Deppe, Bowmanstown, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 16 years old. My father and uncle own a farm of 112 acres, on which we raise corn, potatoes and oats. We also have a large dairy. I am very glad I was brought up on a farm, for it is the best place to live. I have a brother and sister both younger than I. I play the piano, and my brother the cornet; we play for our church festivals. I also do all kinds of embroidery and sewing. I am very much interested in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and would be pleased to exchange view postals or to correspond with



PLENTY OF ROOM FOR TWO—BUT NOT FOR THREE

any of the Cadets.—Amanda Mae Putnam, Fonda, New York.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter of 15 summers, and enjoy farm life very much. I live on a 66-acre farm in the eastern part of good old Nebraska only a short distance from Omaha. Our principal crops are corn, oats and wheat. Alfalfa is also raised in this part of the state. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for nearly a year, and I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. Would like to exchange letters or postals with the Cadet boys and girls.—Esther L. Reed, Fort Crook, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a boy from Camden county, Mo. I read all the Cadet letters with great interest. I think UP-TO-DATE is a great paper. I live near Hahatonka Park, which is a great place for natural scenery. We now live in a small village, where my father runs a blacksmith shop, but I would rather live on the farm, as we own a farm of 120 acres. I expect to farm when I become of age. I am now 18, and would like to exchange letters, cards or photos with either boys or girls.—Craig Byler, Chauncey, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country boy 22 years old, and would like to join you. I got up a club of 8 subscribers for you, and I like the paper fine. I live in Woodford county, Ky., in the Bluegrass region, and would like to receive letters from the girls and boys.—Oscar Duvall, Midway, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a South Carolina girl to chat awhile. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for almost a year, and I think it is a grand paper, that every farmer should have. My father is a farmer, and enjoys reading the paper very much. I have lived in the country all my life. I enjoy the city, but I am always glad to return to the country. I am 18 years of age, and have 4 sisters and four brothers. I like summer because we have so many summer sports. I like flowers very much. Hoping to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and promising to answer all cards or letters.—Rosa Jordan, Conway, S. C.

DEAR CADETS: The man where I work takes UP-TO-DATE, and I always enjoy reading the Cadet page. I am a boy of 18 years, and we live on a farm of 200 acres. I will be glad to answer all letters I receive.—Clyde Rosenberry, Union City, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: Will you let a blue-eyed girl of 16 summers join you? I have neither sister nor brother, and at times I get lonesome. I am a lover of music, flowers, birds and animals. We have taken UP-TO-DATE only a short time, but we like it very much. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters more and more every issue. I will be delighted to exchange cards and letters with the girls and boys.—Esta M. Dishong, Spencerville, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: Will you please allow another Illinois orphan girl to become a Cadet? My father died when I was 9 years old, and my mother, brother and sister and I live on a farm of 60 acres near Benton, Ill., where I have lived for the past 10 years. I am 17 years old now, and my brother and I have done the farming for the past 8 years. Our chief crops are corn, wheat, oats, hay, clover, potatoes and apples. My sister is a school teacher, and takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which I think is a grand paper, especially the Cadet page. I like to read the letters, and think the editor should have great praise for thus helping the young people. I go to a county school half a mile from home. I would like to receive cards from every state in the Union, from either boys or girls, and will answer all I receive.—Cora Duckworth, Benton, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I have read with interest your letters for a long time. It is kind of Mr. Everitt to dedicate this page to the pleasure and benefit of us young folks. I am not a farmer's daughter, but I would gladly change places with one. I like UP-TO-DATE fine, but the best part is the Cadet page, and I promise to become a Pioneer before January 1, 1913. I love to hear the boys and girls say they like farming. I am a girl, but I like the society of good boys. My next birthday I will be 16, and would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Elizabeth Russell, 1848 Norwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I will be 18 years old next March. We live on a small farm 5 miles from Amboy. I enjoy farm life very much, especially in the summer when we can have such nice vegetables to eat. We take UP-TO-DATE and enjoy it very much, especially the Cadet page. I think it a fine paper, not too large but just a nice size. I am a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Pleasant Grove, and I like to take part in the various church entertainments we have. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Ruth Jackson, Amboy, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I'm a country pumpkin, 17 years old, and as green as a gourd. I like UP-TO-DATE better than any farm paper I ever read, though I can't read anything but the pictures. Ma says she don't care for the girls writing to me so long as they don't go to kidding me; and pa says I can have his tobacco tags to buy postage stamps. He uses lots of it, too. I'm over 5 feet tall, got blue eyes, and gee, what a memory! I can remember the day I was born. Pa and ma had spent the day at a neighbor's, and when they came home the nurse held me up before pa and said "Ain't he a peach?" Pa frowned and said, "Yes, and I'm glad he ain't a pear (pair)." But I must stop, for the cows are coming, and they'll eat me for grass.—Howard B. Gray, Wheeling, Ind.

Letters Crowded Out

	Years
A. L. Hofer, Jr., Westfield, Tex.	25
Homer O. Sims, Benton Ridge, O.	
Minnie Karnie, Kearsarge, Mich	13
Ruby Blackburn, Loss, Utah	
Milton Lewis, Wesco, Mo.	16
Lonallen Stark, Hartshorn, Mo.	16
Clara Boyd, Jay Bird, O.	21
Jessie L. Simpson, Dicky Street, North Chicago	
Elsie Moelanen, 4993 Waterworks Street Calumet, Mich	15
Arabell Thomas, Swain, Ark.	20
Emma Thomas, Swain, Ark.	17
W. R. Lewis, St. Helena, Cal.	
Rudolph H. Mayer, Brewster, Kas.	14
Ole Berry, Calhoun, Ill.	15
C. L. Davis, Munderf, Pa.	17
Mabel Freeman, Lockwood, Mo.	14
Roy Irwin, Springfield, Ore.	24
Ira Hake, Springfield, Ore.	21
James W. Suess, Springfield, Ore.	26

Death Will Come

We regret to learn of the death of the wife of Brother C. L. McDowell, of Kiel, Okla. Mrs. McDowell took great interest in reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and was specially interested in the letters written by the Cadets of Equity, and in home progress and improvement. Her young friends covered the casket with wreaths of beautiful flowers, and she was laid to rest with all the care love would bestow. She left four sons and one daughter, and thousands of friends.

Difference in Sex

Teacher.—Now, children, speaking of sex, what is "girl," "woman," "man"?

Little Artie.—Girls is females, women is males, and men is just human beans.

He Knew How

Mary—I've ust been reading of a great Boston physician who can tell what ails you by holding your hand.

Jane.—Can't your Joe do that?" My Bob can.

Guaranteed Advertisers

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Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to *anyone* for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE. HOMER WATCH CO., Dept 46 CHICAGO

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Made entirely of metal. Ball-bearing pulleys. Sold on thirty days' trial. Write for book "Getting the Mail." Oakwood Mfg. Co. 18 Stanton Ave. Springfield, Ohio.

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For a limited time we offer full 36 lb New Feather beds $7.40 each. New Feather Pillows $1.20 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All New Live Feathers. Best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Prompt Shipment. Order to-day or write for free catalogue. We give bank references.

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Agents Wanted. Dept 10

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Finest quality materials. Strong, durable, compact. German Silver Holsters. Golden Shell Handle. 2 hand-forged, finely tempered razor steel blades. Carry lasting edge. Small blade half rounded for punching or gouging leather and wood. Cuts smooth, round hole any size. Invaluable for repairing belting, etc. If sold in stores this knife would cost you $1.50. Our price only $1, postpaid. Illustrated folder free.

Funk Mfg. Co., Dept. C, Toledo, O.

FREE COWBOY Watch Fob

Here is the most unique, popular novelty of the year—a nifty little leather holster and metal gun, an exact duplicate of a "45" Army Colts, with bright polished barrel and cylinder, black handle. Gun 2¼ in. long. Holster 2½ in. long, genuine leather, tan color.

Makes a neat appearing and serviceable watch fob or can be worn on belt as ornament. Worn by men, women, boys and girls. The one real western novelty. Sold in big cities at a high price. Send 10c to pay for 3-months trial subscription to our big farm and home magazine and receive the COWBOY WATCH FOB and GUN free. Address,

VALLEY FARMER, Dept. Fob-21, Topeka, Kan.

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We furnish your own sample suit at less than wholesale price and allow you to pay for it out of your commissions. Great, new, money-making offer. Send to-day—look at the new styles and weaves, at prices for made-to-measure suits, finest tailoring, that are less than your local prices for ready-mades. Call on ten men—take eight orders. This is a big, real, quick, sure, money-making proposition. EVERY GARMENT UNION MADE. Express prepaid.

Write Today. Risk a cent. Investigate. Send just your name and address on a postal card—give name of your county. SEND TODAY.

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Learn a profession in six months that will give you standing and independence. Splendid opportunities for farmers; pleasant work, short hours, frequent holidays, yearly vacation with pay, good salary. Study at home. Highly endorsed. Catalog free.

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"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

What is Now the Fashion

Up-to-Date Patterns

All Patterns 10 cents each, post paid

No. 5867—Misses' Dress.

Delightful in every particular is this chic model designed for the miss and small woman. It is made in sailor fashion with deep armholes and removable chemisette. The skirt is a four-gored design and the whole appearance of the frock is rich and attractive. Linen, pique, repp and pongee are available materials.

The pattern, No. 5867, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 4¾ yards of 36-inch material and 9½ yards of braid.

5858—Ladies' Dress. This stylish dress is quite simple to make. It closes at the front. The skirt is a three-gored model, with a flounce.

Serge or cheviot can be used to make this dress with the collar, cuffs and flounce of contrasting material.

The pattern, 5858, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 5887—Girls' Norfolk Suit. This delightful little Norfolk suit for a small girl consists of a kilt plaited skirt and a coat which can be made with or without the yoke. It is becomingly box-plaited front and back in regulation Norfolk fashion and has a balet all around. It is finished with a turndown collar and neat lapels. The kilted skirt is joined to a belt and the design may be carried out in serge or mohair.

The pattern 5887 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 5906—Misses' and Small Women's Dress. This charming frock is designed for the miss and small woman and is one of the best styles of the season. It has the fashionable front closing and is made with revers at bottom. The collar is a pretty feature and it and the revers and turned-back cuffs are trimmed with braid.

Serge, mohair, pongee or silk may be employed in carrying out the design.

The pattern, 5906, is cut in sizes 14, 15 18 years. Medium size requires 6½ yards of 27-inch material with 2½ yards of braid.

These patterns are guaranteed; there ar e none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. All you have to do is to give number and the size you want and write your name and address plainly. Address Pattern Desk.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

25 LOVERS' POST CARDS and NAME CARDS The finest line ever sent out. (No two alike). Floral Mottoes, Friendship Birthdays, Pretty Girls, Love Letters, Love Scenes, Escort, Acquaintance, Hidden Name and other new cards; also our Big Illustrated Catalogue and Premium List, all for 10 Cents. UNION CARD CO., B 71 Columbus, Ohio.

CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. OHIO CARD CO., B 10 Cadiz, Ohio.

TELLING ABOUT FLORIDA

THIS time of year in the north people's thoughts and faces naturally turn towards the south. The following racy letter from a 13-year-old boy must strike a responsive cord in the hearts of many of our readers, and it carries with it no little information about the famous "Land of Flowers":

DEAR UP-TO-DATE: I got your "Mama" and "Papa" doll for my little neice by raising a club a year ago. Papa surely likes the paper, as do all the subscribers. I see a letter from Viola Blackburn of Kentucky, who says she goes south in the winter. I wonder if she comes to Florida? My mama came from Hopkinsville, Ky., and my papa from Alabama. I have never been out of Florida since I was four years old. I would like to go to the up-country, but mama says it's too cold in the winter and too hot in the summer. We live in Pasco county, which is called the Hills of Florida, because of the hills; and we have good water. But we have lakes in which there is good hook and line fishing. Our place in Dade City is but three blocks from the downtown stores, but in a field we don't cultivate, quail and rabbits make their home. We have two large chicken yards, and the blue jays, mocking birds and red birds eat with the chickens. We call our home Wood's Tavern, and mama keeps boarders.

We think we live in the best part of Florida, for we have fine water and no mosquitos, and no chills and fevers. We raise all kinds of fruit. Right now (November 8) we have strawberries, guavies and oranges. We have thirty-five bearing orange trees, three grape fruit, three tangerins, one lemon and one kumquat; all full of ripe fruit. When they begin to get scarce, we'll have Japan plums, then peaches from the last of April to August, then pears, Japan persimmons and oranges again. Mama says there is no use to make jellies and put up fruits as we have fresh fruit all the time. We had for dinner today (November 8) turnip greens, snap beans, egg plant, Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, stuffed peppers, okra, beets and home raised chicken. Chickens don't have gapes down here. Mama raised forty-five turkeys one year right here in town. Last year we raised eighteen geese, but they got troublesome, and we disposed of them. We have six churches, a fine large high school, and the South Florida Normal. But our ladies don't know how to play "bridge," and we had not had a dance in twelve years until a new hotel was opened, and then they had a ball; but they had to import the music band and the dancers. We have a band, but they don't play dance music. We have two newspapers, a baseball diamond, three hotels, three boarding houses, two restaurants, one bank, a fine new court house, and two railroads, one on each side of the town. So if any of you come to Florida, don't forget Dade City. If you don't believe it, come and see, and at Wood's tavern you will find.—Alex Clark Woods.

Cadet Benefits

DEAR EDITOR:

So you want us to tell you how we have been benefited by the Cadet column? Why, my dear friend, "The half can ne'er be told." I will relate my side of the story. Imagine yourself cooped up in a lonely farm house—no communication with the outside world except by aid of the telephone, no one to see outside the family but the mail carrier, who only stops long enough to leave a paper, magazine or circular, then someday he begins to leave a box full of pretty cards with cheerful greetings, letters full of sunshine from the bright warm south, and west; tales of hunting, freighting and gold mining from the frozen north, scholarly letters from the east. Oh, I can't begin to tell you all, one day I received cards from Maine, Oregon and Texas, and I appreciate them all so much. Some besides letters send newspapers, or clippings. These all give us something to think and talk about. I assure you I think a great deal of our Cadet column and my Cadet friends.—Elsie Cook, Belle Rive, Ill.

Traveling Mail Box

The handiest thing out for those who live on rural routes. Saves time and danger to health. Simply turn a wheel and bring your mail direct to your door. It's worth looking into. Write the manufacturers, Oakwood Manufacturing Company, 18 Stanton Avenue, Springfield, O.

Guaranteed Advertisers

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We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 6-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.

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Grand Invention!

No More Wash Day

EASY METHOD Of Cleaning Clothes

Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—Woman's Hardest Work Made Easy—No Motors! No Chemicals!

NOT A WASHING MACHINE

DOES THE WORK IN ONE OPERATION

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. Put on any stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—**move knob occasionally.** In 5 to 8 minutes first batch washed—next batch same way, same water—in 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean. **No labor, no injury to clothes.**

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. **Saves time, fuel, labor.**

EASY WAY in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day. All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery.

Users Praise the "Easy Way."

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned days washing in one hour with Easy Way—another in 45 minutes." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing." Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already." A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.:—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, greasy overalls and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:——

TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES

Clothes cleaned without rubbing." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways, says:—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Myers, Ga. says:—Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. Sells itself."

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(profit $39.00) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes: **"Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day"**—Profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning. Never yet turned down." A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(profit over $300.00.) **Just made one shipment 1000 Easy Ways** to Russian agent. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one, best business I ever had." A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

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We want managers, agents, men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to show, take orders and appoint agents. **Easy Way new article,** not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. Order one for your own use. Send for Free Sample offer, special agent's proposition, etc. **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today. **Harrison Mfg. Co.,** 2339 Harrison Building, **Cincinnati, O.**

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Contains 120 pages of money saving items. Write a postal for it today and see how you can get our Guaranteed Groceries at less than store prices. For instance: Laundry Soap at 2½c a bar; Baking Powder at 7½c a can; Toilet Soap (3 bar box), 12½c; Starch 5c a box—everything at a big saving.

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Given Free—With a $10 order

CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. D233, Chicago

Department of Farmers Organization

A Personal Message from the President

of the Farmers Society of Equity

A Prosperous, Happy New Year and the completion of the F. S. E. in 1913!

"The average farmer would rather mush around in the mud than to read and study business methods."

—o—

That is what one of our readers wrote in a recent letter. We hate to think that it is true for any large percentage of the farmers, but we are forced to concede the justice of the charge.

—o—

But this is no argument why that part of the agricultural class must not be saved, because it is equally true that comparatively a few in any great class of people must do the work and furnish the saving grace to rescue the whole body of the people. We would not be taking a reasonable view of the matter if we would make agriculture an exception.

—o—

Also, as soon as we admit that this is true, then we must also admit that because of this fact the need for a business system for agriculture is emphasized. For instance, if every farmer was sufficiently wide-awake and enterprising, even though he worked alone, the agricultural conditions would not be so bad. But it is for those who are either unable, because of lack of ability or enterprise, that farmers must have a business system. When farmers have their own business system, then these people can delegate their appointed agents to look after their business for them. When that time comes, the rank and file of farmers can be justified in giving all of their attention to producing, because they know they have their machine of marketing, and it is equipped with the right kind of people to run it successfully, and they will know that if they put their produce in the hopper of their marketing machine, that their rewards will return to them.

—o—

So, if we admit that the average farmer gets a bad case of headache when he reads and studies business methods a little, we can see why such farmers should be the very first ones to connect with the Farmers Society of Equity so that they will have their vital marketing matters attended to without any personal effort. When a crop is raised, all that will be necessary for that farmer to do will be to step to his telephone and notify his business agent how much he has, and be ready to haul it to the market point when he receives his instructions.

—o—

Wisconsin is the third state in the production of potatoes this year. Her crop is given in the last government report as 33,455,000 bushels. New York state is first in production and Michigan is second. Of the total production Wisconsin produced this year a little less than 10 per cent. The Wisconsin potato growers met at Waupaca, Wis., on November 15 and 16 and organized a State Potato Growers Association. Our informant says: "Potato growers were present from many sections of the state, and were alert on every proposition intended to give them more knowledge about the growing of potatoes." We notice in the list of speakers that there were six with "Professor" before their names. One speaker was the industrial commissioner of a railroad line, then there were three other speakers without titles, and they may have been potato growers.

—o—

We have scanned the report of the convention carefully and while we find the whole subject of the potato from the time it was discovered in its wild state down to the present time, including discussions on the best climate, the best soil and the best fertilizers to grow potatoes, we could not find a single word on the subject of marketing the crops.

—o—

A professor of horticulture was elected president of the association. In its declaration of purposes are the following:

To promote improvement in the raising of pure varieties of potatoes for commercial purposes.

To give special attention to seed improvement.

To improve sorting and grading methods both on the farms and loading stations.

To promote the community plan for raising desirable varieties and to the elimination of undesirable commercial types.

To promote better cultural practices in the line of maintaining fertility and the extension of the industry upon the new soil in the state.

To combat diseases and insect pests of the potato.

To provide for an annual convention and potato exhibit.

To organize local associations and provide such affiliation as will benefit the potato industry.

The membership fee was placed at $1.

—o—

The moral we want to point out in this will be evident when we present the following figures:

—o—

The Wisconsin potato crop of 1911 was given by the government as 32,480,000 bushels. On December 20, 1911, the price on Wisconsin potatoes at Chicago, averaged 84 cents a bushel. Therefore, on December 20, 1911, the price of Wisconsin potatoes had a value of $27,583,200.

—o—

The final government report on the Wisconsin crop this year is 33,650,000 bushels, and the average price of Wisconsin potatoes in Chicago on December 20, 1912, was 44 cents a bushel. Therefore, the value of the 1912 crop is only $14,806,000.

—o—

The point is that while the crop of potatoes in Wisconsin is only about a million bushels more than it was last year, it is much larger in the whole country than it was last year. The effect of this, and the lack of control in marketing, has made the crop this year worth only about one-half as much as it was last year. For the Wisconsin growers, $12,777,000 less. But these figures do not tell the whole story, because last year the price advanced steadily until the end of the marketing season and reached about $1.50 a bushel, but the tendency this year is all downward.

—o—

When the actual farmers can be awakened to the true conditions, they will ask the professors and railroad men who teach nothing but more production, to go away back and sit down for a hundred years.

—o—

Apropos of this matter, we quote from the testimony of Mr. J. P. Morgan, who was examined recently by the federal investigating committee at Washington. He said:

I would rather have combination than competition. I like a little competition but I like combination better. Control is the important thing. Without this, you can't do a thing.

—o—

Farmers will be wise if they take advice from this successful businessman who is probably the richest man in the world. "Control" is the important thing with farmers as it is with capitalists, with railroads and with manufacturers. That is, control of their industry, control of their products. Such control as will make people, who are obliged to have what the person controlling produced, come to that person to get it. That is what this paper has been teaching to farmers. So we say that they will be wise if they take the advice of this successful business man and control what they produce—set the price on it and let it out whenever the price will be paid.

And when they do that, they will not strive to increase the production

The Farmers Society of Equity

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

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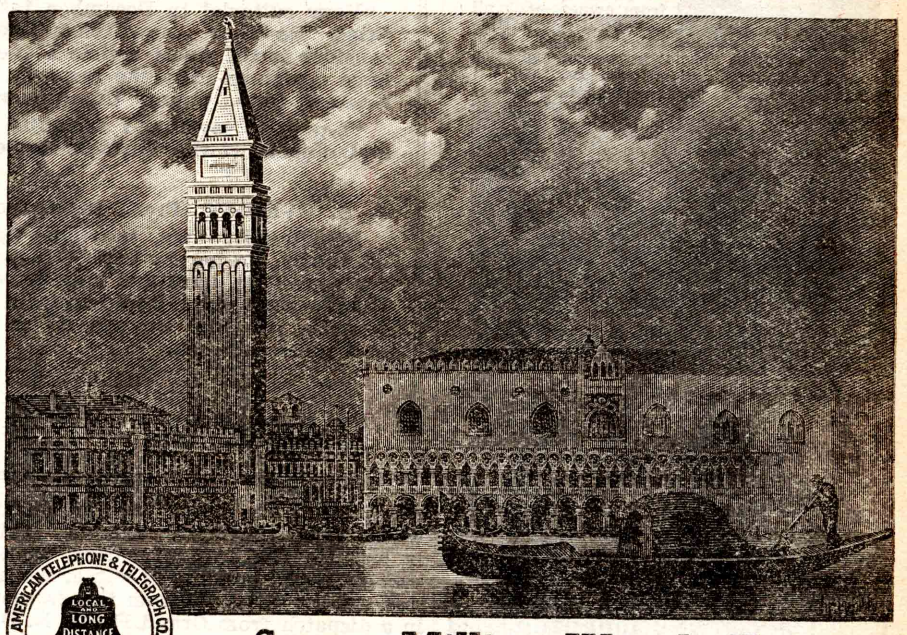

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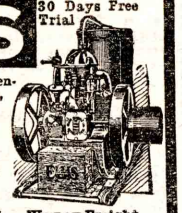

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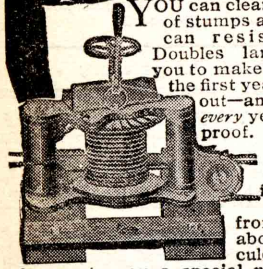

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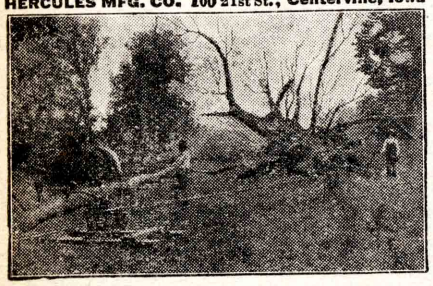

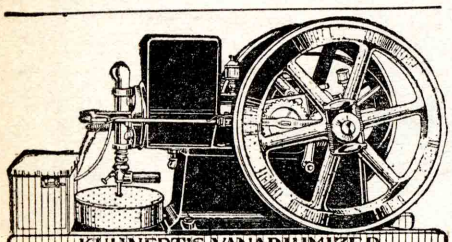

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without limit. But knowing what the demand is, they will produce to equal the demand, or if they produce more than the demand, they will still control it—hold it over against the short crop years. The only difference between the Steel Trust and the farmers, is that the former controls the steel, while farmers dump their crops onto other people. The Steel Trust constantly keeps the demand waiting two, three, four or five months to have its orders filled. Thus there is always a hungry demand and it is the simplest problem in the country to decide the price and get it under such conditions. The Steel Trust has a number of plants that are not running. It could start them up and in a short time make an over-production, just like the farmers do sometimes. Don't understand that we advise the farmers to hold their products off of the market two, three, four or five months after the demand really wants it, but they must hold the surplus off of the market, until the demand of consumption seeks it, ignoring the other demand from speculators.

—o—

We have referred to the fact that spring wheat has been selling at about twenty cents a bushel below the price of winter wheat, although the relative merits of the two kinds of wheat for flour are practically the same, or if anything, in favor of the spring wheat being the more valuable. This is because the crop of spring wheat was large and the crop of winter wheat was small. A result from this is seen in a dispatch from Grand Forks, N. D., of December 18, as follows:

At the present time North Dakota banks have deposits approximating $73,160,000. This is greater than ever before, but the gain in deposits this year was not as great as a year ago in spite of the fact that this season's crops were enormous. This is laid to the fact that prices for grain are so depressed by the big yield, and the aggregate returns to the farmers are not as heavy as they were in the former period. So the low values prevented what under ordinary years would have been a big in? crease in deposits.

—o—

So we say again, what do big crops benefit the farmers over moderate crops, providing they bring them less money? Also, bankers and business men should see this thing, and if they will not help the farmers to get in a condition to market right, so that they will get enough money, they certainly should see that it is against their best interests, that is, against the deposits in the bank, and selling manufactured commodities, to spend their time and money in teaching farmers how to produce more. Would it not be better to spend their money to teach farmers how to produce less, if they are wise to their own best interests, and if they are positively determined that marketing conditions shall not be improved?

—o—

And growers of potatoes and wheat are not the only people who suffer. The stock growers are also beginning to feel the pinch of glutted markets because of lack of control and systematic marketing. For instance, on Monday, December 16th, an excess in supply of cattle reached the Chicago market. The market broke from $8 to $14 per head under what they sold for the week before. And those shippers who had their cattle on the market and refused to take this price fared no better by holding, because there were thousands of cattle held over that continued the glut for several days. The place to control is not on the market, but at home. The Chicago Daily Farmers' and Drovers' Journal, commenting on the glut, said this:

The cattle market plainly needs a chance for recuperation. There needs to be a meager receipts from now on until the opening of the new year. When one day's session of the market can wipe out the season's profit to such great extent as was witnessed in the initial day's trade this week, it is indeed time for holders of half-fat steers to soberly reflect upon conditions facing them. Is there not cause to believe that winter markets, if properly supplied, and not over-supplied, will afford the feeders fair profit? And does the consumer get an opportunity to buy his beef cheaper? Oh, no, that cheap beef, bought at wholesale, goes into the freezers, to be held for the anticipated period of short supplies of raw material. There is no reason sufficient to warrant the livestock men cutting loose with abandon and flooding a badly over-stocked and weakened market. It is time for serious reflection. The buyers stand ready to do more price-cutting. Is the country willing that it shall be done?"

—o—

Several months ago the Commercial Club in Indianapolis appointed a committee to investigate the prices of food commodities in Indianapolis and in other cities of the same class. This committee reported a few days ago. It found, according to its report, that the cost of living was not higher in Indianapolis than in other cities of the same class. But, except for a few commodities, the prices were lower here than in the other cities compared. But the most interesting part of the report to us was in reference to the abundance of gold contributing to the high cost of living.

—o—

The report said:

It is stated as a fact that the production of gold in the last decade and a half has been greater than in the four hundred years preceding. With this fact before us we may not have far to look for the first great cause of ascending prices. Following this constant stream of an increasing gold supply, has been a series of prosperous years, contributing not only to the high prices of living, but to the cost of high living."

—o—

In this connection let us ask why the increased supply of gold makes the prices high for the consumers, while at the same time we see that the price to the farmers is lower than it has been for years. In other words, how can this rule operate at the consuming end of the proposition, one way, and operate just the reverse way, or be inoperative, at the other end? Also, will the gentlemen of the committee explain the golden rule, which makes the price of eggs to the farmer in April, May and June at 12 cents a dozen, and the price to consumers for the same eggs in December and January at 60 cents a dozen? Also, we

"Your editorial in December 1st issue of Up-to-Date Farming, entitled "Do They Know What They Do," I have read very carefully. I consider it the finest article I ever read on the market situation. You have explained fully the farmer's greatest needs."—Chas. E. Helphrey, Bristow, Okla., County Union Secretary.

"I wish to say that I am quite thoroughly convinced that the aims and objects of the Farmers Society of Equity are most commendable."
Truman O. Smith, Loxley, Ala.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Farmers Society of Equity, do hereby extend to you our best wishes and sincere thanks for your long, hard and honest work in our behalf. To materially change your plans would make a mess of the job; furthermore, we promise you that we will do all we can to assist you in your grand and glorious work.

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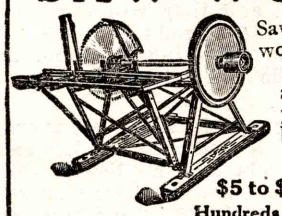

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would like to know just why the increased supply of gold makes the cost of potatoes in Alabama $1.25 a bushel, as we are reliably informed they are at present, and only 30 cents to 35 cents a bushel in Wisconsin and Michigan, with a 20 cents a bushel charge for freight between. In short, why does the increased production of gold operate to elevate the prices of the necessaries of life at the retail or consuming end, while it does not have any effect at the producing end, or if it does, its effect is the reverse, and lowers the prices?

—o—

We still think that Morgan is right, "Control is important," and the man or set of men who control a commodity, is the man who directs the law of supply and demand, and makes the prices arbitrarily regardless of the production of gold or anything else.

—o—

So the problem is one of control, and we may ask, what is more natural than that the producers should control their own commodities until they can place them on the final market of consumption? And we will also ask, what is more unnatural, although it has been the fashion, for farmers to produce the stuff and then turn it over to another class of people to control for them and thus place in their hands the power, irrespective of gold production, to rob the maker of his rightful reward and exploit the final consumer to the limit of inordinate greed?

—o—

What would be more natural than for the farmers of each community to get together in an organization, collect the different classes of produce, supply the market with all that it needs for immediate consumption and place the balance in storage for their own account, to be brought out between seasons as the legitimate demand and consumption asks for it? Although it is the fashion, we will ask, what is more unnatural than for the farmers to do all the work of producing, which is the hard work, and for which they are paid the meanest wages of any class of people, and then employ a set of people who produce nothing, to do the easy work of marketing, and pay them more for doing it than the producers receive for all of their work? Here is an illustration:

—o—

The dairymen around our large cities receive an average of about 3½ cents a quart for milk. The consumers are paying an averoge of about 8 cents a quart. The cost then of marketing is 4½ cents a quart, and the dairymen permit this condition to continue year after year, because a few big operators, like the Borden Milk Company, have gotten in control of the distributing agencies.

—o—

There may be a milk trust, and we believe there is. But we want to say that the producers of milk can down any milk trust that is in existence, in a fraction of the time that the government can do it. Also producers can do it in a way that it will never be possible for the different parts to grow together again and be more harmful than the original.

Of course, all this means co-operation. And the way to co-operate is to get ready for it. We are glad to say that farmers are getting ready now faster than for years, but they can do far better yet. We wish each reader of this paper believed that he can forge one of the links in the chain that is going to bind all producers in co-operative effort, right in his community and that he would then send the coupon on page 20 for instructions, at once.

Guess That's the Reason

Susie, to her larger brother.—Why is it that papa has no chance to say a word when mama gets to talking?

Brother.—Don't you know our language is the "mother tongue?"

The Weight of a Bushel of Potatoes

Isidor Wulfson, inspector of weights and measures, of Indianapolis, says: "I'll bet H. E. Barnard, state sealer, his experts, the United States government and the President himself that potatoes do not weigh sixty pounds to the bushel and it isn't fair to the dealers to make it so and what is not fair to the dealers is not fair to the best interests of the public. Nature did not make potatoes weigh sixty pounds to the bushel. It may be possible to pile them up, when new, so they will weigh that much but when the water in them has partly evaporated and they can be classed as old potatoes, I care not how high you pile them you can not get enough in a bushel basket to weigh sixty pounds. Indiana might just as well have no law at all as to have have one prescribing that sixty pounds of potatoes make a bushel." In his annual report to the state sealer Mr. Wulfson is going to make certain recommendations for changes in the state laws on weights and measures.

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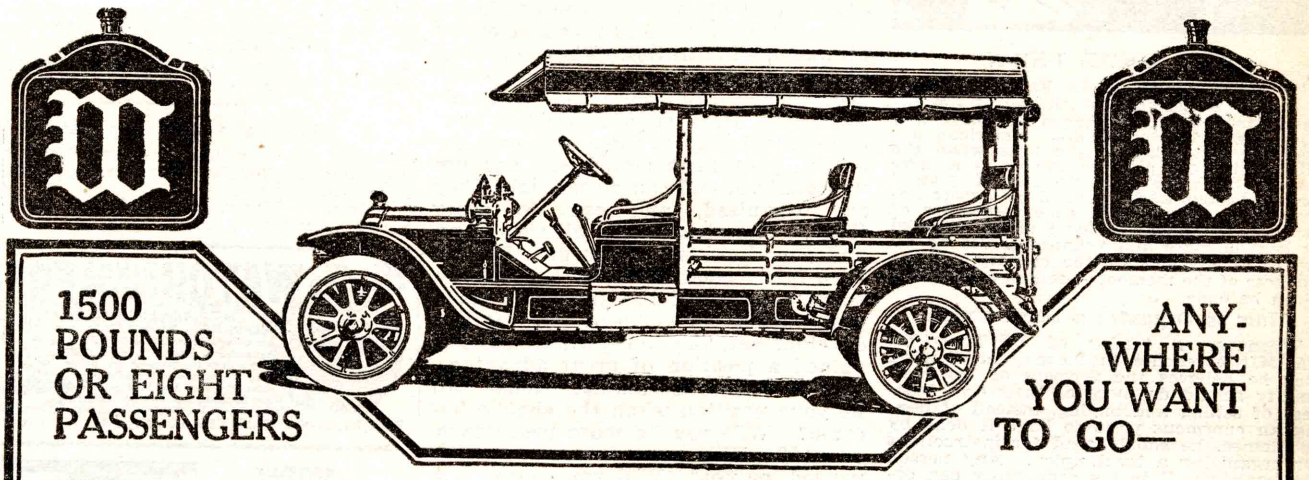

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Its excellent springs, light weight (considering its capacity) and its perfectly balanced body, make this car unsurpassed for comfortable riding qualities, and as easy to steer as a light roadster.

Enough Speed and Power to Meet Every Condition

There are very few, even of the fastest touring cars, that can pass the White Combination Car on the road. And even when loaded to full capacity this White will climb hills at a steady road pace, that the ordinary car will have difficulty in climbing at all.

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If you have driven a White, then only can you understand, how simple, quiet, powerful and economical is the White engine. It was the first, and is still, the only practical long stroke, cast-in-one-piece engine in this country. Its fuel consumption is so low under all conditions, that regardless of price, it is the most economical engine made, and its performances in daily service in thousands of White cars is worth investigating, in fact, the rise in the price of gasoline is not felt by White owners. Its compact simplicity with no parts exposed to dirt or injury, removes all of the chief sources of care and trouble, and necessitates little or no attention being given to it.

Body Upholstery and All Fixtures Beautifully Finished

The finish, material and workmanship on this car, is in every detail true to the White standard,—the highest. The spring seats are roomy and comfortable, and are upholstered with the best leather, while the body finish is done with that attention to detail that has made the White cars famous for their excellence.

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The chassis, including engine, transmission, axles, gears, bearings and wheels, is constructed with the same care and excellent material that has characterized White products for over fifty years—and has made White automobiles of every design second to none in the world.

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Stop and think to what practical and pleasurable uses this car can be put, both in hauling and touring. You will find that it will more than take the place of a touring car, a spring wagon, a service wagon and two teams of horses combined. Just write us today or use the coupon below, and we will send you complete details of the White Combination Car.

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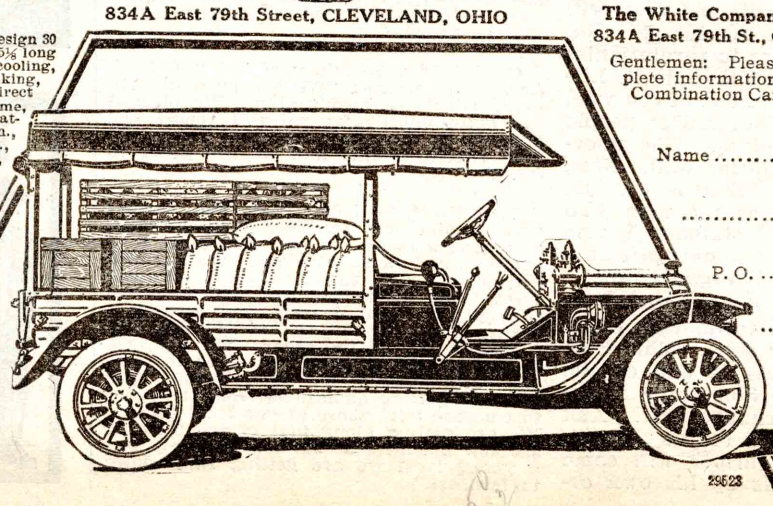

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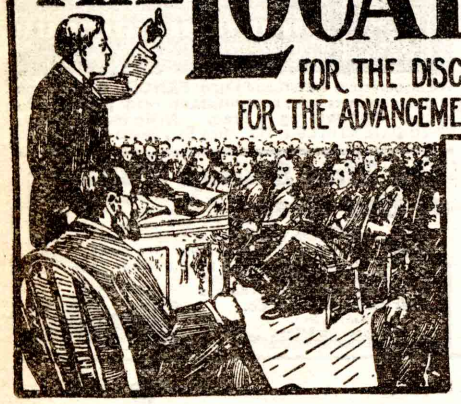

THE LOCAL UNION

The Local Union of the Farmers Society of Equity is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assisted by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

.....

My Name .....

My Address .....

.....

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I RECENTLY had a consultation with a broker who handles vast quantities of goods from manufacturer to wholesaler. He says there's a change coming. All big business feels it. Business men who in the past have shown they have ability to look ahead are holding their ears to the ground, and they say there's going to be a change. Now, fellows, see here! These changes come, sure as fate. They have come in the past, and they will continue to come in the future. Big business sees a chance to revolutionize business methods, and they do it. Little business has to get out of the way, or be run over. The organized people take care of themselves. The unorganized are crushed to the wall. Now, then, in the change that is coming, who will look out for the man who hoes corn and digs potatoes? Where will he come in, or come out? His only chance is his national organization.

The change that is coming will affect our interests. It has to do with every person who buys or sells. This high cost-of-living business is one of the chief factors in it. Something is going to be done to change that. And let me tell you, though I'm no prophet, I know where the farmer will come out, unless he builds up his own organization to protect himself. Older nations than ours have a peasantry. And there's a class in the United States of America who would like to see farmers of this country made peasants. They are struggling to get control of affairs so they can make them so. They would do it in a minute, if they dared, but are not yet ready. They are organizing, centralizing, gathering in the control, ownership and management of all our public utilities. They make the prices on what you have to buy, and sell. They can make you peasants when the time comes, because they can control your profits, your cash reserves, your bank accounts. You are unorganized, and can do nothing. They are organized, and can do every thing. They bear down all they dare, and you shoulder the burden. There's been fairly good times in the past few years, because of the great and rapid development of business. During this development, the controlling class has gained a position of great advantage. Now a change is coming. What will be your position when the change has come? Will you be more prosperous, or not? Will your interests be advanced, or not? Will you continue to get good prices, or not? What assurances of your own future welfare have you, anyhow? Think it over, men.

* * *

Edmund Thorp, Hotchkiss, Colo., writes: "I have read all your literature very carefully indeed, and think the plan proposed by your Society is an ideal system and a practical one. We raised and shipped 3,600 cars fancy boxed apples from this county last year. We are wholly at the mercy of the organized commission men."

* * *

During the annual meeting the following telegram was received from Organizer S. L. Howard, Clarksdale, Miss.: "Headquarters, F. S. E.: Reserve six counties in Mississippi as my district."

That man means business, boys. He has been making things lively down there lately, and has his work well in hand. Mississippi will have a state union before very long.

* * *

C. C. Cowell, president of a Fruit and Truck Growers Association, at Pearland, Tex., writes: "Will you please send us full information about the Society of Equity at once. We have a fruit and truck growers association of about fifty members, and can raise almost every kind and class of fruit and vegetables. Our greatest trouble is the markets and prices. I believe farmers must co-operate in order to get what they rightfully should have."

* * *

Brother Southworth is putting headwork and system in the game in Southern Idaho. He is a gentleman of high intelligence and broad experience in working in farmers' organizations. He was a Granger of national reputation. Mr. Southworth says the Equity movement is the greatest ever instituted in behalf of agriculture, and that our system of both organization and market control will win. He convinces every community in which he works, and reports a new local at every point he visits. He merely knows the facts, presents them in a way farmers can understand and then brings them into the fold. With Cutting, of Portland (now national organizer) Morris, of Oakley, Stryker of Corvalis, the northwest will soon have a district organization of which these men, headquarters, and all farmers, may well be proud.

* * *

C. C. Hicks, Secretary of Boley (Okla.) Local 6774 writes: "We are putting forth every effort for membership. We pledged our state union that we will report one hundred or more new members before the next twelve months and we are going to do it."

* * *

G. S. Pratt, St. Johns Park, Fla., writes: "We bought our fertilizer co-operatively, at a saving of $5 per ton; 200 sacks seed potatoes, and saved $380 net. We are now getting prices on barrel material. We put three large orders for feed and groceries through our local dealers, and secured a saving of 25 per cent on two of them, and a fair saving on the other. We are now getting quotations from the cities to compare with those of our local dealers. We are now getting quotations from the cities to compare with those of our local dealers. We are getting along first class. Took in six new members at our last meeting. For a young local we are getting right down to business."

GOOD ADVICE FROM FLORIDA

Mr. H. G. Gumprecht, manager of the Manatee sub-exchange, Brandentown, Fla., recently gave this advice to orange growers:

"Unless you have fruit that is well colored, don't attempt to ship it, for it won't pay expenses. Because your oranges may analyze seven to one, if they haven't got a nice, full, yellow color, they won't sell. Only the other day, some extra fancy Indian River oranges sold at $1.65 notwithstanding the reputation of this fruit and the fact that it was actually sweet, but it was green on the outside and that was enough to kill the price. You must know that the public demands fruit that is ripe and colored, and this must be your test if you expect to realize satisfactory returns."

Mr. Gumprecht stated the matter correctly, and what is true of oranges, is true of other fruit. The markets are loaded down with inferior fruit and every bushel of it takes the place of nearly a bushel of choice fruit. However, the inferior fruit brings only a trifle, oftentimes scarcely pays for the picking, while if it would not be on the market, a bushel of choice fruit would be taken at a profitable price to all parties concerned.

The Judge Was Too Late

Judge, to convicted prisoner.—Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?

Prisoner.—Not a cent, Judge; I gave all I had to my lawyer!

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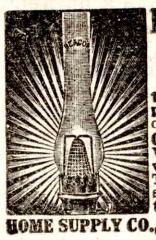

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100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity.
COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS
We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
HOME SUPPLY CO., 112 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY is NOW In the Province of SASKATCHEWAN Western Canada

Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 Acres of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.
New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.
A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 60 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.
Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

G. W. AIRD
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Indianapolis, Ind.
or Address, Superintendent of Immigration
Ottawa, Ont., Canada

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS
We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. GRIT MFG. CO., Dept. 188 CHICAGO

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The Special Smokeless Steel barrel, rifled deep on the Ballard system, creates perfect combustion, develops highest velocity and hurls the bullet with utmost accuracy and mightiest killing impact.
The mechanism is direct-acting, strong, simple and perfectly adjusted. It never clogs. The protecting wall of solid steel between your head and cartridge keeps rain, sleet, snow and all foreign matter from getting into the action. The side ejection throws shells away from line of sight and allows instant repeat shots always. New .33-caliber now ready.
Built in perfect proportion throughout, in many high power calibres, it is a quick handling, powerful, accurate gun for all big game.
Every hunter should know all the Marlin characteristics. Send for our free catalog. Enclose 3 stamps for postage. The Marlin Firearms Co. 104 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

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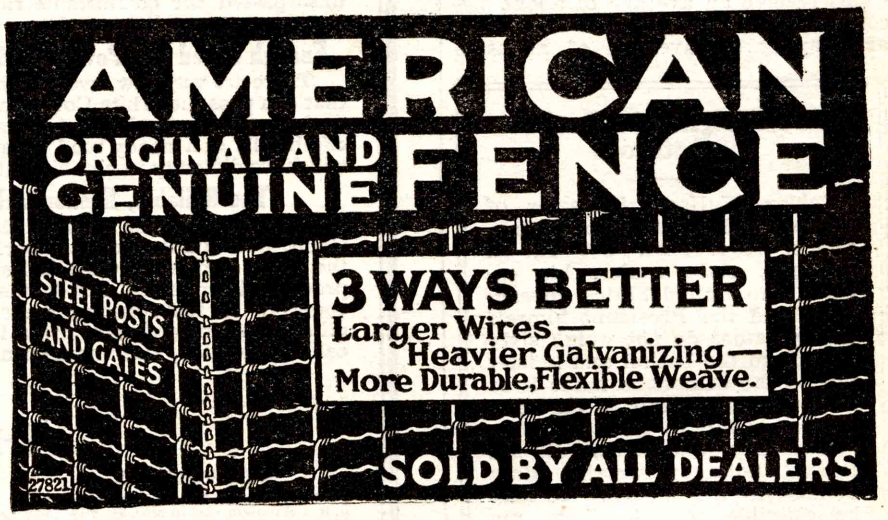

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Because of this we do not have to sacrifice quality to make the price. We make nothing but the highest grade of Galvanized Steel Roofing. It is all guaranteed brand new, equal to our samples and exactly as represented. We absolutely guarantee

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Let us show you that we can put at least one profit in your pocket. Send for samples of Galvanized Steel, complete roofing book with directions and freight-prepaid price list **FREE**

The Ohio Galvanizing & Mfg. Co., 24 Ann Street, Niles, Ohio

Report of 1912 Annual Meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity

PURSUANT to the call for the annual meeting, the Farmers Society of Equity, its delegates and members, met at headquarters, 227 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind., on December 17, 1912. The attendance at the meeting was not large. This was expected as we were forewarned of it by the numerous letters received making various excuses for not coming. The chief excuse was the expense that would be involved, and the lack of any provision by our Society to meet such expense. This called forth considerable discussion and it was ordered that it should be more emphatic in the Constitution and By-Laws for local unions, that the regular membership fee and dues can be increased, at the option of the local unions, by such an amount as will meet such contingencies, or provide necessary funds for the local unions. Local unions were permitted to do this in the past but very few have been in the habit of raising any more money than was provided in the National fees and dues, out of which they are permitted to retain a small share. It was recommended that local unions have a monthly assessment against their members of such an amount as will create a fund besides meeting the current expenses.

Notwithstanding that the attendance was not large, the delegates who did meet at headquarters, fully appreciated the importance of the work they were expected to do, and they executed their trust to the best of their ability for the interest of all members over the country, and other farmers regardless of whether they are members of the Farmers Society of Equity or not. We are convinced that all of the agricultural interests of the country will reap direct benefit resulting from this meeting.

The work of headquarters from the time of the 1911 convention was reviewed and the delegates put their stamp of approval thereon. It was particularly gratifying to the delegates to learn that there has been a gradual increase in the development of the organization as the months of 1911-1912 have passed by, and that statistical reports showed that in the last two months there has been such a development as to amount to more than the preceding nine months. And this does not seem to be merely a spurt, but it resulted from the live organizing campaign that is under way. Also the conditions that prevail over the country, and which have caused problems to exist for which a solution is only found in the Farmers Society of Equity have contributed to greater results.

The meeting was called to order at 11 a. m. Tuesday morning. In his address the President referred to many things that were encountered during the year's work but dwelt more particularly on the extension work for the future. He directed the attention of the delegates to the various agencies that are now promoting the welfare of farmers along the lines of greater production and asked the delegates to give special attention to these, and whether it would be wise to seek the co-operation of some of them, such as railroads, manufacturers, and mercantile houses, to assist in organizing the farmers to market wisely, to the end that profitable prices may be secured, and the business interests of those concerned be thus promoted, more than they can be through their exclusive teachers for greater production.

The address called forth much discussion pro and con. For instance, Mr. Lozier, of Alamaba, thought that there was not much likelihood of interesting such interests in organizing the farmers to give them a practical marketing system, but that they were only interested in greater production and were devoting attention to the farmers purely for advertising purposes and without any other motive. Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, took the stand that big crops meant greater demands for farm machinery to take care of them, but he saw no reason why they could not be shown that it is to their advantage to help farmers to market so as to get enough money to buy such machinery.

Mr. Riner, of Indiana, thought it a hazardous policy to approach such firms for assistance in organizing the farmers. He thought the Farmers Society of Equity might be discredited if they would openly advocate its cause of marketing, even though they are openly advocating better farming and greater production.

Mr. Swift, of Ohio, said: "Let farmers attend strictly to their own affairs and take care of themselves. They alone can successfully solve their problems. Let them keep the matter of organizing and their business system entirely in their own hands, and promote it through their own agencies, unhampered by alliances with other interests of any kind whatsoever."

Mr. Stevenson, of Indiana, said: "I have no faith in any other class of business coming to aid the farmers to organize. They have their hands full of their own affairs, and would lend no aid or would give no money without asking favors or concessions that it would be unwise, if not fatal, to grant."

These were some of the objections presented to the proposition to interest other people in the farmers' marketing problems. Others spoke from the viewpoint that farmers should not reject the kind offices of any person or institution that sincerely wished to help them and were willing to spend money to put organizers in the field to educate farmers in the matter of marketing, and bring them in a condition to control their crops, to the end that profitable and steady prices might always be maintained. The result was that Mr. Swift offered the following motion:

"That the Executive Board of the national union be empowered to enlist, if possible, the moral and financial assistance of any or all commercial, railroad or other organizations and institutions, to promote organization, and education amongst farmers, for better methods of marketing, providing no special agreement be entered into with them, but whatever aid is given be unconditional, and any funds donated shall be employed only in such education and organization."

The motion was seconded, and further discussion was had. The general opinion prevailed that the railroads and commercial interests that are now interested in better farming, will see advantages in the farmers having a successful marketing system that will control the prices. As for the railroads it was pointed out that the present system of marketing gluts the railroads and produces car famine in the fall of the year, while there are other months in the year, when there are thousands of cars idle. Also, the fact that when farmers can always secure profitable prices it will be the very best incentive for them to increase production, as well as give them the means for doing it. Further, that crops in the cribs cannot buy agricultural machinery, but when those crops can be converted into enough money to pay their cost and leave a profit besides, the manufacturers and business men find their business will flourish. The motion was finally put and carried.

Minimum Prices

As announced in the November 15th issue of this paper, the problem of Minimum Prices was presented to the convention. It was agreed that because of the great abundance of most crops in 1912 that a greater quantity will need to be controlled than in former years and that the members of the Society might not be able to control enough to compel the prices to be paid. It was the concensus of opinion that there is a real surplus of some crops and to urge our members to hold, while others are supplying the markets might work an injustice to the members. But it was ordered that the editor of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, with the co-operation of the Executive Board of the Society should continue to give advice about prices and marketing as at present. It was agreed that the future prices would depend very much on the weather between this time and the next harvests. If the 1913 crop prospects show unfavorably this winter and next spring higher prices will surely result.

Much time was consumed by reports from the field, which emphasized the necessity for more organizers. Particularly was the demand urgent from the southern states where the 1913 crops of vegetables and fruits will soon be ready again to market. The representatives from those sections showed a dismal picture of the conditions that had obtained this year. The crops were abundant, but as a rule they did not sell for prices to pay cost of production, packages, etc. It was decided that special effort should be made to organize what is known as the Gulf Coast territory. The opinion was general that the planters in that section are ready for organization and that local and county unions of the Society could readily be organized from Texas to Florida.

Motion was made that the convention take up the Constitution and By-Laws for amendment.

Carried.

The following amendments were made: (A new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws will be printed immediately and supplied to all local unions and also members-at-large who apply for it.)

Article 4, Section 1, amended to read: "Accepted into the Society according to its Constitution and By-Laws."

The same section was amended with reference to special members as follows: "It may admit the wives and daughters and sons under eighteen years of age, of members, to special membership, upon terms of its (the local union's) own making."

Section 3 of Article 4, was amended by providing that a five years' membership may be obtained on the payment of $5. This was done to raise additional funds at this time when the Society needs it to push the work of organization, and also it was thought that five year memberships would promote the Society's growth, there being no danger of a member dropping out in that length of time. The member will save $3, because under the regular terms of payment $2.00 membership and $1.50 per year dues, he would pay in five years, $8.

Out of the $5 paid for a membership, with all dues paid, $1 shall be apportioned to the official paper for five years' subscription, and the balance shall be pro rated in the same proportion as provided in the by-laws for the regular $2 membershipf fee.

There was added to Section 5 the following: "That local unions and county unions are expected to collect such an additional amount to place in their treasury as they may deem necessary to meet their expenses, including delegates to conventions."

Section 6 was amended by adding: "Local Unions are expected to add to the $1.50 dues, such a sum as they deem wise to properly support the local and county unions and send delegates to conventions."

Section 14, of Article 4 was amended to read "six months" instead of "nine months." That is a member six months in arrears for his dues will stand suspended without further notice.

Article 7, Section 1, was amended to include after the word "county" in the eighth line "and one representative for each local union in the state."

Section 2, beginning in the thirteenth line and following "all county unions" shall read "county union and local union in the state shall be notified."

The officers elected for the next year are as follows:

President, J. A. Everitt; vice-president, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore.; Directors, Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; Robt. Stephenson, Lebanon, Ind.; F. S. Parkinson, Rexburg, Ida.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn., W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.

The convention selected an Executive Board for the next year composed of President Everitt, and Directors Stephenson and Taylor. Mr. Everitt and Mr. Taylor are constantly at headquarters, and Mr. Stephenson is within one hour's ride of headquarters.

The following resolutions were passed by the Farmers Society of Equity at its annual meeting held in Indianapolis, Ind., December 17 and 18, 1912.

On Secretary of Agriculture

Whereas, a new Secretary of Agriculture will, in all probabilities, be selected in the near future, and

Whereas, the Department of Agriculture has been very successful in teaching farm-

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We give to *anyone* a highly engraved, stem wind 5-yr. guaranteed watch, proper size; also 3-stone sparkling ring, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain.

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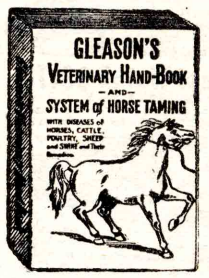

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Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement direct with the publishers we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" *absolutely Free*—postage prepaid—to all who send only 50c to pay for a 3-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm magazine. Send your name and 50c at once.

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with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

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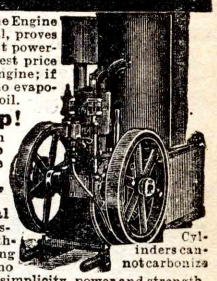
Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

Gasoline Going Up!

Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

Amazing "DETROIT"

—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)



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The "Standard" Makes and Contains Its Own Heat

Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

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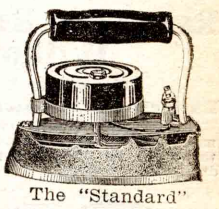
Economical, perfectly safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. **Fire in Inside.** Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room. Go right along, one thing after another. All kinds of clothes.

IRONED BETTER IN HALF THE TIME

No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. **Right size, right shape, right weight.** Cheapest fuel, one to two cents does ordinary family ironing.

WHAT USERS SAY

Alex Stalker of N. Y. writes: "The Self Heating Iron received sometime ago and will say right here it **is the most wonderful time and money-saving device that was ever made.** My wife has just finished a large ironing in two hours that usually took her half a day with the old stove heating irons, and the house is cool. **It is certainly just the only iron made.** We want the agency." W. P. Farnum: "After receiving your iron and giving it a thorough trial it **will be a perfect success. My wife is enthusiastic** over the work it does and the economy in its use." Mrs. J. E. King, Ill.: "Received iron yesterday in good shape. **Well pleased with it. I want the agency."** I. N. Newby, Ill.; **"Find it to be all you claim for it."** Mrs. Josephine Route, N. Y., "Received the iron O. K. and did my ironing with it yesterday, **I like it very much."** A. E. Covert, N. Y.; "Have lighted it several times already and find **I can do ironing so much quicker and cleaner than in the old way.** Think it is the **best thing I have ever had in my house."** Miss Roxie Sheets, of N. C.; "The two irons received and am delighted. **Have turned off our regular ironer and will do the ironing ourselves now.** Sold the extra iron to the first lady I showed it to." Mrs. Watson C. McNall, N. Y.; "I am more than **pleased with it** and its work. It **is not a bit clumsy. It is a delight to use it."** Mrs. Cora Wright, Ill.; "I received the iron Saturday and **like it fine."** Mrs. C. M. Winstead, Ky.; "I received my iron about three weeks ago. **Like it better than anything I ever saw in the way of irons."**



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So they go—hundreds and thousands of delighted customers—the work of ironing cut in half—the expense of fuel almost eliminated—a Godsend to every home. The poor can afford it—the rich can buy nothing better. Every iron tested before shipping—fully guaranteed—ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

Agents Make Money. Men or women. Quick, easy, sure. **All your business.** Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. **Every woman needs it.** Price low—all can afford it. **HOW THEY DO SELL!** Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents selling plan. How to get **FREE SAMPLE.**

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This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free.

$3.75

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Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the cure and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

ers how to increase the production of the farms until the yields of our farm crops in recent years have increased enormously, and

Whereas, we see that when a large yield of any crop is secured, that almost without exception the value of it to the farmers is less than when there are moderate or short crops, and

Whereas, the cost of living has increased to such an extent as to be one of the great and menacing problems of the country, notwithstanding that in the present year and in other recent years, the prices of many farm crops have not returned reasonable profits to the producers of them and in many cases have actually netted the producers a loss, and in many other cases enormous quantities of farm, garden and orchard products have spoiled in the field, because it was claimed that there was no market for them, and

Whereas, these anomalous conditions must be because of an inadequate system of marketing farm crops. and

Whereas, the whole country is being aroused to the importance of more systematic marketing of farm crops to the end that farmers will be protected in their reward for labor and industry, that all markets be found and fully supplied to the end that every man, woman and child in the country can get plenty of the fruits of the field to consume at reasonable prices; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Farmers Society of Equity in National Convention assembled that our Government as represented by the Department of Agriculture should take a broader view of agriculture and recognize the marketing side as well as the producing side, and lend its efforts to teaching the farmers how to market as well as how to produce larger and better crops. In other words, that it will give equal attention to marketing as it does to production. And,

Whereas, our President, J. A. Everitt, has been the acknowledged leader in teaching the farmers of America the important lessons of marketing crops, and at the same time has a practical knowledge of the assentials in the production of crops, we regard him as eminently fitted to fill the position of Secretary of Agriculture; therefore, be it further.

Resolved, that we present his name as a candidate for the Secretaryship and we do strongly recommend him to President-elect Wilson and to the farmers of the country as the man best qualified to fill that important position.

On Farm Mortgages

Whereas, there is a movement in this country for cheaper money for farmers for the further development of agriculture, the plan being to mortgage the farms and issue bonds thereon that would be sold in the markets of the world, and

Whereas, it is represented that a similar credit or bond scheme is very popular in some European countries, and that it has proven very beneficial to farmers of those countries, and

Whereas, the farmers in those European countries where this system is in operation, are organized and they control the system, and own the banks from which the loans are made, thus controlling both the bonds and the mortgages, while in this country our farmers are not organized in such a way that they can control the mortgages or the bonds, and

Whereas, our farmers not being organized and not being able to make the prices on their own crops, it is clear that their necessities for mortgaging their farms and borrowing money will be governed entirely by the prices they receive for their products, and

Whereas, if this scheme is put in operation in this country under the present conditions, the bonds would largely be owned by the same people who are now in control of the marketing system for farm crops and who would have it in their power to intensify the needs for borrowing money, by paying low prices for the products of the farm; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Farmers Society of Equity, that we are opposed to the mortgage-bond scheme as long as our farmers are not organized, or as long as they are not in a position to make the prices on their own crops and get them, or as long as they are not in a position to control the mortgage and bond system and keep the bonds out of the hands of speculators.

In thus declaring against the plan, we do not mean that farmers should not have every advantage in borrowing that other classes of people have, or that they should not have as low rates of interest as can be secured by other people, but we claim that farmers must sell right first, then their needs in borrowing can be determined; and further be it

Resolved, that any credit scheme for farmers in the United States should be operated as an adjunct of their own business organization, and not be controlled by the money interests or any other interests.

On Parcels Post

Whereas, Congress has given the country a Parcels Post system to be in operation January 1st, 1913, and

Whereas, the demand for a Parcels Post was stronger from farmers and the consumers of their products than from any other classes of the people, because these people thought they say in it a solution of the marketing problem to give a greater profit to the former and lower prices to the latter, and

Whereas, an analysis of the system seems to show that, except in unimportant particulars, the system is wholly impractical for marketing farm products, because of the rate of postage charged and the unreasonable limitation in the weight of the packages that will be carried, and also because it is more expensive than postage rates already in force, and special express rates already given by the express companies; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Farmers Society of Equity in its National Convention does condemn Congress for refusing us a serviceable and valuable Parcels Post measure, that we do characterize the Parcels Post law, enacted by the last Congress, as a humbug and a deceit on the people; and be it further

Resolved, that we demand of the present Congress a really beneficial Parcels Post or Parcels Express, and such latitude in the weight, and such a low rate of postage as will make it of real service to the people and afford relief from exorbitant express rates.

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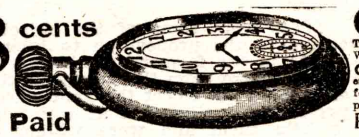

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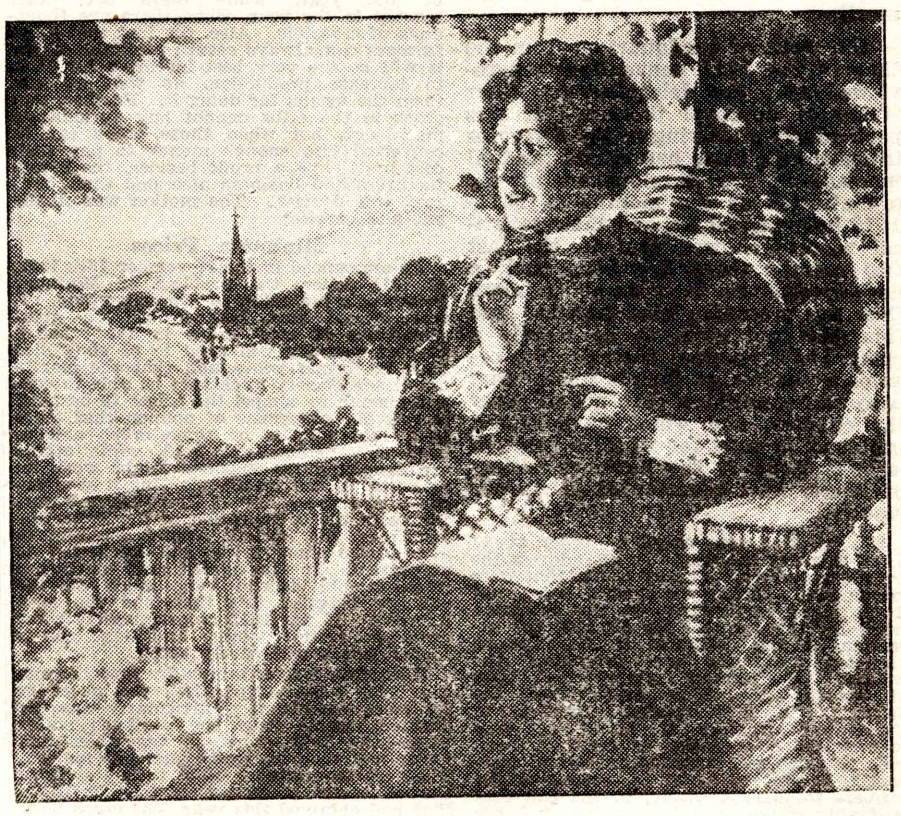

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The complete calendar measures 8¼ *inches wid* by 3 *feet long*, and the paneled effect through which the figure of this beautiful American girl is shown adds most materially to the strength and general harmony of the complete work. The calendar for every month of the year 1913 is printed on the back of the picture and there is no advertising to mar the beauty of the picture in any way. The calendar is lithographed in many colors on 70 pound white coated *specially made paper*. It is tinned and fitted with a hanger at the top and has a daintily covered pasteboard tube at the bottom which prevents the calendar from curling up, and makes it unnecessary to mar the picture in any way by using pins or tacks. The finished picture is put through what is known as the "roughing process," which gives a wonderfully accurate reproduction of real *canvas*.

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Cook—Aw, go'an wit yer blarney!

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Did You Read Every Article in this Paper?

B-U-S-T-E-D!

ROOFING LUMBER PRICES WIRE and FENCING BUILDING MATERIAL

Our Great 1913 Announcement

You can order a complete carload of material including everything you need to construct a building and we will ship it forward to you without you paying us a cent down.

No Money Down

Write Us for Our Liberal Terms

You are safe when you deal with us. Our capital stock is $2,000,000.00 and 20 years of honest dealing have earned a place for us in the public confidence that is unquestioned.

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d

Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid estimate that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

We have determined that the Fall of 1912 is going to be the **Banner Year** in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of Buildings, no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. WRITE TODAY.

Shingles at Big Saving

We have a special lot of 1,000,000 5 to 2 Common Clear Shingles Coming in, on which we are making an exceptionally low price of $2.47. Other grades at lower prices.

This Door at 98c

Lot MS-39. Four panel painted door, size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 1200 in stock. A high quality door for the price. This is only one of our many special bargains. Our grand Building Material Catalog and Bargain Sheets will show a full line of **Inside Millwork of all kinds.**

Free Building Book

A 200-page Book of Bargains in Millwork, Building Material of all kinds, including Paints, Plumbing, Heating, Structural Iron, Metal and Composition Roofing, Hardware, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools, Wire Fencing. No prospective builder should be without it. **It Is Free.**

You can buy a carload of Building Material from us without paying us one cent in advance. All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up. Our terms are more liberal than anyone else offers.

EXPLANATION

Why We Are Called the "Price Wreckers"

CONSIDER what becomes of the stock of goods when a manufacturer, jobber or big retail merchant goes bankrupt, or "busted" as the saying goes. In the year 1911 ten thousand merchants met with financial distress—that's why the Chicago House Wrecking Co. exists. If the stocks offered are sufficiently large, if the goods are new, clean and desirable, they find their way naturally to our 40 acre plant for distribution, at a small added profit to our hundreds of thousands of customers, who, in this way get wonderful bargains.

In many cases our prices do not represent the original cost of production. There is not another concern on earth that can meet our prices, simply because no other concern has the buying and economical distributing facilities which we enjoy. It is only natural therefore, that we have become known as "Price Wreckers".

Where Your Dollar Does Double Duty

Every time you buy from us, your dollar takes on an increased purchasing power. We are the safety valve between the public and high prices. We recognize no Trusts or Associations—our methods are along original and unique lines. We are not plodders—we are merchants in the fullest meaning of the word, and the wise public have not been slow in realizing our position in the world.

Our great plant at 35th and Iron Sts. is a Mecca for the people of Chicago and surrounding country. Thousands of visitors from every part of the country make a yearly pilgrimage to our institution, and buy their yearly supplies. Are you getting all the benefit that you should from this excellent opportunity? We urge you to learn more about the wonders of our plant, and the opportunities that we afford when you deal with us. You get full value for your money. There is nothing fanciful about our methods—we are just straight, clean business men.

WE SELL PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING

Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun". It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, or how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket".

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in the construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfits. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us to-day for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

$725 Buys the Material to Build This House

This Is Our House No. 6A.

A beautiful up-to-date full 2 story, 7 rooms and bath, home. Has been sold over 400 times. Copied and imitated all over the U. S., but our price and quality cannot be equaled. The price is easily 25% to 50% below local dealer's prices.

Immediate shipment right from our Chicago stocks, where you can come and see it loaded. *NO MONEY DOWN.* $2.00 buys perfect Blue Print Plans, complete specifications and detailed descriptive material list, with a refund of $1.50 if you do not like them.

Our House No. 6A.

ORIGINAL METHODS

We are the originators of a system of selling practically complete Houses direct to the consumer, at a great saving.

We eliminate all in-between profits. We sell and ship direct to you from our own stocks.

Great care and study has been given all our Plans. Economy is the watch-word both in materials and construction.

No Worry No Loss No Waste

Our Binding Guarantee both as to quality and quantity goes with every sale.

Write us for letters from people in your vicinity who have bought from us. We have thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Special Information

If you intend building, you will lose money if you don't write us at once. Tell us what you want. We will answer you promptly and give you valuable information regarding building. Send rough pencil sketch showing the kind of house you want. We will make you a freight paid price that will save you big money on material necessary to build same. Every stick first class.

If you intend to make improvements, write us what they are, and we will help you to save money on your purchases.

Our FREE Book of Plans

Our Book of Plans contains 100 Designs of different kinds of buildings. Everything from a 2 room Portable House for $147.50 to the finest kind of a 10 room residence.

Houses are completely illustrated showing the floor plans, prices lumber, millwork, plumbing, heating, paint, etc. And it's free.

Smash Go WIRE and FENCE Prices

BARB WIRE Less Than 2c Per Rod

New galvanized, heavy weight barb wire, put up on reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-AD-26 per 100 lbs. **$1.95.** Galvanized barb wire, light weight, first grade, best made, put up exactly 80 rods to reel, 2-point barbs. Lot 2-AD-28, per reel, **$1.40.**

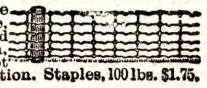
Wire Nails, Per Keg, $1.50

10,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds together, regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-AD-33, price per keg, **$1.50.** 1,000 kegs of 10 penny-weight regular new wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, **$1.85.** Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalog. Gives valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

Smooth Galvanized Wire Per 100 Lbs. $1.25

It is suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines or for any ordinary purpose where wire is used. This galvanized wire is irregular in length—it ranges anywhere from 50 to 250 ft. $1.25 is our price for No. 6 gauge. Other sizes in proportion.

15c Per Rod Buys Best Hog Fencing



Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A high grade, strictly perfect fence, made of No. 9, 11 and 12 wires, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes, 26 in. high, square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-AD-31, price per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Staples, 100 lbs. $1.75.

SPECIAL SALE

Smash Go ROOFING PRICES

Galvanized Steel Roofing is Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

We bought 20,000 squares of this **Corrugated Iron Roofing**, which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22 x 24 in. x 1¼ in. corrugated. Our price of $1.25 per sq. is f. o. b. cars Chicago.

When ordering this item, specify Lot No. AD-700. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing.

$1.25 per 100 sq. ft. buys best steel roofing

Write us today for our special **FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES** on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than ever before offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing at $2.50 per square and up. Ask for free samples.

We can furnish anything needed in Roofing, Siding or Ceiling.

62 CENTS PER 108 SQUARE FEET BUYS BEST RUBBER SURFACED "AJAX" ROOFING

Here again we show the lowest price ever known for roofing of quality. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and caps to lay it; this price is f.o.b. Chicago; at 75c per square, **we pay the freight in full** to any point East of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River. Prices to other points on application.

Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, and contains 3 to 4 pieces to the roll.

We have other grades of Ready Roofing, which we offer at prices easily 30 per cent below regular quotations. Write to-day for free samples and Roofing Catalog. Fill in the coupon.

BEST QUALITY PREMIER, MICHAELSON READY Mixed House PAINT

$1.05 PER GAL.

Our paint department is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Michaelson, for 30 years the foremost paint man in America. His picture has appeared on over 8,000,000 cans, and his name is known from ocean to ocean. Paint of quality is his specialty. Every gallon has our strongest guarantee. Our Ready Mixed Barn Paint at 67c a gallon will outlast any similar paint produced. If you want quality paint, write us; or write to Mr. Michaelson if you prefer. Finest, most valuable paint book ever published sent FREE. Send coupon.

Freight Paid Prices

Send Us Today Your Complete List of Lumber and Building Materials for Our FREIGHT PAID PRICES.

$8.50 for a High-Grade, Sanitary, Complete Closet

Syphon acting, vitreous bowl, hardwood seat and cover. Low down, latest style, copper lined tank. Outfit is Lot 5-AD-105.

1½ H.P. Gasoline Engine $24.75

The lightest, strongest and most compact Gasoline Engine ever produced. Thirty days' free trial. It is 4-cycle, self-contained, horizontal, hopper cooled; on heavy wood skids, with battery box, shipped complete, wt. 250 lbs. Has automatic governor. Easy to start. Send for Special Gasoline Engine Catalog.

Wire Nails, Per Keg, $1.50

10,000 kegs put up 100 lbs. to keg, mixed, all kinds, regular, such as made by factories. Lot 2-AD-33, per keg, $1.50.

1,000 kegs of 10 penny-wt., regular new wire nails, 100 lbs. to keg, per keg, $2, while they last.

50,000 Bargain Catalog FREE

Greatest of all bargain books is our Great Wonderful "Price Wrecker". It is a book of 1000 pages, with wonderful illustrations, and with clear, frank statements explaining exactly the nature of the goods we have for sale, and quotes them at the lowest possible prices. It is a book of real merchandise truths—tells you the facts so plainly that you cannot misunderstand us.

Our business is founded on truth and virtue. We want satisfied customers—we need you every day in our business, we treat everyone as though he or she were the only customer on our books; and this great 1000 page "Price Wrecker" of ours is our best and truest factor. If you have not a copy in your possession, you fail to understand fully how to buy goods. It will make you wise to prices that ought to prevail, and if you haven't a copy, then it is time for you to get busy, and write us to-day to send you this wonderful Catalog of ours.

Fill in the coupon.

Fill in This Coupon

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., Dept. AG 135 Chicago.

Send me free of cost the following catalogs. (Place an X mark in square opposite the catalogs you desire)

- ☐ Catalog of 500 Bargains
- ☐ Building Material
- ☐ Plan Book of Houses & Barns
- ☐ Roofing, Siding and Ceiling
- ☐ Wire and Fencing
- ☐ Plumbing & Heating
- ☐ Paint

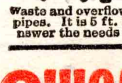
My Name is.....

My Address is.....

County.....*State*.....

R. R......*P. O.*.....

$13 Buys Complete BATHTUB



This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub; fitted with the latest style nickel-plated trimmings, including Fuller double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel-plated connected waste and overflow, and nickel-plated supply pipes. It is 5 ft. long and is good enough to answer the needs of any man. Lot 5AD-101.

Hot Water Heating Plants

We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new or old homes. It is easy to install one of these plants in your old building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for the ordinary 5 room house, with all necessary plans and complete instructions for installing, for $45.00.

Iron Pipe and Fittings

Good iron pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids; size 3-8 to 2 inches; our price on 1-in. per foot 3c; 1 1-4 inch at 4c per foot. Complete stock of valves and fittings. Send us your specifications.

Rugs at 75c

We bought at New York Auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and floor coverings. 75c buys Axminster Rugs of Extra grade. This is a sample of our money saving bargains. Write for our complete Free Rug Catalog, showing actual colors and designs.

FURNITURE

We are the World's Bargain Headquarters for the outfitting of your home, club, lodge or hotel, from the very latest to the finest. An assortment of Household Goods and everything such as will be found in no other institution in the land. Write for free copy of our Furniture and Household Goods Catalog.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY DEPT. AG 135 CHICAGO

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

JANUARY 15th 1913

What Will the Harvest of 1913 Be?

The nine crops that we usually measure by bushels—corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice and potatoes—with their values on December first each year are indicated above (government figures).

We see that the 1912 crop totaled 1,404,790,000 bushels more than the 1911 crops but were valued at $44,091,000 less; they were 705,612,000 bushels more than the 1910 crops and were valued at only $177,849,000 more; they were 1,082,407,000 bushels greater than the 1909 crops and were valued at $240,671,000 less.

Here are some of the lessons we learn from this illustration: In 1912 farmers were very successful in producing but they gave 1,404,790,000 bushels away, for nothing, and were penalized $44,091,000 of cash money, compared with 1911, for their success. Compared with 1910, they raised 705,612,000 bushels and sold them for $177,849,000, or an average all around of 25 cents a bushel. Compared with 1909 they raised 1,082,407,000 bushels more, gave it all away, for nothing and paid $204,671,000 as a penalty for raising it, or as a penalty for maintaining a vicious marketing system.

Let farmers take these lessons and others that the illustration suggests, home as they are planning for their 1913 crops. And let us say that nothing definite need ever be hoped for until the marketing system is changed. We tell how each reader can help change it on page 17.

My Farm Animals Thrive

Because I Keep Them Supplied With

The Medicated Stock Salt and Conditioner

SALTONE

TRADE MARK

The Stock Wormicide and Tonic

A Personal Statement by John E. Robbins, President of this Company:

SalTone Has Made Money for Me on My Own Stock Farm

I use it for all my stock. It has made money for every stock grower and farmer who has ever used it. I have been raising stock for the market for more than thirty years. For several seasons past I have been keeping my hogs, sheep, cattle and horses in splendid condition by using Sal Tone. When I recommend it to you and guarantee that it will do for you what it is doing for me I am taking no chances, because I know just what I am talking about. Your animals are built like mine. They are subject to attacks from worms and parasites, cholera, pneumonia and other diseases just as mine are.

Before my veterinary (Dr. C. B. Ainsworth) and I got together and perfected the SalTone formula, I used every stock food and tonic I could find. I lost thousands of dollars' worth of live stock while I was experimenting with them.

When one of my animals died, I had its carcass cut open and examined, and no matter what disease it died of, the examination showed that it was infested with stomach and intestinal worms—that its death was directly or indirectly due to them.

I made up my mind that if I wanted to make any real money in the stock raising business, I must find a remedy that would drive out these disgusting parasites and keep them out. So I began experimenting with a remedy of my own, and finally got it to suit me perfectly. SalTone is that remedy. SalTone does what other so-called remedies only promised to do. But it does a lot more. It saves direct losses and death from disease, for one thing, and it makes money by toning up the animals so that they put on weight at an astonishing rate on less feed than they ate when they had no SalTone. In other words, SalTone saves money and makes money, too.

For example, KEEPSAKE 2nd, one of my grand champion hogs at the 1912 International Live Stock Exposition, put on 60 lbs. in 12 days just before the Exposition. Five pounds a day; all this with the ordinary amount of feed with a small amount of SalTone.

I not only use SalTone for my prize-winning animals, but for the ordinary hogs, sheep and cattle raised for the market.

SalTone costs almost nothing. One cent's worth will last a sheep or hog 12 days, a steer or horse 4 days. It saves 10 times its cost in feed alone to say nothing of the saving in losses from death caused by diseases. You can TRY it 90 days before you buy. You fatten your stock before you pay. It must satisfy you or no pay.

Order a Trial Supply TODAY on 90 Days Approval

We'll ship Sal Tone to you on our broad guarantee that it costs you nothing if it fails to do all we claim. You merely pay the small freight charge, and use according to directions for 90 days. At the end of that time, after you have had a chance to fatten and market your stock, report results. If Sal Tone does not do all we claim (remove the stomach and intestinal worms) just say so, and it costs you nothing. We leave it to you absolutely.

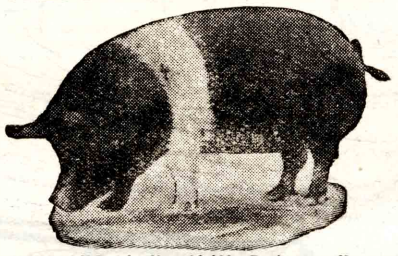
JOHN E. ROBBINS, President

THE JOHN E. ROBBINS COMPANY

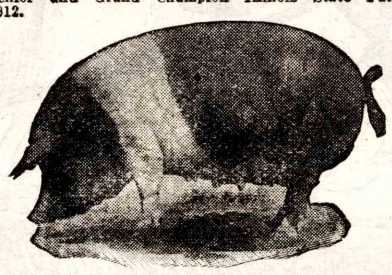
GREENSBURG, INDIANA

TWO PRIZE WINNERS

From The Sal Tone Stock Farm



KEEPSAKE 2d, No. 14,662, Junior yearling sow, Sal Tone Stock Farm, Greensburg, Ind. First in class, Senior and Grand Champion International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1912. First in class Senior and Grand Champion Illinois State Fair, 1912.



GOLDIE, No. 8896, Sal Tone Stock Farm, aged sow, first in class at International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1912. First in class Senior and Grand Champion Iowa State Fair, 1912. Also first in class Interstate Fair, Sioux City, Ia.; Nebraska State Fair, South Dakota State Fair, Illinois State Fair, 1912, Champion sow Nebraska and South Dakota Fairs 1912.

Read What These Men Say About Sal Tone

I think your SALTONE is the best preparation for hogs that I ever used. I lost 97 hogs in 1911 and have never had a sick hog since I have been using SALTONE.—H. L. COCHRAN, Oxford, O., R. R. 5.

My pigs are fine as silk. I lost two and two could hardly walk before I received SALTONE. They have increased $50 in value on $12 worth of middlings in 70 days. Judge for yourself what I think of SALTONE.—C. A. HUNT, Thompsonville, Mich.

Received the SALTONE and fed most of it. Will want more soon. It gave satisfaction and can heartily recommend it. We fed it to our Hampshire hogs and our horses and think it is a great worm destroyer. We expect our horses from Europe next month and will order more then.—J. CROUCH & SON, Lafayette, Ind.

In January and February I lost 66 head of my hogs with what we call pronounced cholera. I tried all the old known remedies as well as all new ones that I could hear of, but they all failed. When your medicine came three more were about gone, and two others sick. I lost no time in going after them with your medicine. I have had no sick ones since. I have no hesitancy in saying that your SALTONE is all you claim for it, and the best hog medicine in existence. I shall use nothing else for my hogs in the future, and expect to keep it on hand all the time. If I had of had 100 pounds of your SALTONE the first of last January, I believe it would have saved me $1,000.00 worth of hogs.—W. H. REMY, Concordia, Kans.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00. No mail orders filled for less than 40 lbs. SalTone is always sold in "trade-marked" packages—never in bulk.

A Shipment of SalTone Fed Sheep from SalTone Stock Farm Owned by John E. Robbins. These Animals Brought Top Prices.

The John E. Robbins Company, Greensburg, Indiana

Ship me your SPECIAL 100-LB. 90-DAY TRIAL ORDER OF SALTONE. I will tell you in 90 days whether it does as you say, and if it does, will pay for it. If it does not I owe you nothing.

Name .....

P. O. .....

Shipping Sta. .....

County .....

R. F. D. .....

State .....

Hogs..... Sheep..... Cattle..... Horses

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John P. Stelle Associate Editor

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Three Years - 1.00

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Three months 10 cents, but not less than five must be sent in a club.

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Double Rates

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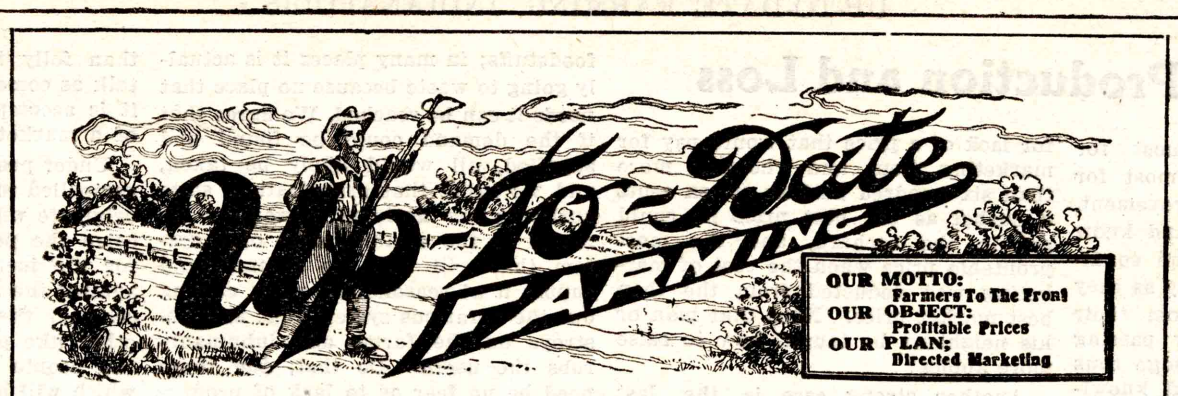

Jan. 13

If this is the latest date in your address, on the first page, or on the wrapper, it means that your subscription expires this month, January, 1913, and you will do us a great favor if you send your renewal at once. See terms to left on this page.

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Indianapolis Indiana

16th Year—Number 2 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, January 15, 1913 Published Twice a Month

THE LEVER BILL

Agricultural Extension Thereby a Failure

IN JANUARY 1st issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING we announced that the Senate committee to which the measure had been referred, had rendered a favorable report on the Lever Agricultural Extension Bill, and urged its prompt adoption by the Senate, it having already been adopted by the House. We also announced that in this issue we would print the bill and express our opinion of it. The bill as adopted by the House and favorably reported to the Senate follows:

A BILL

To establish agricultural extension departments in connection with agricultural colleges in the several states receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of Acts supplementary thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assempled, That in order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be established, under the direction of the college or colleges in each state now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and of Acts supplementing thereto, a department to be known and designated as an agricultural extension department: *Provided,* That in any state in which two *or more* such colleges have been or hereafter may be established the appropriations hereinafter made to such state shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such state may direct.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said agricultural extension departments to give instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not resident in said colleges in the several communities, as may be provided by the states accepting the provisions of this act, and to convey and impart to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise.

Sec. 3. That all printed matter and correspondence for the furtherance of the purposes of this Act issued from the agricultural colleges or by the agents of the said extension departments thereof receiving the benefits of this act shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States and dependencies free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General from time to time may prescribe.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of maintaining said agricultural extension departments and printing and distributing information on agriculture and home economics, as hereinbefore prescribed, and for otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act, the sum of ten thousand dollars shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid, as hereinafter provided, to each state which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this Act: *Provided,* That payment of such installments of the appropriation hereinbefore made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this Act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further,* That the additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to be paid as hereinafter provided, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for nine years by an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual additional sum to be paid thereafter to the states shall be three million dollars, to be used only for the purposes hereinbefore stated; these additional sums to be allotted annually to each state in the proportion which its rural population bears to the rural population of all the states, as determined by the next preceding federal census: *Provided further,* That no state shall be entitled to any part of its allotment of these additional sums unless its legislature has heretofore provided or until it shall provide for the establishment of an agricultural extension department in its college or colleges receiving the benefits of this Act, and the additional amount to be paid in any year to any state under this Act shall be a sum not exceeding the sum appropriated for that year by the legislature of such state or provided by state, county, college, or local authority for the maintenance of said agricultural extension department: *And provided further,* That in each State which shall assent to the provisions of this Act there shall be expended each year for field instruction and demonstrations not less than seventy-five per centum of all moneys available under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of any of said agricultural extension departments that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation for such agricultural extension department, in order that the amount of money appropriated for any agricultural extenson department shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

Sec. 6. That the sums hereby appropriated for extension work shall be annually paid in equal *semmi-annual* payments on the first of January, *and* July of each year by the Secretary of Agriculture, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said colleges to receive the same; and such officer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received during the previous fiscal year, and of its disbursement, on forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 7. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any state for the support and maintenance of agricultural extension departments, as provided in this Act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said state to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State, and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or to the purchase or rental of land, and not more than five per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of publications. It shall be the duty of each of said colleges annually, on or before the first day of January, to make to the governor of the State in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in the direction of extension work as defined in this Act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 8. That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasurer as to each state whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for agricultural extension departments under this Act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold a certificate from any State of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the president, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the Congress *next succeeding a session of the legislature of any state from which a certificate has been withheld,* in order that the state may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural extension departments in all of the States receiving the benefits of this Act, and also whether the appropriation of any state has been withheld; and if so, the reason therefor.

Sec. 10. That Congress may at any time annul, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this Act.

Comment on the Bill

This measure is so worded that it will appeal strongly to farmers who have not specially studied the matter, especially to progressive farmers who are eager for everything to be done that can be to put farming on a higher plane, and bring about the time when agriculture shall assume its proper place in the industrial world—the most prominent place of all. This class of farmers are entitled to the most profound respect, and we study their opinions with keenest interest. The measure also appeals strongly to the great forces that are now taking so deep an interest in agricultural extension, and doing so much, as they sincerely believe, for the benefit of farming. The bill is popular, therefore, with all these great influences, and even before this paper reaches our readers, it may have passed the Senate, been signed by the President, and become a law.

But we are compelled to regard it ineffective if not actually mischievous; deceptive as to its workings, like other measures whose fallacies we recently exposed, and is calculated to put another tremendous burden upon the farmers of the country without adequate rewards therefor. In fact, it can not bring the good results claimed for it, nor can it even approach thereto.

The claim that it is a "follow up" measure of the act of July 2, 1862, is not well founded. That act was simply a donation to the states of unoccupied public lands to aid in the founding of colleges therein to teach agriculture and the sciences that pertain thereto. It did not provide for flooding the country with "experts" of doubtful qualification at an immense increase of the burden of taxation, with little hope of equivalent returns.

In the first place, the Lever bill's agricultural extension consists entirely of crop production. Like so many of the extension schemes, it does not so much as consider supply and demand, and makes no reference to marketing and price. More must be produced whether it is needed or not. Experts must be employed all over the country at high salaries to teach American farmers to meet the acreage yields of European farming, utterly regardless of the fact that the supply there must come from very few acres to meet a great and insistent demand, whereas in this country we have many acres to supply a various and limited demand. The fact that our farmers now supply our demand at entirely reasonable prices, with a greater or less abundance to go to foreign lands every year, besides much valuable stuff that annually goes to waste on the farms for lack of ability to harvest, for lack of transportation, or for lack of demand that affords remuneration either for production or harvesting—all these facts are entirely ignored in the bill. Also that other fact that is every year pressed home to the farmers, that every addition to a crop surplus reduces the price value of the entire crop. These are neither surmises, guesses nor theories. Every report from the Department of Agriculture confirms them in various ways; and it is so strange that agricultural extension

(Concluded on Page Five.)

Excessive Production and Loss

THOSE who write most for farmers and plan most for agricultural improvement, live in the cities, and know the farmers and the conditions they are up against only as they look across the country from their city homes or from rapidly passing railroad trains. The knowledge thus obtained, if it can be called knowledge, is supplemented by what may be obtained from the writings of others who view the situation much as they themselves do, and from interviewing those who handle farm products but at the wrong end of the marketing line. These people naturally see only the producing side of farming, and just as naturally that is the only side they write upon or seek benefits for. Mistakenly, they regard the selling of the stuff a trading proposition that belongs to the so-called business world, and they leave that to the trading people, the buyers and sellers, the commercial side of human industry. If anything is done for the farmers they believe it must be done in the line of production. If farmers lack anything they can see no way to obtain it for them except in increased yields. Unfortunately, this is so with the agricultural colleges and universities, with farmers institutes and experiment stations, with state and national departments of agriculture, and with lecturers as well as writers. It is so with the Lever Bill, which we publish and discuss more fully in another part of this paper. The whole purpose of that measure is the increased production of farm crops. Supply and demand is nowhere considered; marketing does not once enter into the proposition, and price, one would think according to the bill, has nothing to do with agricultural success.

We have time and again shown, and proven beyond question, that excessive production is ruinous to the producers, that when the demand is oversupplied the excess not only goes to waste, but it depresses the price of the whole crop and brings a loss even on that which is marketed. We have proven also that such excess does not benefit consumers. Marketing is so controlled that no matter how much may be in the fields, only enough is allowed to enter the retail trade, the actual supply houses, as will command high prices from the consumers. And worse yet, distribution is such that many are not reached at all by the supply, and thousands, often comparatively near by, go hungry for the very stuff that is rotting in the fields or going to waste elsewhere. If the benevolently inclined would study this side of the agricultural situation, their efforts would be turned in this direction also, and with immediate and positive good results.

Once more we give a few unexaggerated instances whose truth we unhesitatingly vouch for. We need scarcely refer to the case of the Southern Illinois orchardist and farmer in whose orchard last fall hundreds of bushels of fair apples went to waste for lack of a price that would pay for marketing them, and who sold more than six hundred bushels at ten cents a bushel as the best price he could get in the orchard, and the most profitable price when the cost of marketing was deducted from the then best market price. Need that man or his neighbors be taught how to raise more apples?

Another strong case is the last year's cabbage production in territory tributary to Pittsburg, Pa., This also shows, as we have often declared and proven, that, under the present system of marketing, the consumers get no benefit from increased production. We quote from a Pittsburg dispatch of December 21:

A week ago 125 carloads of cabbage reached the Pittsburg produce market. The wholesale price rapidly tumbled and finally carloads were offered for the freight charges, $8. Cabbage was sold wholesale for $1 a wagon load and the buyer allowed to pile the wagon as high as he could. Even then only six carloads were sold and the rest rotted.

According to information reaching the Chamber of Commerce, while this was going on, the retail price of cabbage was the highest it has ever been here. A two and one-half pound head of cabbage was sold by grocers for 8 cents. It is estimated the grocer's profit was 450 per cent. if he paid the market quotation of 50 cents a hundred pounds, but if he bought a two-ton wagon load for $1 he made, 6,400 per cent.

What relief would the Lever Bill, in its present form, be to that situation?

And the onion growers of California who threw many of their onions into the San Joaquin river because they found it impossible to sell them, and contributed the remainder, including many potatoes, as a free-will offering to the poor in some of the eastern cities. Do these people need to be taught how to raise more onions?

A letter from Idaho, the writer of which we unhestitatingly vouch for, says "many worthy men who have good crops of grain, hay and potatoes, must move on because, under this miserable marketing system, they cannot convert their crops into money, and yet right here in this little city of 5,000 people (Idaho Falls) many are hungering for these same food products." Would it not be better to give these people a system of better marketing and distribution than to teach them how to raise more stuff?

"One farmer I visited," says the letter above referred to, "has in his cellar 2,500 sacks of as fine potatoes as ever grew in any soil, that he can not afford, at the price, to haul to the nearest shipping station, and his neighbors are in much the same condition." Another farmer in the same neighborhood had bought a farm and built a nice home upon it. "I am debating," said he, "whether to stay on it or move off and leave it; I have good crops but can not sell them." Do these people need to be taught how to produce more? "It makes my blood boil," continues the writer," and I feel like cursing those who are preaching more production while living, acting and voting more burdens on both producer and consumer."

The Battle for Food

TWO column articles are being sent out from Washington to the press of the country, detailing what is called an impending "battle for food." We quote from one of them:

Will the United States eventually find itself face to face with starvation, and if so, when? These two questions, fantastic and impossible as they may seem to the average citizen, are nevertheless of such real import that they are rapidly involving the country in the greatest struggle in its history—the battle for food.

No one can be so ignorant as not to realize the folly of such talk. Everything in this country is today full of foodstuffs; in many places it is actually going to waste because no place that needs it can be reached. We agree that if the demand could be found and supplied, all would likely be taken, and we insist that organization, state authority or national power be directed to the establishment of a system that will find the demand and supply it at reasonable prices, cutting out the nefarious system that now destroys on the farms and inhumanly robs the users. Do that, and there need be no fear as to lack of production. Our soil CAN produce twice as much as it does, and our farmers will make it do it once they are assured that the product will meet a demand at fairly profitable prices. We now supply all our own people and thousands in foreign lands, but it is worse than folly to go to them with such talk as comes from Washington unless it is accompanied with the assurance of a market and remunerative prices.

Under present circumstances, we are compelled to believe that such articles originate with schemes designed to deceive the people and boost measures for the increased benefit of the few against the many—the mortgage bond scheme, the Lever bill scheme, and other like propositions that go before the people in disguise, the effect of which will be to increase the power of the ruling few, give the money oligarchy a chance to control the lands, sap out the life-blood of independent homes, and ultimately result in a landed as well as a moneyed artistocracy. How we do wish the people would read and think.

The Cotton Crop

IN SPITE of the blowing in upper official and news circles, the real influences that aid the speculators in reducing prices, all the crops of 1912 were not the "biggest ever known." The cotton crop is below that of 1911. We give the following table from figures furnished by the Department of Agriculture. The numbers given are bales of 500 pounds each.

STATES	1912	1911
Virginia	24,000	29,891
North Carolina	878,000	1,075,826
South Carolina	1,184,000	1,648,712
Georgia	1,701,000	2,768,627
Florida	68,000	83,388
Alabama	1,330,000	1,716,534
Mississippi	1,109,000	1,203,545
Louisiana	435,000	384,597
Texas	4,850,000	4,256,427
Arkansas	854,000	939,302
Tennessee	280,000	449,737
Missouri	59,000	96,808..
Oklahoma	1,039,000	1,022,092
California	9,000	9,790
All Other		7,425
United States	13,820,000	15,692,701

These figures show that in only a few states does the cotton crop of 1912 exceed or even equal that of 1911, the excess being only by very small margins, and the total deficit being 1,872,-701 bales. This is a reduction of nearly 12 per cent., and according to our teaching that excessive crops bring low prices, the smaller crop of 1912 should bring the cotton growers better prices than did the larger crop of 1911. The facts again vindicate our teaching. As early as the middle of December the price of cotton in New York was $13.20 per hundred pounds, against $9.35 per hundred pounds at the same time last year for the crop of 1911. At this rate the smaller crop of 1912 will bring the growers more money than did the larger crop of 1911, provided the growers secure their share of the increase. Oh, that the farmers were organized so as to get what is coming to them!

Mr. Dooley's Cabbage

"Good mahrnin' Hinessey."

Good mahrnin', Mister Dooley."

"An' it's foine winter wither we've been a-havin' th' last wake er two, don't ye think so?"

"I nivir have seen sich ixtinsive wither in all me fifty-sivin diffrunt shtaits iv livin'.

"Yis avin with all th' mild wither they till me th' proice iv cabbage is something scandalous down in New Yawrk City. Ye see, Hinnessey, they don't give th' poor cabbage a chancet f'r his white alley. Let's take a cabbage jist t' illystrait me p'int. Supposin' this cabbage is raised in th' shtait iv Connectikoot by a fahrmer who worrks with his hands but nivir gits callouses on his brains a-thinkin' iv th' best way to git that cabbage to th' olltimate consumer. He sinds this head iv cabbage to th' commishun merchunt in New Yawrk an' gits th' princely soom iv wan an' wan-half sints f'r it. Th' commishun merchunt lives on Riverside Droive, where they charge a mon ixtry if he brathes frish air. It costs that commishun merchant sivin thousand dollars a year to iggsist.

"That head iv cabbage is sint on to th' wholesaler. He lives on Wist Indiana avenyoo an' lives loike an oryental potentate travelin' on th' high in his automybeel. Th' wholesaler sinds th' cabbage to th' jobber who lives in an apartmint where packages is all daylivered at th' rear door. If th' shtork would dayliver a baby at wan iv thim places, he'd have to take it around to th' back door. This wholesaler sinds th' cabbage to th' grocery mon, who lives in a sivin hoondred apartmint on a side strait, pays wan hoondred dollars a month rint f'r his shtire, kapes two delivery wagons an' spinds money as if it wus goom drops.

"Whin that same ol' head iv cabbage raiches th' ooltimate consoomer, who lives in an apartmint f'r which he pays fahrty dollars a month, an' roides to his worrk on a trolley cahr, th' consoomer's woife looks at th' bill an' sees this itim, 'Wan head iv cabbage, 13 sints'."

"Whose fault is it, th' fault iv th' cabbage?"

"Hinnessey, th' cabbage wus all right. It's all th' fault iv th' systim. It's jist sich things as this that makes me want to go out an' praitch co-operashun to thim fahrmers iv Connectikoot. That's me wan New Year's risolushun, an' I'm goin' to carry it out or me maiden name's not Mister Dooley."

Editorial Paragraphs

Exercise Judgment—A trouble with farmers is that when produce or stock is low they lose interest in it and let it go at a loss; then when the demand is good, prices high and the market excited, they refuse to sell, expecting prices to go still higher. When profitable prices are offered is the time to sell.

Good Money—A farmer in Pennsylvania reports that from sixteen grade ewes he obtained thirty-six lambs and raised thirty-three of them that brought him $130.25. The wool from the ewes brought $28.60, making a total of $158.85. From this, of course, must be deducted the cost of the keep, but the fertilizing value of the flock may be added, and the capital in the ewes remains unimpaired, except that a year is added to their ages. It is good money.

Meat Supply—The Department of Agriculture reports that five million more hogs were slaughtered in 1912 than in 1911. What is the matter with the scarcity and high price of pork and bacon? Mr. Morgan before a congressional committee declared he controlled nothing except in the public interest, though it was established that he and his associates controlled not less than twenty-five billions of the country's wealth. We suppose that is the way of the meat trust. It can make the meat from five million more hogs cost the eaters as much as it did before.

Department of Agriculture—The number of office holders in the United States Department of Agriculture, since Mr. Wilson has been secretary, about 16 years, has increased from 2,444 to 13,858, and its annual expenditures have grown from $3,273,000 to $24,743,000. We are free to confess we see no adequate benefits to farming from this great increase in "jobs" and expenditure. When our Democratic friends come into power they can find room for "reform and retrenchment" in the Department of Agriculture.

Straw a Source of Revenue.—New straw has been selling on the market at $9 to $10 per ton. Oat straw is better for feeding purposes than wheat straw, though the latter is worth too much to allow it to go to waste. Oats produces two pounds of straw to every pound of grain—sixty-four pounds of straw to every bushel of grain. An acre, therefore, that produces forty bushels of oats, produces at the same time a ton and a quarter of straw, worth at present prices, if properly handled and baled, not less than $10. Save the straw, and depend upon it as an addition to the revenue from oats.

More Stuff, Fewer Dollars—It must not be forgotten that in 1912 the farmers of the United Ctates produced 1,233,000,000 bushels more wheat, corn and oats than heretofore, yet, on account of lower prices, it would bring, if all were sold, $80,000,000 less money.

Truck Farmers in the vicinity of Chatanooga, Tenn., are organizing to establish a market of their own. In the city market twenty-five cents per bushel was all they could get for sweet potatoes, while, at the same time, the users had to pay seventy-five cents a bushel for them. In a market of their own they can pay more and yet sell cheaper.

New Years Resolutions

The following resolutions are recommended for adoption by our subscribers:

First: Resolved, that I will read every number of Up-to-Date Farming during 1913.

Second: Resolved, that I will get all of my neighbors to read Up-to-Date Farming.

Third: Resolved, that I will see to it that a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity is organized at my place this year.

Fourth: Resolved, that I will co-operate with my brother farmers in marketing so that our combined power may compel profitable prices to be paid for our produce.

Government Horse Breeding—The United States government is a breeder of horses. The Department of Agriculture is "in it," and $50,000 was recently appropriated for that purpose. The pretext for beginning it was the alleged scarcity of cavalry horses. Thirteen stallions have been purchased so far, the following breeds being represented: Thoroughbreds, saddle horses, standard bred, and Morgans. Horsebreeding stables have been established in various portions of the country. It is safe to predict that it will cost the government more to raise horses than it costs the farmers, and why should the government thus compete with the citizens? A few years ago there was a terrible howl about paternalism. The Wilson administration will find many opportunities for reform.

Reading People—The people that succeed, and that stand out prominently in their respective neighborhoods, are the reading people. It is not enough to subscribe for a paper; to accomplish the purpose it must be read when it comes. Up-to-Date Farming tells of things you never thought of before, and it always suggests remedies, and points to better things. It does this as the minister preaches his sermons, in the hope of doing good—of benefiting the people, of bringing farmers to the front, of securing for them every advantage others enjoy, of telling them the sources of the wrongs they suffer, and of showing them clearly the better way. But the printed page can't talk; it must be read.

What Think Ye?—Of course, you have read the Lever bill, and what we say of it. Also of the apple market in Southern Illinois, of the cabbage market in Pittsburg, of the onion market in California, and the potato market in Idaho. Now, seriously, what do you think of these things? And you have read also of the mortgage-bond scheme to ultimately give the money power control of the farms and homes of the people. What do you think of that measure? Friends, you must read.

THE LEVER BILL

Agricultural Extension Thereby a Failure

(Continued from Page Three)

bills and people fail to take note of them. We are in favor of agricultural extension, as our readers all know. We are in favor of the very best of farming, of the highest acreage yields, and the most abundant crops, but first we would have a demand to meet the increase, and a marketing system that would reach the demand, and maintain remunerative prices—not the extortionate prices dealers make consumers pay, but the already scarcely remunerative prices paid in the fields.

The Lever bill does not do that; it ignores these facts altogether. The effect of it, even if its claimed purposes were accomplished, would not be to put an additional mouthful on the tables of the consumers, or to take one cent from the prices they are required to pay, but it would greatly increase the piles that go to waste on the farms and reduce the meager prices now paid the farmers.

In addition to all this, the bill has special objectionable features. Speaking of the measure, President Taft said: "It is now proposed to organize a force of three thousand men, one to every county in the United States, who will conduct experiments within the county for the edification and education of the present farmers and of the young embryo farmers who are being educated; that these men shall be partly paid by the county, partly by the state, and partly by the federal government." But, we may add, wholly paid by the taxpaying people of the country, and all by the very same people. The part paid by the general government is paid by the people in the form of higher prices on the commodities they use to meet the tariff and internal revenue obligations from which the government gets its revenue. The part paid by the states is paid by the very same people in the form of increased state taxes, and that paid by the counties is paid still by the same people as increased county taxes. It cannot be that Mr. Taft has never studied our system of raising these different classes of public revenue.

It is a fact that this feature of the bill involves what can be considered little else than a gigantic system of bribery. The general government says to the states: We will give each of you $10,000 every year if you will make your people pay an additional state tax of $10,000; and we will increase this sum up to a total of $3,000,000 annually, if you will in like proportion increase the tax required of your people. Then the states say to the counties: We will give you a certain sum annually if you will increase your county tax to correspond therewith. Looks like hiring the states and counties to increase their taxes, doesn't it?

Still our chief contention is that, in its present form, the bill cannot benefit agriculture as it is evidently intended to do. Increased production to be profitable to the producers, must be accompanied by an equally increased demand and a system of marketing and distribution that will take the stuff to the demand at prices that will enable the demand to supply itself, and still maintain equitable and remunerative prices on the farms, thus preventing the waste of surplusses, and the reduction of prices that would ruin rather than benefit agriculture. We have often shown how that can be done, and it is clearly within the province of the bill we are discussing, though that phase of the situation is entirely ignored in it. Hence it can not accomplish the good intended, and must be a failure except in giving fat jobs to many seekers and greatly increased farm and other taxation.

Smile Awhile

Better Seek a Stranger

Boughtit—Wait till I find an acquaintance to endorse my note.

Soldit.—I'm in a hurry, and I think you'd better ask a stranger.

He Had It

"Now," said the teacher, "I want a sentence containing the word "defeat." The class was silent some minutes, and then up went a hand. "Well, Johnnie, you may read your sentence," said the teacher. Johnnie read: "When you git shoes that are tite, they are hard on de feet."

He Was Interested

"Where is papa, Willie?
He's so quiet here of late."
Whispered Willie, coming from pa's room,
He's reading Up-to-Date."
Elizabeth Russell, Toledo, Ohio.

Anybody, Lord

"Would you marry him if you were me?"
"I'd marry anybody that asked me if I were you."

The Labor Problem

"Pat, are you against strikes?"
"I certainly am, yer honor, if they are coming my way."

About Alike

"So you have decided not to get married?"
"Yes; and I learn you have sold your auto. Why didn't you keep it?"
"It cost too much to keep it up."
"That's why I didn't get married."

An Easier Way

"What would you say, Mary, if I should kiss you?"
"It looks like you could find that out without asking."

At the Other End

"What pesky fool is that at the end of this line?" shouted the man who had failed to get satisfactory telephone service.
"I don't know; he's not at this end," came in a sweet and gentle feminine voice.

Thought He Must be Older

"How old are you, my little man?"
"Nine years old."
"Oh, you must be older than that."
"Mama, ain't I just nine years old?"
"Yes, dear."
"Mister, what made you think I was more than nine years old?"
"I didn't think you could get as dirty as you are in nine years."

Why Punish It?

"Susan, be sure to whip the cream."
"Mama, what has it done?" sympathetically asked little Lucy.

Hard Money

Beans—It is hard to make money.
Peas—And it is hard to keep it.

Stood Still

Jones—Has Brown a running account with you?"
Smith—I think not; it has been standing a long time.

Easy Enough

Purchaser—Why is it that there is never any cream on the milk I buy from you?
Seller—I fill the bottles so full there is no room for the cream to rise.

Same Thing

She—Is she going to advertise her engagement in the paper?
He—No; but she mentioned it to all her girl friends and told them it was a secret.

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

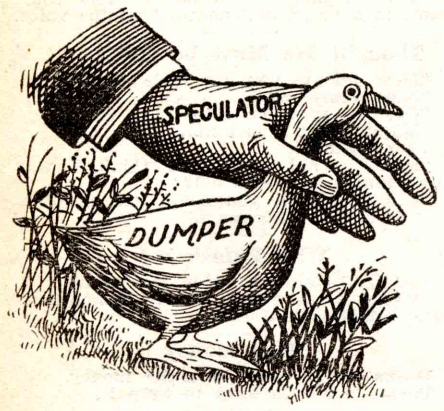
Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

NINETEEN TWELVE was a record breaking year in many respects. It was a year that will be long remembered. "I remember back in 1912" will preface many stories and reminiscences as we and our children move forward down the years. We believe it will be referred to as the good year when abundant crops broke the backbone of the old marketing system which began to give way rapidly to the new. The year that was the real beginning of the end of the sway of the speculator in the necessities of life. "Anything to induce the farmer to work harder and produce more so we will have more to handle" was the slogan of the little coterie of men who have made farmers believe they were not business men, but must let another set of people do their business.

So 1912 was a record breaker in volume of crops all along the line, and it was also a record breaker in the low prices paid for those crops. We can stand the extra work the greater crops represented and the less money they brought us, if the lesson of the year is not lost and if we conduct our farming operations so that 1913 will make up for all losses and disappointments. The plow has been started in the soil for the 1913 harvest of crops and money. What will the harvest be? It will be just what we make it. The time has arrived to begin making both the crop of farm produce and the money reward for the producer.

Nineteen thirteen is before us. Her record is to be made. It is up to the people to make that record what they want it to be in history. The farming class is the greatest class of people and they CAN have more to do with the record than all the other people combined. Let the American farmers wake up at the beginning of this new year and end speculation and gambling in the products of the farm and all the consequent disappointments, want, misery and attendant crimes. Let's have a general revolution by the many against the averice, cunning and greed of a few. There are turning points in the lives of men and in the affairs of nations. This year should be the turning point in American agriculture. Seventeen hundred seventy-six was the turning point to liberty for the



American colonies, but it was seven years before they were really free and independent. We can afford to wait seven years for farmers' freedom and independence, if necessary. But it will not be necessary if each tiller of the soil will say "this year I cast off the shackles of a vicious marketing system and will use my own, the Equity System."

The dry-weather note we sounded in our preceding issue has largely died away. Copious rains have fallen in most places where drought pinched before. The only great danger now for winter wheat is the winter. The plant is tender because of mild weather, and a sudden drop of the temperature to or around zero, with the ground bare, might prove a calamity.

The usual attention should be given to the figures that follow on visible supplies, prices, etc., and also our advice. We regret to see the visible supply of wheat still increasing. It is still below a year ago, but it is many million bushels too great. But notwithstanding a liberal increase in visible the price of cash wheat is a shade higher for winter wheat and spring wheat is 1 to 3c higher. Note the big spread between winter and spring wheat and between cash and future. The people who have the actual wheat are making the prices. The corn visible is low, but it increased more than double as much as in the same period last year. The price is a shade lower. Oats control continues remarkably good with prices practically the same as two weeks before.

The future prices of grain depend largely on the weather for the 1913 crop. If adverse weather and short crops, prices will advance very much. This, according to the law of averages, is quite probable.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on December 28, 1912, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Dec. 28 1912 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	70,687,000	X 1,726,000
CORN	6,895,000	X 2,938,000
OATS	12,718,000	— 500,000
BARLEY	6,035,000	X 635,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 50,381,000 bushels. This is 6,877,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 14,675 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 8,143,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,366,000 more than two weeks before and 3,446,000 bushels more than a year ago.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on January 4, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	Jan. 4	2 wks before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.10 @1.10⅛	1.09½@1.10½	95½@97
St. Louis	1.09½@1.10	1.04 @1.09½	96½@98
Kansas City	1.03 @1.06½	1.01 @1.04	98½@99
Cincinnati	1.12 @1.14	1.12 @1.14	97 @99
New York	1.07 @1.08	1.08 @1.09	98 @99

Minneapolis—Spring wheat No. 1 hard, 84¾; No. 1 northern, 82¾@84¼. Two weeks before, 81⅛c and 82@83½ respectively. A year before, $1.08¾ and $1.07¾ respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	46½@47	46 @47	63
St. Louis	49	48½@49½	65
Kansas City	47 @48	46½	67
Cincinnati	50 @51	52 @53	64
New York	51½	55	68

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	34 @34½	35½	49
St. Louis	35 @35½	34 @34½	50
Kansas City	64 @35	34½@35	48
Cincinnati	36 @36½	37 @37½	51
New York	39½	39½@40	

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on January 4 and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 91⅜c; July, 89¼c; September, 88¼c. Two weeks before, 91⅞c, 88⅝c respectively.

CORN—May, 48⅞c; July, 49⅞c; September, 50¾c. Two weeks before, 49c and 49¾c respectively.

OATS—May, 33c; July, 33⅛c; September, 32⅞c. Two weeks before, 33⅛c and 33⅜c respectively.

ADVICE—We predict higher prices for wheat, corn and oats. We advise against selling any of these crops unless it is winter wheat, which may be sold gradually, being careful to get all that it is worth. We recommend correspondence with millers listed in the Directory of the Farmers Society of Equity, as millers in the Central and Eastern states are paying premiums for good winter wheat. The Directory is furnished to all members of the Farmers Society of Equity.

COTTON

New York, January 4.—Middling upland, 13.30c; middling gulf, 13.55c per pound.

The price of cotton is 20c per hundred weight higher than two weeks before. It is $3.95 a hundredweight higher than a year before.

ADVICE—We do not advise storing cotton now to wait for the minimum price of 15 cents, but we advise holding if it can be held on the farm or without expense. In marketing be careful to get all that the market affords. Dealers listed in the Farmers Society of Equity Directory will secure the top price without the intervention of unnecessary handlers.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Market, January 4, 1913

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers ..... $6.50@8.00
Range of day's quotations for steers ... 6.00@9.00
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs., and upwards ..... 8.75@9.00
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1,250 lbs. 6.50@7.50
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices ..... 6.25@7.50
Range of day's quotations ..... 6.50@7.55
Best heavies, 210 lbs., and up ..... 7.00@7.55
Common to choice lights, 130 lbs., to 230 lbs. ..... 7.50@7.75

The price of steers is from unchanged to 50c a hundredweight lower than two weeks before. The price of hogs is practically unchanged from two weeks before.

CHICAGO PPRODUCE MARKET

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparisons.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	42	47	*
Tuesday	43	25	124
Wednesday	*	*	143
Thursday	93	45	60
Friday	50	27	63
Saturday	63	25	50
Total, 6 days	291	169	440

*Holiday.

Market was quiet and steady. Demand was moderate, but there was not much stock offered and prices remained without material change.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, round whites in bulk—2 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 48c, 2 cars at 49c, 2 cars at 50c.

Per bu., bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks, Kings or Rurals, ordinary to fancy ....45@52c
Fancy Russets, possibly a shade over.
Minnesota, round, white, bulk or sacked....47@52c
Russets, in sacks ..... 50@53c

The price on potatoes is 5@10c a bushel lower than two weeks before, and 35@40c a bushel lower than a year before.

ADVICE—This is probably the best time to sell potatoes and we strongly urge our readers and members of the Farmers Society of Equity to sell now.

Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
X 990,000	—6,376,000	X 25,496,000
X 1,310,000	X 93,000	— 1,929,000
— 906,000	—9,882,000	—11,786,000
— 4,000	X 1,512,000	X 3,063,000

NEW POTATOES—Offerings are moderate of Bermudas, and small sales are made at former prices.
Per barrel, No. 1 ..... $7.00@7.25
No. 2 ..... 6.00@6.50

The price of new potatoes is practically the same as two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—Were a shade weaker under larger arrivals. Something like seven cars, some say more came in late yesterday. If goods are fine they are fair sale. Common or not straight packed are slow. Some very fine and nicely put up Jerseys are on sale. The best trade takes well to these goods.

Barrels, Illinois, good to choice ..... $3.50@3.75
No. ..... 1.50@2.00
Hampers, Jerseys ..... 1.40@ .
Delaware ..... 1.25@ .
Illinois, choice ..... 1.35@ .
Some fancy brands shade over.
Not clean skin or not straight packed ....75@ .85
No. 2 ..... 1.50@2.00

The price of sweet potatoes is 50c to $1.00 a barrel higher than two weeks before.

ADVICE—We advise selling sweet potatoes gradually, being sure to get all that the final market will pay.

BEANS—No change quoted as yet. Trade remains quiet. Nothing hardly doing in Brown Swedish and only small sales made of other kinds.

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $2.35@2.40
Prime ..... 2.20@2.30
Stock faulty ..... 1.90@2.00
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.
Red Kidneys, choice ..... 2.25@2.35
White Kidney ..... 2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long, nominal ..... 1.50@2.00
Limas, per 100 lbs. ..... 6.50@ .

The price of pea beans is 5c a bushel higher than two weeks before. The price of Red Kidneys is 10@15c a bushel higher. White Kidneys and Limas unchanged.

sure to get all that your beans are worth. Handpicked sure to get all that your beans are worth. Some beans command much better prices than others on the market. Growers will do well to put in some of their spare time in the winter to putting their beans in first-class condition.

HAY—Receipts, 1,334 tons. Choice Timothy and Prairie Hay steady. Demand fair and offerings small. Low and medium grades dull. Supply large and demand light.
Choice Timothy Hay ..... $15.00@16.00
No. 1 Timothy ..... 13.00@14.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 11.50@13.00
No. 3 Timothy ..... 9.00@11.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice ..13.50@14.50

Hay is $1@4 a ton lower than two weeks before. A year ago the price of choice timothy hay was $22@22.50.

ADVICE—Hay should be held back and the glutted markets relieved.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $7.50@8. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat Straw $6@6.50.

Rye straw is 50c a ton lower, other kinds unchanged, from two weeks before.

BROOMCORN—No change yet. The market remains quiet.
Per ton, Illinois corn no nice quality offered ..... $120.00@130.00
Oklahoma ..... 60.00@100.00

There is much low grade broom corn in the market this year, and low prices are being paid for it. However, the prices above quoted do not reveal the price that choice broom corn will command if the top of the market is realized. Sales of choice Illinois broom corn were made recently at $200 a ton.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases	Last week. Cases	Last Year. Cases
Monday	2,801	2,053	* ...
Tuesday	...4,776	2,681	1,894
Wednesday	...† ...	* ...	2,909
Thursday	3,352	2,079	1,690
Friday	3,218	3,766	749
Saturday	6,985	2,419	1,676
Total	21,132	12,998	8,888

†New Years. *Christmas.

Receipts April 1, 1912, to Jan. 4, 1913, 2,822,574 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1911, to Jan. 6, 1912, 2,450,507 cases.

Receipts April 1, 1910, to Jan. 7, 1911, 2,786,973 cases.

Market was quotably firm today at slightly shaded prices.

Miscellaneous lots—by this is means eggs as they arrive from the country—cover a wide range. The top figures only obtainable for eggs which run better than Firsts—posibly over 60 per cent. of new laid 17½@22½c depending on quality.
Ordinary Firsts quotable at 18@19c.
"Firsts" quotably 23c per dozen.
Checks—Fresh quotably 15c per dozen.
Dirties—Fresh quotably 16c per dozen.
Refrigerator eggs met with a moderate demand.
April Firsts quotably 17@18c.

ADVICE—Much higher prices can be obtained in some of the markets for fresh eggs. For instance, in Indianapolis, they range around 25@33c a dozen. Of course, we recommend marketing once or twice a week while fresh.

APPLES—Business was quoted as rather slow in this line, and the market remains well supplied. Dealers have been looking for some improvement but it does not come. Demand is only moderate and there is an ample supply.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

A dispatch from Larned, Kas., is as follows:

Much discouragement is noted in the broom corn sections of western Kansas and Oklahoma, because of the markets this season. Practically no good has been derived from the wide-spread movement to stand pat for higher prices, and many raisers are planning to discontinue growing the crop. This bitterness is especially noticeable near Woodward, Okla., where a one hundred per cent. average crop is bringing $22.50 to $70 a ton."

Any local movement to "stand pat" for higher prices is bound to fail, because other sections will supply the markets, while those are holding. While the above dispatch refers to a "wide-spread" movement, we know that it was not a comprehensive movement covering the broom corn growing districts of the country. Also, any success in maintaining good prices for broom corn that does not include other crops, must necessarily be short-lived, for the reason that when one crop is proportionately higher than other crops, the growing of that will be overdone. What broom corn growers need is a National organization such as this paper recommends.

Another dispatch from Secretary Wilson says:

"A cheapening of farmers' cost of marketing will naturally result in gain to the producer rather than the consumer. If the consumer is to benefit by changes in the cost of distribution, it seems probable that he must do so by cheapening or eliminating cost at his end of the chain of distribution."

This is the secretary's recommendation to reduce the high cost of living.

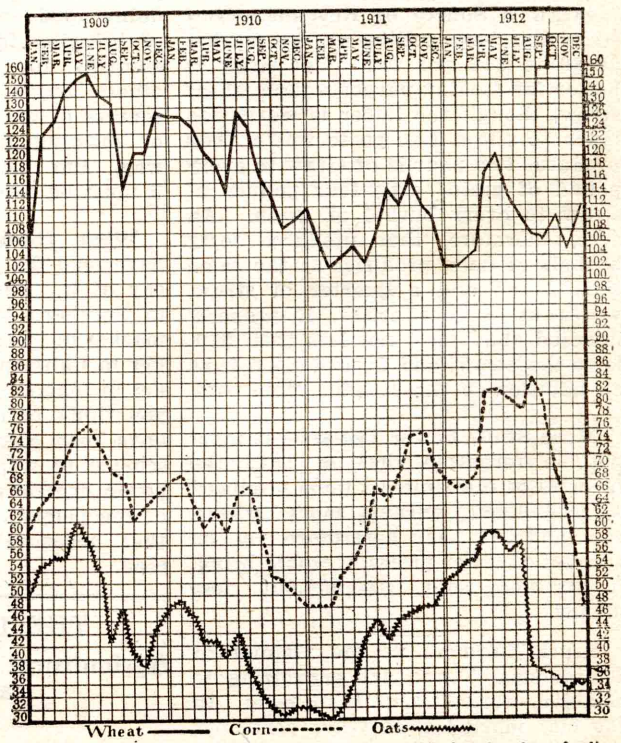
Representative Backrick, of Ohio, has introduced in the House a bill that provides for loans of money by the government to farmers on mortgages. The bill proposes to create a Bureau of Farm Loans in the Treasury Department.

A dispatch from Chicago of January 6 announced that an advance of 10 per cent. in the price of vehicles is probable as a result of a meeting at Chicago of representatives of carriage and accessories trades. President C. C. Hull, of the Carriage Builders' National Association, said: "It was the sense of the meeting that this advance is justified by the increased price of everything entering into the manufacture of vehicles."

James Wilson has made another request for money for his department which is probably the last call he will make on Congress during his administration. This call is for an increase in the appropriation to continue the enforcement of the Pure Food Law. The Secretary said: "A good many people have expressed dissatisfaction with our efforts to enforce the pure food law, but we have done as much as we could with the means at our command, and during the last year we have made that branch of the department twenty-five per cent. more efficient.

A dispatch from Washington dated January 6th, refers to a strong sentiment arising in Congress in favor of the repeal of the free toll provisions of the Panama Shipping act.

At the last session of Congress a law was passed ordering the United States Department of Agriculture to distribute free of charge, alfalfa and millet seed adapted to dry farming conditions. The first distribution will be made next spring.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to December, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for December were as follows: Wheat, 98c; corn, 46c and oats, 33½c. This chart will be continued.

In and About the Fields

Production and Marketing

FARM CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

THERE can be no doubt that there is a great increase of insect pests. They commit disastrous ravages in the gardens, orchards and fields. How to combat them is a great problem before the producing world. The field pests mostly hibernate or pass the winter in the soil a few inches below the surface. Fall or early winter plowing is a good way to destroy these. The plowing breaks up their winter home, exposes them to the rigors of the weather, and destroys them. The destruction of these hibernating insects prevents the coming of the destructive broods the following season.

As different pests prey upon the different crops, rotation of crops is a helpful means of reducing their destructiveness. And as this rotation or change of crops in the fields is a relief to the soil also, it is doubly commendable.

Many orchard pests likewise winter in the ground, and in orchards that are not cultivated, pasturing with hogs in the fall, both before and after the fruit is harvested, there being an interval when their presence would be destructive of fruit of value, is an effective means of destruction. Do not ring the hogs; let them root. Their rooting will beat plowing in the destruction of insects because the hogs eat the insects, and their rooting is largely in quest of them. It is amazing how a few hogs will turn over the ground in an old orchard. The trouble is, it leaves the ground rough and unsightly. Orchards so treated should be worked down in the spring, and if seeded to peas, clover or alfalfa, the result is the completion of a well-begun work.

A careful cleaning up of the garden so soon as the season's production is completed, is a good way to fight the pests there. Late fall plowing, or even winter plowing when the ground will permit, continues a successful warfare. When the garden is plowed, no matter at what season, give the poultry free access to it, and the fowls will make themselves an efficient ally.

Finally, burn over all the waste places. Let there be no accumulations of rubbish, brush, weeds or grass. Such burning, of course, cannot be done in places where dewberries, blackberries, or other wild fruits are expected, as the burning will destroy the vines. It is true, though, that these places are the very worst insect harbors.

Last, but not least, as the writers say, protect the birds. Some think the reduction in the number of birds is responsible for the increase of the pests, and there is apparently good reason for thinking so. At all events, farmers in almost all parts of the country are up against this fight against insects, and the more persistently they pursue it the better will their crops be.

TOO MUCH ONIONS

THERE is a lesson for the "produce more" people in the onion crop of California. A dispatch from Stockton tells us that because truck gardeners have been throwing onions into the San Joaquin river on account of its being impossible to sell them at any price, the industrial organizations of the city have taken steps to send a trainload of garden products to the poor of one or more eastern cities. In a very short time six carloads of onions and potatoes had been contributed, and the canvass is to be continued.

Still college professors, newspaper writers and demonstration trains are urging the farmers to produce more and more, without any thought of the marketing or what is to be done with the stuff after it is produced. These California gardeners and truck growers have lost their season's work simply because they produced—too much. Over production of any crop must necessarily have the same effect. Increased demand and a marketing system that will reach the demand, is ruinous to agriculture we do not care who favors it, and it is time the great men of the country awoke to the fact that there are two sides to farming. First secure a means for disposing of the crops, and then we'll all join in urging increased production. The first essential to successful farming is to sell the surplus at profitable prices.

The value of American farm lands is now put at $41,000,000,000, which is an increase of $21,000,000,000 in the last twenty years. There are 6,000,000 farms in the country, with a total area of 900,000,000 acres. It is estimated that of the total number of farms more than 5,000,000 are worked by the men who own them.

Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING have the opportunity to buy at rock-bottom prices from one of the largest companies in the world selling all kinds of merchandise direct to the consumers. With facilities for buying unsurpassed, prices are very attractive. We refer to the Chicago House Wrecking Co., Dept. A. G. 135, Chicago, Ill., who are known as the "Price Wreckers." Send for big free 1,000 page catalog and be convinced.

Worth More Than Ten Others

DEAR MR. EVERITT: I take ten farm papers, and I must say your UP-TO-DATE FARMING is worth more than all the rest put together. Their editors are like our farmer institute instructors; they have all fallen into a rut that runs in a circle. According to their teaching the road to prosperity can never be reached except at the expense of the farmer. With corn at 38 cents per bushel, oats 28 cents, timothy hay $8 per ton, potatoes 30 cents per bushel, and onions so low they were left in the fields to rot, though some were so fortunate as to get 12 cents a bushel for them, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson still continues to hammer the farmer. I am sure if you, Mr. Everitt, could step into his shoes, there would be a rattling of "dry bones in the valley."

What profit is there to the farmer though he may produce a million bushels of corn at a cost of 40 cents a bushel and sells it at 38 cents a bushel?

Thanking you for the many good things in your paper, I remain,

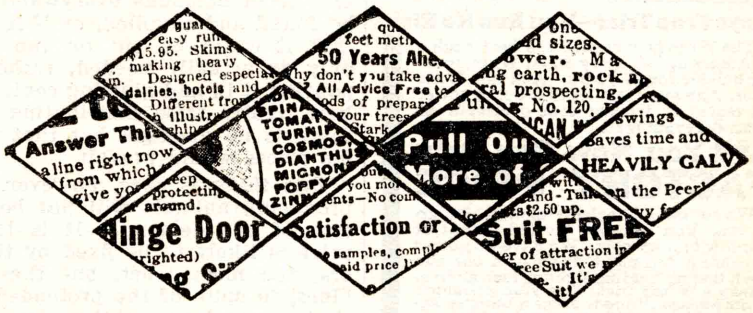
Your sincere friend

Star City, Ind. E. C. BISHOP

PUZZLE

Name the ten Advertisers Represented below

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest



EXPLANATION

We reproduce above portions of ten advertisements in this issue. For instance, the first one is from the advertisement of American Separtor Co. The others you are to find.

CONDITIONS

In addition to the solution of this puzzle it is a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answers considered, shall write a special letter telling us his or her experiences in raising poultry—chickens, turkeys, ducks, squabs, etc. Letters dealing with the use of incubators will be especially acceptable.

In case of a tie, prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best letters.

Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before February 1.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions given must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00
Second prize 2.00
Third prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 10 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

ANSWERS TO DECEMBER 15TH PUZZLE

Northwestern School of Taxidermy
National Co-Operative Realty Company
G. W. Aird
Hercules Manufacturing Company
Heberling Medicine and Extract Company
Ellis Engine Company
Home Supply Company
P. A. Starck Piano Company
Peerless Wire Fence Company
The Edwards Manufacturing Company

PRIZE WINNERS

1st Prize, $3—Chas. E. House, Marion, N. C. ..
2nd Prize, $2—A. F. Nichols, Cardiff, Tenn.
3rd Prize, $1—John Hodell, East Liverpool, O.
Honorable Mention, Beautiful Set of Post Cards—Maime Evans, Virginia; Mrs. E. M. Strowell, Colorado; Lucy Lee, Arkansas; Hulda McHenry, Pennsylvania; L. M. Todd, Virginia; Herman Johnson, North Dakota; Harland D. Box, Pennsylvania; Paul Yauck, Indiana; Mrs. Viola Neidigh, Illinois; F. J. Kuemeyer, Colorado.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of January 15 Puzzle announced February 15. **Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Feb. 1**

BUCKEYE
GRAIN DRILLS

THERE are many Buckeye features that appeal very strongly to every user. Buckeye Double Positive Force Grain Feed sows wheat, oats, rye, peas, beans, beets, etc., in right quantities without cracking the seeds; plants an equal amount of seed in every furrow at an even depth. Buckeye Nested Cone Gear Drive never wears out; each gear separate; a positive drive; change of quantity without change of parts. Glass Cone Fertilizer Feed will not corrode. Galvanized Iron Lined Fertilizer Hopper and many other good things. A warranty that is good as gold. Send for Buckeye Catalogue. Read it and go to your local dealer and see a BUCKEYE DRILL.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO. INCORPORATED SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Pull Out the Stumps!

Farm All Your Acres

Land is too high-priced to waste. Crops bring too much money to throw any away. Taxes are too high to get nothing in return. Think what you are *losing every year* by boarding *stumps*. Think what your loafer lands robs you of. It *doesn't pay* to leave the stumps standing. Get a Hercules all Steel Triple Power Stump Puller.

Pull Out An Acre Or More of Stumps a Day

Pull the biggest stump on your place in 5 minutes. Pull three acres without moving machine. The Hercules has greater pull than a locomotive. Has 400% more strength than any other puller—is 60% lighter. Cheaper, safer, surer, more thorough than dynamite. Many special features fully explained in my fine free book.

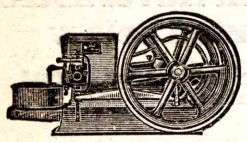
Hercules All Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller

Send Me Your Name

Get my book and money saving special offer. Don't wait! Learn the best and cheapest way to remove the stumps *Now!* Address B. A. Fuller, Pres.,

HERCULES MFG. CO. 260 21st St. Centerville, Iowa

Gasoline Engines



Sold Direct to You at FACTORY PRICES

60 Days Free Trial—You Run No Risk

The Witte is conceded the best engine in America. Made by E. H. Witte, master builder for 25 years. Ask any Witte user. Any size from 1½ to 40 horse-power all tested to ten per cent overload. 61 special advantages.

And You Now Pay Only FACTORY PRICE

We cut out all dealers—their profits go to you. You also get the full benefit of our low factory cost. We have no power expense at our plant, as we own our gas well; testing, heating, lighting fuel, all free. Take a 60 day trial. Five year guarantee. Write for book, "How to Judge a Gasoline Engine," and complete catalog. Our wholesale factory prices will interest you mightily. Write NOW, telling us size engine you need.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1971 Oakland Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

The WITTE Cuts Gasoline Bills in Half

Pull Stumps! Make Money!

Get this Milne Unbreakable All-Steel Combination Stump Puller. Self or Stump Anchored. Pulls stumps, green trees and hedges *quick, easy.* Raise *crops* next year on land now full of *stumps* Pull *trees* faster than able to *cut* them. Pull 1 to 5 acres without moving Milne Double, Triple and Quadruple attachment. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, washing, etc.

MILNE MFG. CO. 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

Postal brings Catalog

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free.

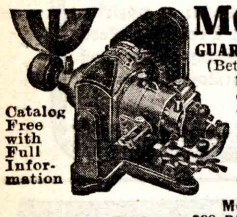
$3.75

20 Year Guarantee

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

MUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 165 CHICAGO, ILL.

MOTSINGER



Catalog Free with Full Information

GUARANTEED AUTO-SPARKER

(Better than an everlasting battery.) Will generate current for ignition, and electric lights, charging storage batteries, etc. Suitable for all types and sizes of gasoline engines. Let us tell you how to make your own electricity.

Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
239 Rhodes Ave. Lafayette, Ind.

Try This Stump Puller at Our Risk

The Smith Stump Puller will take out every tree and stump by the roots, clearing from one to three acres a day, doing the work of twenty men. We want you to send for our 3 year guarantee against breakage and our free trial proposition Address

W. Smith Grubber Co.
27 Smith Sta.
LaCrescent, Minn.

TRAVELING MAIL BOX

For those who have from 300 ft. to 1½ miles to go for their mail. Easily placed on telephone poles or 2 x 4's fastened to fence posts. The

OAKWOOD MAIL CARRIER

Made entirely of metal. Ball-bearing pulleys. Sold on thirty days' trial. Write for book "Getting the Mail."
Oakwood Mfg. Co. 18 Stanton Ave. Springfield, Ohio.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in Manufacturers' Journals.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys
Established 16 Years
1088 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

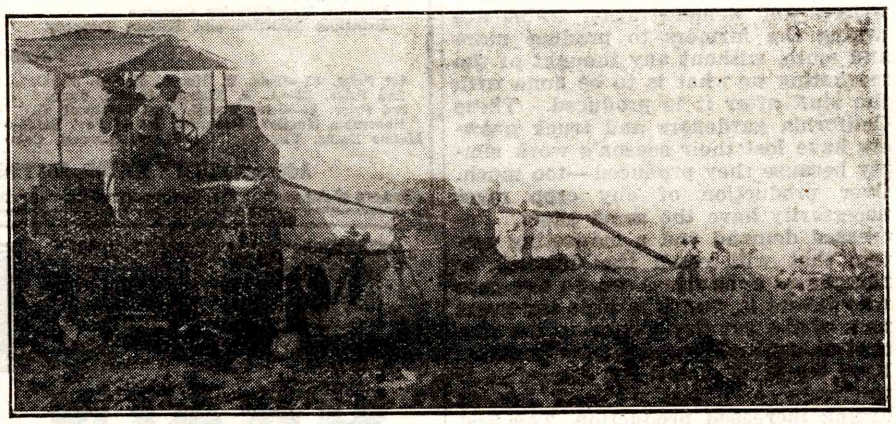
PATENTS PAY, AS OUR FREE BOOK SHOWS. Opinion free. Best references. Est. 25 years. Wm. N. Moore & Co., Dept. 513, Wash., D. C.

CORN AND STOCK

THERE was an immense corn crop produced in this country last year, and there is some question as to how prices may rule next spring and summer. If the market was such that local demands everywhere could be found and supplied, or if it was so that it could be put on the market only as actually needed, rather than pouring it in and glutting central markets, really false distributing points, there is no question but that profitable prices would prevail.

One thing is sure, however. Meat producing animals will not be in excess of the demand. It is true the price is likely to be fixed by the buyers, the meat trust, but these combines, in spite of the pretended investigations and prosecutions by the government, will keep the price of meats high. They will also try to get the meat producing animals at the lowest possible prices, but the very conditions that surround the packers will impel the payment of fairly reasonable prices for stock. The fact remains, then, that it is safe for farmers to grow and feed stock. Corn thus used, if the stock be thrifty, will be well sold. Hogs particularly appeal to the profit side of farming, and he who has pigs and shotes may confidently push them. So also of young cattle. The selling of calves by farmers is a mistake. Calves soon grow into steers and heifers, and heifers into cows, and for all of these there is a good demand and will continue to be. Besides, if managed well, this class of stock may be fed the cheaper feeds, feeds that would not readily command cash. In that respect their production amounts almost to a saving. But the better feeds should not be withheld. The cheaper stuff should be regarded only as supplemental feeds, much as the grass lots and pastures are regarded during the growing season.

And that reminds us that whenever we speak of raising meat producing stock on the farms, the pastures come in as a strong feature. The grass and even weeds of the pastures cost nothing. The value of the land, of course, must be considered, but there is no labor to account for, and here the stock are making dollars. This is as true of hogs as it is of cattle and sheep, and we are always glad when we see stock on the farms.



AN UP-TO-DATE FARM WITH UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE

ACCORDING to the Department of Agriculture the acreage sown to winter wheat last fall was less than that of the year before. In 1911, 33,215,000 acres were sown to winter wheat, but last fall only 32,387,000 acres were sown, a reduction of 828,000 acres or 2½ per cent. less than the year before. But the condition December 1, 1912, is better than the condition of the crop December 1, 1911, the 1912 condition being 93.2 per cent. and that of 1911 86.6 per cent. This would indicate, future conditions being similar, practically the same winter wheat crop to be harvested in 1913 as was harvested in 1912.

LEGUMINOUS CROPS AND LIME

IT IS almost impossible to maintain soil fertility in a natural way without growing leguminous crops, and these crops will not grow to do any good in acid soil. The first essential to growing clover, alfalfa, field or cow peas, sweet clover, or any other legume, is a sweet soil, by which we mean a soil that is not acid. If a soil is acid a lime treatment is the remedy, and if the acid is at all pronounced the treatment of lime must be thorough, and it should be well worked into the soil. After that, clover seed, or the seed of any other legume may be planted with confidence; and when these can be induced to grow luxuriautly the fertility of that soil is assured, and it may be relied upon for the production of almost any crop. If the legume be turned under in any stage of its growth, it will add humus and more or less phosphate as well as nitrogen. The farmer that cannot grow the clovers should promptly turn his attention to lime.

No little interest is now being taken in sweet clover, a plant that has heretofore been regarded in many places more as a weed than a forage crop. In northern Kentucky it is being made a prominent crop, and is doing much to rejuvenate the exhausted hill soils of that region. Most legumes require an abundance of humus in the soil to make good growths, but sweet clover will grow in soils that have very little humus. It is said also to succeed in almost any climate, and on any type of well-drained soil. The bacteria of the sweet clover is the same as that of alfalfa, and the latter plant may be expected to grow where sweet clover will.

RETURNS FOR FARM LABOR STRAWS

FAITH is good, but too much faith and little action will never sell a crop. Mark Twain said, "Put all your eggs in one basket and watch that basket." If the basket has F. S. E. printed on it you are safe.

Give the other fellow's opinion a hearing; you expect at least that of him.

Good luck and waiting never made a crop, did they? Well, they will never sell one, profitably, either. And the most important part is to sell the crop. That is where the money is obtained. If you wait for some one else to sell the crop the chances are that he will get his share of the proceeds first and that may mean small meat for you. Better get a good system of your own for selling.

Don't Fool With Wood Shingles

Buy STEEL Shingles

They Cost Less, Last Longer, Are Easier to Put On and Are Fireproof

This is the Age of Steel. Wood shingles have gone out of date. Cost too much. Too much bother to put on. Rot out in a few years. And they multiply by 10 the danger of fire.

Thoughtful men are nailing STEEL Shingles right over their old wooden roofs.

And those putting up new buildings are likewise careful to choose STEEL SHINGLES.

Edwards STEEL Shingles

come in big sheets of 100 shingles or more. Don't have to put them on one at a time like wood shingles. Just nail the whole sheet right over old roof or on sheathing. No extras, no painting, no tools needed. And money can't buy a more handsome roof.

Absolutely Rust-Proof

Don't judge Edwards Steel Shingles by common galvanized iron roofing—the kind that rusts. We have invented a method that absolutely prevents rust from getting a foothold, as 100,000 delighted owners of Edwards Roofs have found. It's the famous Edwards Tightcote Process.

Protection From Fire

Don't take chances of fire from defective chimneys, flying sparks and lightning. Roof your buildings with these STEEL Shingles and make them safe. Remember, nine out of every ten fires start with the roof. We specifically guarantee every Edwards Steel Shingle Roof against lightning. This guaranty is by a $10,000 Cash Bond.

Write for Special Factory Prices —Freight Prepaid

We sell direct from factory to user, thus saving you 40%. And our business is so big that we cut our profit-per-sale to about half the maker's usual profit. And we pay the freight. Amazing as it may seem, these STEEL Shingles actually cost LESS than wood shingles.

Send postal at once for our latest Roofing Book No. 191 and Special Factory Prices. Give size of roof, if you can.

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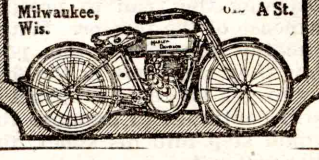
Milwaukee, Wis. [illegible] A St.



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With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ⅝ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

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Make your own Fertilizer at small cost with

Wilson's Phosphate Mills

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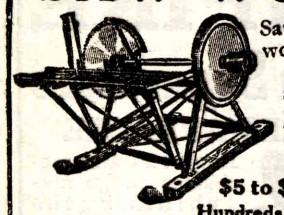

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A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

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Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 59 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

STORM BUGGY

$58.75

Top notch quality—strength—durability. Built to last. Glass windows in sides and front—roll curtain in rear. Close fitting—non-binding sliding doors. Front window may be fastened against roof in fair weather. Absolutely no rattle to doors or windows. Wide—comfortable seat. Plenty of room for two large people. Easy riding. Oil tempered springs—selected hickory wheels—body heavily ironed at corners. Strong, well braced double reach gear, heavily ironed and braced. Guaranteed exactly as described or money back. Order now and write for complete catalog.

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Bales 1/3 More

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"The longer I run **Alligator Box Presses** the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the **Alligator** bales one-third more."

Spencer Presses guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Rubs off green bark less than Perpetual.

Write today for *free* catalog, which gives plain figures why Spencer Press is most profitable. *Ten days free trial.*

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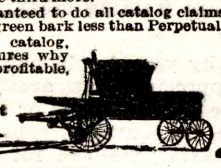

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Shipped direct from factory at factory prices. We guarantee to please and save you money. May we send you large FREE catalogue? Write for it now.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO., Elkhart, Ind.

LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER

Just Out and Entirely New

This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.

75c

O. K. SEED STORE
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

ALL AROUND THE FARM

THE largest sized sheep are not the best sellers, the best breeders, nor the best producers of wool. The medium sized like the Shropshires, are hardiest as lambs, easiest kept, more nearly always ready for market, produce as much and usually a better quality of wool, and they do not show age so quickly as the so-called large breeds.

The winter poultry quarters that has not as a part of its equipment a dry scratching shed, lacks a most essential feature.

The best way to keep the poultry house free from pests and disease is to clean out the droppings every morning, and sweep the house clean unless it is kept littered, and, in that case, renew the litter every few days.

It is said a flock of 1,200 turkeys were driven into the Sedalia, Mo., market just before Christmas. They averaged 16 pounds and brought 16½ cents per pound—$3,168 for the flock. They were driven twenty-five miles, and traveled two miles an hour.

Ducks are profitable, but it must be confessed they are troublesome unless they can be kept away from the house and yard. We regard the Imperial Pekins as the most profitable to raise. They are rapid growers, good weighers, fine for the table, and produce valuable feathers.

Growing colts should have food rich in protein—the flesh-forming material. Corn alone is not enough. Corn and good timothy hay is fair, but corn and unmusty clover or alfalfa is better, though if they are given all they will eat they are liable to eat too much clover.

The best fertilizer, at least in the corn and wheat belt, is a clover or field pea crop. These bring the nitrogen from the air and fasten it in the soil. If turned under at anystage of their growth, or even after the hay crops have been cut they add humus and phosphate. Peas though need to be sown early and cut early to accomplish that.

More than seven million bushels of wheat were exported from this country during the next to the last week of 1912. When are the American farmers going to let the people starve? Or when is that battle for food to begin?

ONIONS IN INDIANA

ANOTHER strenuous lesson on the more-production idea is found in the following press dispatch. The Lever bill would not make these people any better prices for their onions, nor would the land-mortgage scheme help those unfortunate farmers to pay back the money they borrowed to grow onions:

Grovertown, Ind., Jan. 3.—The onion crop in this section of the state is suffering from too much of a good thing. Hundreds of bushels of the onions are going to waste in the fields and in open bins around Grovertown, Ind., just west of Plymouth, because the gathering of the crop would entail an expense greater than the value of the onions themselves. They are selling at fifteen cents a bushel at Groverstown, with not enough bidders to begin to handle the crop.

In Starke county farmers borrowed money right and left to put out onions. They got them out all right, but they were not worth getting in again. In the early part of November onions were freely offered at twenty cents on board cars in San Pierre.

Not only are the onions a record crop in quantity this year, but they are of excellent quality. One great field bin containing at least 1,500 bushels is standing neglected on a big ranch near Groverstown. The onions now are frozen, and as soon as a thaw comes will rot and become worthless. No effort apparently has been made to get the onions out of the bins, the owner figuring that to handle them any considerable distance at fifteen cents a bushel would be throwing good money after had.

In the same district field after field is found in which the crop has not even been gathered into bins, but simply has been allowed to remain in the ground and rot.

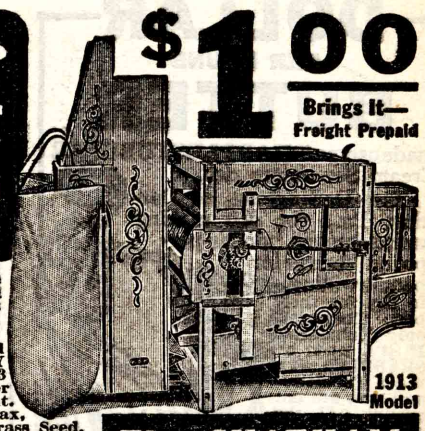
One Dollar

Is All It Now Costs to Have Your Seed-Grain Cleaned and Graded

Manson Campbell

Now that farmers everywhere are cleaning and grading their Seed Grain, the question is, how to get it done *best, easiest* and cheapest. Here's my 1913 offer:

Send me one dollar and I will ship you, FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this improved 1913 model Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the $1, until next November. And by November YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST in INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have a "Chatham" to work FREE for you the rest of your life.



$1.00
Brings It—
Freight Prepaid

1913 Model

The CHATHAM
Grain Grader and Cleaner

Your Dollar Returned

if you want it. I don't want your dollar or want you to keep my "Chatham" unless it pleases you. If, after a 30-day test, you are not satisfied, return the machine at my expense and I will send back the dollar.

A Machine That Fits Your Farm

After 40 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on *your* farm. Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an *entirely different equipment of screens*, riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. In fact, *there are scarcely 2 states in the U. S.* to which *I send the same equipment.* Thus you get the exact and proper outfit to handle the grains and weed seed that grow on *your* farm. You *don't* have to pay for a lot of extras for which you have no use.

Extra Screens and Riddles Free

In case you want more or different screens, just write me and I will send them free. Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.

I also have a Free Service Department which will separate, clean and grade FREE any mixture you send in. If you've got some impurity in your grain that you cannot get rid of, don't get discouraged. Write me.

Handles all Small Grain and Grass Seed

My 1913 Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats and smut from seed wheat; any mixture from flax; buckhorn from clover; sorts corn for drop planter. Removes foul weed seed and all sunken, cracked or sickly grains. Takes out all dust, dirt and chaff. It is also a bully chaffer. Handles 60 bushels grain per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth.

Special Corn-Sorting Attachment

Last year I added a Corn-Sorting Attachment, which grades corn so that a *round* or *edge* drop planter drops the right number of grains in 98 out of every 100 hills (in repeated tests at State Agricultural Colleges). Same planters, loaded with *ungraded* corn, make only 65 out of 100 perfect hills. In two months I shipped to Iowa farmers alone 4,000 machines with Corn-Sorting Attachments. Try my Special Corn-Sorting Attachment. *It will increase your corn crop amazingly!*

Postal Brings My New Book

on Seed Selection. Every chapter is highly practical and exceedingly interesting. It shows an easy, simple way to get rid of any weed on your farm; how to separate any mixture of grains—in short, how to get perfect grain for *sowing, feeding* or *marketing.* Send postal *today* and receive by *next mail* my new Book *free.* Address Dept. 81,

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Run on Kerosene—Cut Fuel Cost in Two

Ellis Engines run on gasoline, kerosene or any fuel oil without extra equipment. On kerosene they give more power than other engines on gasoline. Do more work and save you 50c on the dollar in fuel. Strongest, simplest engines made—only three working parts. The 12 h. p., two cylinder opposed engine will do any work requiring from 14 to 15 h. p. No vibration. Low first cost, low cost to run, easy to operate.

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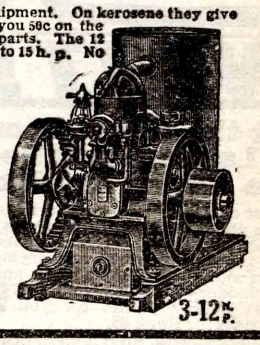

have patent throttle, giving three engines in one. Force-feed oiler, automobile muffler, speed-changing governor and many other exclusive features. Run either way—reversible while running. Buy direct from factory and save money. We pay freight, 10-year guarantee, 30 days free trial. Write for new catalog showing 1913 Models with special prices.

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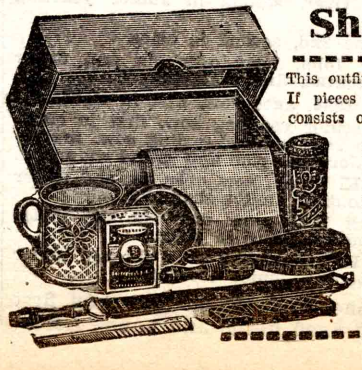
Shaving and Toilet Outfit



This outfit as illustrated is needed by every man. It is a big bargain. If pieces were bought separately it would cost several dollars. Outfit consists of:

1 hollow ground razor	1 bar shaving soap
1 lather brush	1 box talcum powder
1 razor strop	1 china mug
1 nickel easel back mirror	1 aluminum comb
1 33-inch barber towel	1 bristle hair brush

Outfit makes a nice present to father, brother, son or friend. Given to anyone sending only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each (total, $2.00). Sent prepaid.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.

DOLLAR PER POUND BUTTER

made users of SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators rich.

The Darlingtons, of Darling, Pa., got rich making world-famous "dollar-per-pound" butter for people willing to pay for the best. They use only Tubulars. If it's not a SHARPLES, it's not a Tubular—and you are not getting all the profits. That's why 100,000 dairymen in Iowa alone use Tubulars.

$3,000 A YEAR WITH A SHARPLES

That, and more, is what Mr. Chas. Foss, practical dairyman at Cedarville, Ill., is making—using a Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator on a 16-acre farm. Thousands are doing like good work—but they all use Tubulars.

Rich people, willing to waste money, may not use Tubulars, but those making fortunes at dairying do.

Write Us for Catalog 136

Learn how Dairy Tubulars make more money for you because they contain no disks and have double skimming force.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
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Bigger Profits for You In Hogs

All that Darlings's Digester Tankage has done for others in increasing Hog Profits — it will do for you.

By mixing it into your hog feed—you can positively increase the weight of your hogs from 30 to 40 pounds and add to your profits accordingly.

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contains all the elements of scientific hog feed—is rich in protein, better than milk or oil meal, and, results considered, actually costs less than any other feed obtainable.

If you want bigger profits in hogs—

This free booklet on Hog Feeding tells how to get them.

gives you facts and figures which you as a hog raiser ought to know about. It tells how and why Darling's Digester Tankage has won the endorsement of experts and State Experiment stations. Write today. Get the facts and you'll make more money on hogs this year than you ever made. Tell us to mail you a copy of this helpful booklet today.

HOG CENTS

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Get the Hinge Door and Lansing Book Before Buying Any Silo

Your choice of two famous silos. Learn about the Hinge doors—easy to open and close. Protects silage from freezing in winter and drying out in summer. Simple, rigid and safe ladder—7 inches foothold. Scores of big points for you. **Write now** for Book 33.

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Only $2 Down

One Year to Pay!

$24 **Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1.** Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. [12]

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2115 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

No. 5½

UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

THE STOCK WE BREED

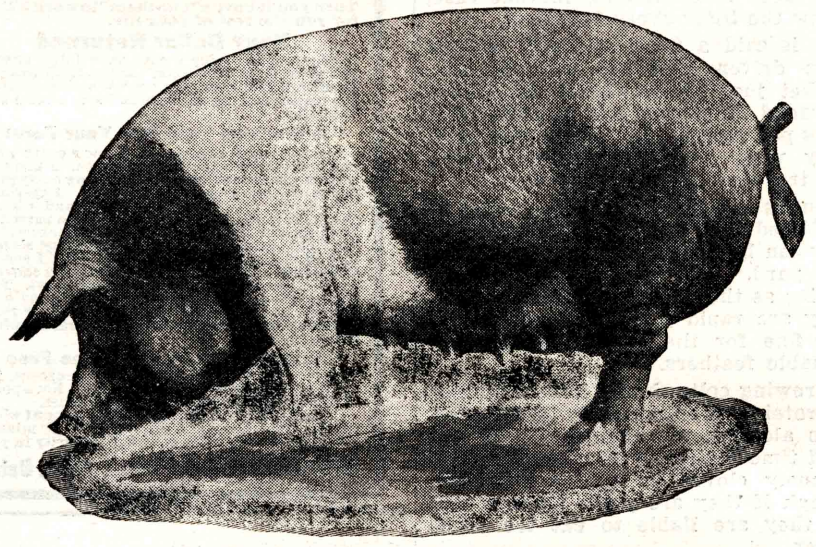
FARMERS are thinking of many things now that they did not think of a few years ago; and while so much is being said about stock, its scarcity and high price, farmers themselves should think of its quality. It is just as easy to breed good stock as poor; and it always looks so much better. None but the best males should ever be used, and the young stock should always be kept in a growing condition.

This applies to horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. Yes, and it may apply to the poultry yard as well.

Judgment, enterprise, progressive thought in this direction, is a constant builder-up, and those who stick to the best and reproduce no other have a right to expect best prices.

LOOK TO THE COLT'S FEET

Do not neglect to level the colt's feet when they are brought in from pasture. The feet may be worn uneven, especially if the colt has been running in a stony pasture. Nippers and a rasp should be used. If this task is neglected the colt is liable to develop blemishes or become crippled. Awkward movers are often made by allowing the feet to grow crooked.



INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION PRIZE WINNER

GOLDIE 8896, SAL TONE STOCK FARM (JOHN E. ROBBINS, PROP.), GREENSBURG, IND., AGED SOW FIRST IN CLASS, AT INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1912. FIRST IN CLASS SENIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION IOWA STATE FAIR, 1912, ALSO FIRST IN CLASS INTERSTATE FAIR, SIOUX CITY, IA.; NEBRASKA STATE FAIR, SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR, ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, 1912; CHAMPION SOW NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA FAIRS, 1912.

WONDERFUL SHOWING OF HAMPSHIRE HOGS

THE prizes won by the SalTone Stock Farm at the 1912 International Live Stock Exposition, in Chicago, on Hampshire hogs created a genuine sensation. This herd is undoubtedly the finest collection of Hampshire hogs in the world.

The SalTone Stock Farm is located at Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana. John E. Robbins, proprietor, has long been known as an importer of fine Jersey cattle, and a breeder of prize-winning horses, hogs and sheep.

The following list gives briefly the winners of some of the SalTone Hampshire hogs at the recent International Live Stock Exposition:

Longfellow 3191, aged boar, grand champion.

Signet Over, second in Junior yearling class.

Sal Tone 2nd, second in class.

Doctor John, boar over six and under twelve months, first in class.

Goldie 8896, aged sow, first in class.

Lucy, senior yearling sow, first in class. Keepsake 2nd, junior yearling sow, first in class, senior champion and grand champion.

Retta K. 19642, sow over siv and under twelve monthh, junilor champion.

Keswick Bells, sow over six and under twelve months, third in class.

Retta K. 19642, sow over six and under twelve months, junior champion.

SalTone Stock Farm also won first prize on aged herds and young herds.

EMPIRE Cream Separators ARE REMARKABLE

Weight of the crank turns the Empire

Engineers and mechanics judge machines by the "feel" and the "sound." We do a world-wide business with people who depend on the "feel" and "sound" of Empire Cream Separators.

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The crank of the Empire is short and light, yet the mere weight of the crank starts the machine.

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The Empire runs so quietly it would not wake the average baby asleep in the same room. This practically noiseless running is a great achievement. Empire Cream Separators are remarkable for easy, quiet running. The reason is the wonderful perfection of design and construction. For over a generation Empires have been preferred by those who judge by the "feel" and "sound."

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Ask for Catalog 107. You get as quick and courteous attention from us, and from our local dealers, as you get fast, clean skimming from the Empire.

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$15 **95 and Upward AMERICAN SEPARATOR**

FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149

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Don't Delay Buying One a Single Day Longer

If you are selling cream or making butter and have no separator or are using an inferior machine, you are wasting cream every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval.

There can only be two real reasons why you should put off buying a De Laval; either you do not really appreciate how great your loss in dollars and cents actually is or else you do not believe the De Laval Cream Separator will make the saving claimed for it.

In either case there is one conclusive answer: "Let the De Laval agent in your locality set up a machine for you on your place and see for yourself what the De Laval will do."

You have nothing to risk and a million other cow owners who have made this test have found they had much to gain.

Don't wait till Spring. Even if you have only two or three cows in milk you can buy a De Laval now and save half its cost by Spring, and you can buy a De Laval machine for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

The new 72-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

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Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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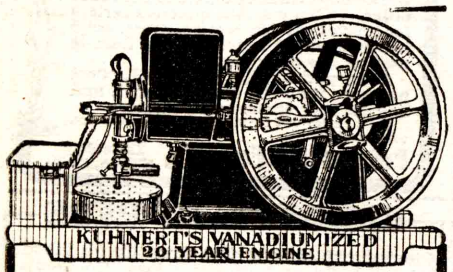

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Free for you to try. This is an actual free trial. Not a cent down. I will send you any one of my vanadiumized 20-year engines on an absolutely free trial for 10 full days. Use my marvelous engine on your farm, shop or factory. Make my engine do your work as though it were your own. See what the giant power of vanadium has done to make my engine the strongest, easiest running and most durable gasoline engine. Prove to yourself at my expense that it is the best engine for your work. Test my 20-year engine in every way. Then if you are not perfectly satisfied send the engine back at my expense. Write for particulars of this great offer.

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L. C. KUHNERT, Jr., Pres.

L. C. Kuhnert, Jr. Co. Dept. 8103 Chicago, Ill.

WOOLLY FACED SHEEP

THE following from the London Live Stock Journal gives the views of an English shepherd on breeding for head covering. The writer says:

It appears as though increased attention was being paid to the question whether certain points to which judges of sheep are partial are of suffcient practical importance as to warrant the value placed upon them.

For instance, is the muffled head, which many judges of Shropshire sheep seem to value so highly, of any practical value? Is it an indication of an increased cut of wool or of wool of improved quality? Does a sheep possessing this muffled head produce when slaughtered a better carcass of mutton or one furnishing a large proportion of lean meat? Is a muffled headed Shropshire more prolific and a better suckler? Does it grow and thrive better? If it be not superior in the above respects, in what other way is the muffled head an indication

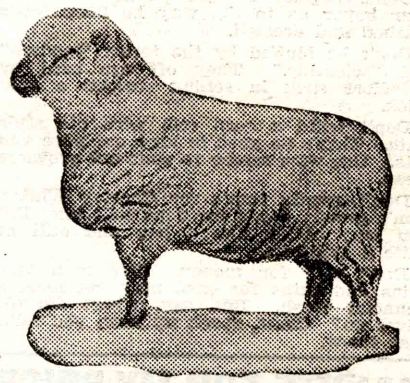


Photo by University of Idaho.

The imported Shropshire shown is in the University of Idaho flock. Note wooling of face to point of nose. Many admirers of Shropshires consider them the best wool and mutton sheep of any of the breeds. They are hardy, good mothers, generally produce twins, and a good flock should have at least 150 per cent. in lambs. The lambs mature early and are in great demand by butchers. Shropshires should average nine to ten pounds of wool.

of superior commercial qualities, and what are they?

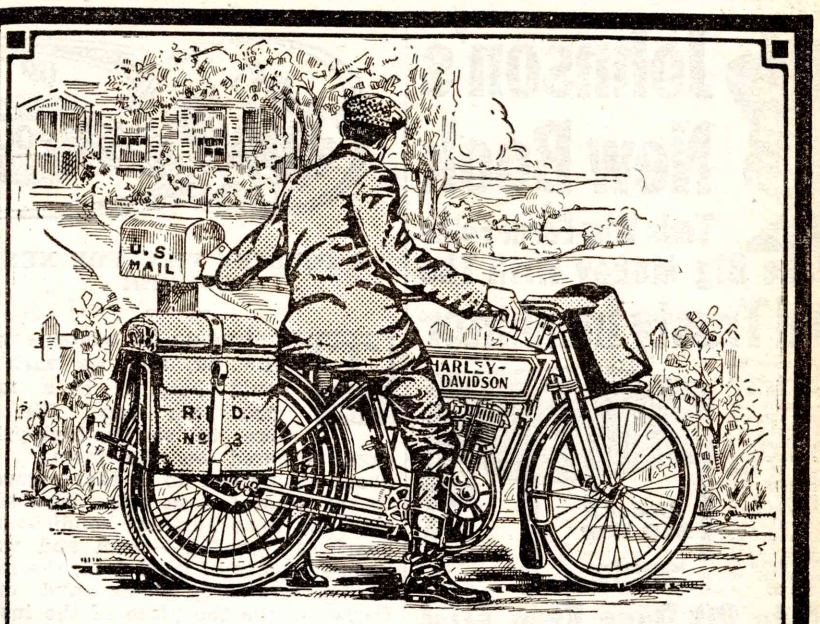
I am not asking these questions for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that serious doubts are being cast on the value of the fashionable Shropshire as a practical farmer's sheep nor to the alleged general complaint of the butchers that the prize winning Shropshire of the day is deficient in its loin and its leg mutton and that the proportion of fat to lean is too great to suit the public demand. My object is rather to warn the present day breeders of Southdown sheep of the great danger that they are likely to fall into unless the present tendency on the part of some Southdown judges of placing undue favor in the plentitude of wool on the face of the Southdown is discontinued.

It has been asserted by some of our most observant breeders of sheep that a large increase in the amount of wool on the face of a sheep almost certainly indicates a decrease of lean meat in the carcass of the sheep. This view is certainly supported by the decisions of the judges of the carcasses of sheep at the Smithfield and other shows, where the major portion of the prize money is awarded to the carcasses of sheep which in life had moderately clean faces.

It is a point of much importance and one which is worthy of discussion by some of our eminent flockmasters.

During the first four months of 1913 it is predicted that there will be a three million shortage in hogs in the ten leading markets. We do not know whether that is true or not, but the farmer that has some thrifty pigs and shotes may well afford to feed them.

If possible have sunshine and ventilation in the stalls whether for horses or cattle. It means better stock on less feed, fewer pests and greater freedom from disease.



A New Model of the Silent Gray Fellow

MORE pulling power at low speeds, more power on the hills, more reserve power for sand and mud. That was the demand our engineers set out to satisfy by building the

HARLEY-DAVIDSON "5-35"

(5 actual horse-power—35 cubic inches piston displacement). Dynamometer tests show that this motor develops 166 per cent. more power at 5 miles per hour than even the former 4 horse-power Harley-Davidson, which was the acknowledged leader in its class. 145 per cent. more power at 10 miles an hour, 80 per cent. more power at 20 miles an hour.

It will climb hills, pull through sand and over roads impassable to the average automobile. The "5-35" motor will pick up from a standing start to forty miles an hour in 300 feet. At low speeds this machine develops more power than some twin cylinder machines with higher horse power rating.

The Ful-Floteing Seat (an exclusive Harley-Davidson feature) places 14 inches of springs between the rider and the bumps. The springs absorb all jolts, jars and vibrations, making the Harley-Davidson ride as easy as the highest priced touring car.

The Free Wheel Control (another exclusive Harley-Davidson feature) is incorporated in each model this year. This device enables the rider to stop and start his machine by the mere shifting of a lever, thus doing away entirely with the tiresome pedaling and the objectionable running alongside to start.

Description of these and other features on request.

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SPECIAL Gold Plate Finish Watch

for man or boy this is a dandy. When people ask you for the time, pull this gold-finish watch out of your pocket and it will look like a $25.00 watch.

This is a watch of real quality that you will be proud to wear. It is full stem wind and stem set, just like every high-priced watch, and it is thoroughly up-to-date in every way. It is the standard size for men and boys. The case is a handsome gold-plated finish, an excellent imitation of real gold, and will last for years. This watch is guaranteed and fully warranted for accuracy.

A Defiance watch as above, given to anyone sending us 4 subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming at 50 cents ($2.00 total). We pay delivery charges. This is a special offer and only a few subscribers for such a fine premium value.

Gold Finis Ladies Watch

It is small—just the proper size for ladies and girls. It is neat in appearance and an accurate timekeeper. Case is gold-plate finish and very handsome. It is fully guaranteed and will last for years. A fine present.

Special Offer: Given for 5 subscriptions at 50c ($2.50 total). Sent postpaid.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

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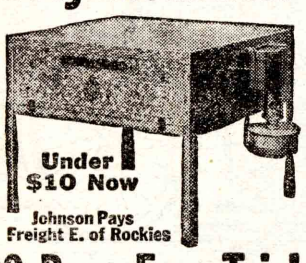
Tells Why Farm Folks Make Big Money With The Old Trusty Incubator

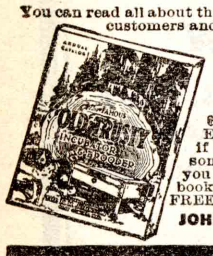
400,000 people—most of them farm folks, have made big money with the Old Trusty. The Johnson's new book tells why. It also tells why the Old Trusty costs less than $10, freight prepaid—and why *anyone else* would have to charge $15 to $20 for it.



Johnson Pays Freight E. of Rockies

30 to 90 Days Free Trial And 10 Years Guarantee

You can read all about the Johnson's and their 400,000 customers and friends in this



Free Poultry Book —now ready for 1913. The Johnson's price is lower than $10 complete—freight paid East of the Rockies, that far if you live beyond. Let Johnson tell you his price and send you his Big New 1913 Poultry book, with over 300 photographs FREE. Address

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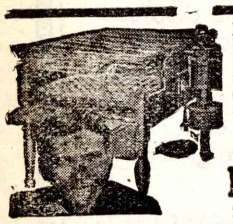

Bigger, stronger and healthier, because hatched under right conditions. Send for catalog of the 1913 model automatic

QUEEN Incubator

28-Points of Superiority

Sells at the lowest possible price on liberal trial plan. The Queen is used by successful poultry raisers everywhere. My book tells you all about it. Your copy is free. Send for it now, today.

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RAYO Incubator

See whole interior thru double-double glass top. Tank holds month's supply.

One Filling to a Hatch

Regulator adjustable to thousandth of a degree, acts on flame; double heating system uses all the heat—none escapes, none wasted—hatches on one gallon. Automatic ventilation. Egg turning semi-automatic. Roomy nursery, thick wood case, enameled mahogany steel covering. Anyone can use it. Big hatches certain and cheap. Low direct prices. Send for Catalogue No. 12

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TRIUMPH

Incubator leader of the year. Built for a lifetime service—big hatches sure. Redwood case, Basswood inner walls, dead air space, asbestos lined. Double heating system, double regulating, perfect ventilation. Has greatest improvements ever made in incubator. Book proves it. Surprise on price saves you $5.00 or more. Write me a postal *now*. Get my book. Read the facts. Then decide. Address

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The Story of 25 Years

with Poultry and Farmers and Fanciers will help many Farmers get more eggs—better prices; make more and save more money; tells things few folks know on making money with hens. Find out about **America's Largest Line of Incubators and Brooders,** and get six poultry chapters written by Robert Essex himself—It's all in our Free Catalog—Write today. Address

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UP TO DATE IN THE POULTRY YARD

A POULTRY VIEW FOR NEXT SUMMER

THE struggle for winter eggs is now on, and we wish we could help it even more than we can. We do like to see the high-priced eggs gathered on the farms. But about all we can do in that regard is to say what has so often been said; give the hens summer conditions as nearly as possible—clean and warm houses, plenty of good feed, the grain in dry scratching sheds, and other feeds to take the place of the insects and grass obtained in summer, plenty of grit, water, etc. This is the course that invites winter eggs.

But the plans for next spring and summer should be in the mind now. On account of the high prices that have been paid for eggs for several seasons, even through the summer months, have induced many hitherto extensive poultry raisers, to raise but few chicks and thus save the hens for egg production. The use of incubators may accomplish this same purpose and yet afford a full supply of young chicks.

However, this very cutting out of the usual production of young chicks may result in an over-supply of eggs and an under-supply of young chickens for the market and pullets for next winter's laying. Therefore, even where incubators are not used, we believe it is well to set hens early and raise the usual number of young chicks. We are sure it will be profitable. The thing is, to do it in such a way as to suffer fewest losses. Keep the hens that are to lay the eggs healthy by having them always in clean and sanitary quarters, and kept on suitable feed, taken with reasonable exercise. Also have a thought of the runs for both hens and chicks next spring. These must be healthful, attractive, covered with grass that is not allowed to grow too high, and also with plenty of shelter coops where the hens and chicks may take prompt refuge from spring or summer rains and storms. From now on frequently sprinkle lime over the ground that is intended for these runs. That will save all danger from gapes or other chicken diseases.

Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments.

Because it will bring the best return in the shape of new laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has most time on his hands.

Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. Under any circumstances, with proper management, poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

Dont's

Don't neglect to get particulars from your buyer as to the way he likes fowls finished and dressed.

Don't be bluffed by the terms "modern" and "scientific." They oft are used by swindlers slick in selling suckers a gold brick.

Don't build a corn crib with old style slats. That's no good to keep out mice and rats. Use wire screen to shut out prowlers mean.

Don't grunt; that's for Chester Whites. Don't growl; that's for dogs that bite. But you may cackle like a hen and still be quite a gentleman.

Don't live for money. The man who skins and skins for cash may not meet a financial crash. But, say, where did old Dives go? Come, speak up now, you folks that know.

WHY CHICKENS PAY

A WELL known Canadian professor at Ottowa, in reply to the question, "Why is poultry valuable to the farmer?" gave the following reasons:

Because he ought by this means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

Because with intelligent management hens ought to be all year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the molting period.

Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for his capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.

Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchard, will destroy all injurious insect life.

Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country.

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On 6-time World's Champion **Belle City**

Winner in 10,000 hatch contests. Record of success *never equalled*. I want to send you all facts, figures and proof that will interest you. Show you how to get prize winning hatches at lowest cost. Write me a postal *now*. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. **COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS** We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner **FREE.** Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

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raise themselves—you don't have to lift them up. They spring up free and clear the moment they are unlatched. No more sagging, dragging, cumbersome, unwieldy gates.

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are perfectly reliable—they always work—no springs or toggle to get out of order. Filled with the famous Peerless fencing of all No. 9 wire, crossbars 6 inches apart; a heavier filling than is used on any other gate made.

Every part heavily galvanized. Cost no more than the common kind, and you get your moneys worth of gate.

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For ten cents we gladly mail samples of Salzer's famous Alfalfa Clover, Bonanza Oats, Silver King Barley, $1,000 Prize Wheat and many other packages of fine farm seeds.

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Within a radius of 100 miles of La Crosse is grown this year five times more rich red clover seed than anywhere else in the United States. Be sure to get catalog and premium list.

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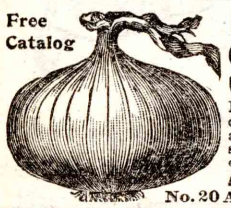

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Her Hungarian Lover

I WONDER why it is that the foreigners usually win the American girls when they set their heads on it?" Ben Harmon teased Jane Barrow. His heart was breaking; but she would be happier if she did not know, he thought.

"When the head is set? Why not when the heart is set?" she taunted.

"Because it's the head where money is concerned, not the heart," he tossed back laughingly, and dodged the flying sofa cushion. Jane was the playmate of his childhood; he said what he pleased to her.

"Why didn't you ask it right out, 'Why am I going to marry Ashantee Ballantye?" she went on.

"Because I can never say that name without sneezing." And, after a pause: "Why is it? Because he is a handsome Hungarian and plays a harp? Or is it because you want to travel? Is it because of the old castle (covered with mortgages) and the thought of the language you can never learn? Or what?" he interrogated.

"Perhaps it is because they know how to make love. You Americans," she laughed, "talk of your ranch, your mines and how you are managing your business, while the girl dreams of moonlight nights, boat rides, the stars, and—and—love."

Ben Harmon felt his heart quiver as from a knife thrust. He remembered, too, the moonlight nights, the stars, the boat rides; and how his heart had hungered for love, but he was the one who talked of mines, the ranch, and the business. "Fool that I was," he told himself.

"Perhaps they have more practice," he jested. His only hope was in the defensive; she must never know.

"Ben Harmon! How could you hint such a thing?" Jane sobbed. Ballantye was a perfect stranger to the community and suspicions hurt.

"I didn't mean it that way," Ben apologized. "I was—just—thinking that the boy who talked business might have been thinking of love, too." His voice trembled. She looked up through her tears and his face was gray with suffering. "And if you ever need me—if you ever in trouble—send for me, for I love you, too," he choked hoarsely, and was gone.

Two weeks the preparations for the wedding went on; but somehow Jane was losing her interest in everything. Ben Harmon had never been back. It seemed so strange and unusual without him. It was the first time in her life that more than two whole days had passed without seeing him. Somehow, she had expected it would always be that way. Besides she had begun to feel the depth of his sincerity. A broken, bass voice kept repeating, "I love you, too;" and her heart kept chanting it to the Hungarian's music.

A doubt was beginning to take shape in her mind, all unknown to her, for she was always, now, comparing Ballantye's light, flowing tales of love to that humble, broken bass; and she kept feeling that the force of one was like a silent volcano; the other like a shallow, rippling stream of water.

She was beginning to realize the doubt and was a bit miserable when a furious black-eyed Hungarian woman came flourishing her fists and gesticulating unintelligibly. But Jane was very soon made to understand that one Ashantee Ballantye belonged to this woman, and that some terrible thing would happen to Jane if she was ever seen with the husband again.

She carried off the whimpering Hungarian and the harp with an Oriental flourish.

The community was shocked. Everybody sent their pity or came to console. Jane was disgusted with the notice she had attracted to herself, and when she could stand their soothing voices no longer she slipped out of the house and ran down the mining path to the little stream. Here she lay face downward in the newly painted boat—Ben's boat and her's—and cried for very misery and joy—misery for the tattling people, joy for being free.

She heard two miners approaching.

"And the last time I saw them, he was following her to the station with his harp on his back as meek as a whipped cur," one of them was telling.

"The deceitful devil! I could kill him!" Ah! that was Ben Harmon's rich voice.

They came nearer. The first man went by; Ben was coming to the boat through the willows.

She would have raised up then, but was afraid that other man might see her.

She heard Ben murmuring to himself, a way he had when he was very much vexed. He gave the boat an angry jerk and had stepped on her dress before he saw her. It was twilight.

"Hello! I nearly stepped on you, Jane Barrow! You here!" he exclaimed.

No answer but the sound of supressed sobbing.

He lifted her up, set her gently on the seat and sat down beside her. The seat was very narrow; he put his arm about her and drew her head down on his big shoulder.

"I—I—wish I knew how to comfort you, you poor, miserable, little thing," he stammered.

"I—am—not—mis-er-'ble," came back between sobs.

"Then why are you crying?" He looked bewildered. He was studying to calm her.

"Because I am happy," she laughed and nestled closer. But the laugh trailed back into the sobs and Ben was uncertain.

"If only people wouldn't talk so!" she explained. "I have been miserable ever since you went away, two weeks ago, because it is you I loved all the time." And then she told him all about it.

He lifted up her stained face and studied her tear-washed, bright truthful eyes.

"And now, if I could only learn to make love," he chuckled, and kissed her.

Cadet Benefits

In regard to the pleasures we Cadets have had from our page, words cannot express the pleasure it has been to me. I have a large number of cards from the Cadets. We have lived in the Golden State almost a year, and I am writing on Christmas day. I hardly realized that Christmas was so near, the weather has been so pleasant. We are now living in Fresno, but expect to move out on the ranch about the first of the year. Fresno is a fine city of 36,655 population. The principal rural industry is fruit growing, grapes and peaches being the principal crops, but to that alfalfa must be added. There are a great many packing houses here in which raisins, peaches and figs are packed. We have a fine climate, and most people take their outings in July or August. Some go into the mountains and some to the coast. The Sierras and the Cascades may be seen on either side of the valley. The sierras are now covered with snow, and have been for some time. We irrigate from the mountain streams and canals, all fed by melting snow. Some have pumping plants for their orange groves near the foothills. The winter gardens look fine now, and we raise all kinds of vegetables. I will be 20 years of age April 10; don't forget me on my birthday. I wish more of the Cadets could be out here to enjoy our climate. Oranges can be picked almost any time of the year. I took an outing in the Sierras last summer. It is fine sport to fish for mountain trout and rainbow trout. We were close to the Giant Forest. The huge redwood trees are a sight worth seeing. I want to hear from all the girls and boys near my age, and will answer all.—Raymond Williams, 669 Raisina street, Fresno, Cal.

A Cadet Complaint

I am now 20 years of age, and have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about 18 months. I appreciate the Cadet Department but I don't think any Cadet ought to ask us to send them souvenir cards unless they intend to answer them. I have sent hundreds of cards to Cadets who said they would answer every card they received, but I only get an average of one answer to every five cards I send out. I keep a list of all persons I send cards to, and I check every one I receive, seldom sending a second card to one that fails to answer. I would like to hear from all the Cadets with Valentine cards, and will positively answer every one of them.—Charles W. Streb, Streb Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

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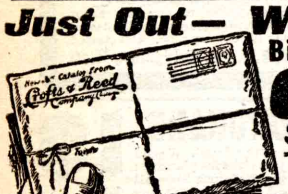

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The pattern, 5991, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3 3-4 yards of 27-inch material of 3 yards of 36-inch fabric.

5967—LADIES' DRESS—This dress can be used for morning or afternoon wear. It can be made with either the high or low neck. It closes at the left side of the front, and the skirt is a four-gored model.

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Serge or cheviot can be used to make this dress.

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Happy People

The flowers are dead in the fields and hollows,
The hills are brown and the brooklets froze,
The leaves are scattered while the winds are blowing,
And outdoor life is in repose.
But in the home there are cheerful moments,
And love and gladness dwell in state,
For while the storms are fiercely roaring,
The folks within read UP-TO-DATE.

SHOWING THE CHILDREN OFF

PARENTS love their children, are generally proud of them, and too often delight in showing them off. In this the parents make mistakes. Young children are sensitive, and nothing is more embarrassing to a modest child than to make it feel that it is on exhibition—singing songs to entertain a special visitor, saying "speeches," or doing other things purely to show out. Introducing a child to a stranger don't make any remark that brings the child into a strong personal light. A well bred child is glad to meet strangers, especially if those strangers are its parents' friends, and it will take delight in showing them things it has, things that will reflect honor on its parents rather than itself—books that interest it, pictures that it admires, or even toys that it likes; but nothing is more distressing to it than to feel that it itself is the thing on exhibition. Give it that impression, and that child at once ceases to be itself, turns away in embarrassment, and is inclined to retire. Its little face shows clearly the conflict in its mind between the desire to comply with the wishes of its parent and its aversion to making a show of itself.

And even a worse evil may follow this practice. If it is persisted in until the child loses its instinctive modesty, there may grow up within it an egotism so repulsive in many people throughout their entire lives.

IT IS MOTHER

YOUNG people, what do you think of your mother? You love her, of course; but do you ever tell her so? As life passes we so often let it pass as a matter of course, today being like yesterday, and yesterday like the day that is to follow. But some time there may come a day that will be very different from any others.. Then a backward view of the days that are past will show many chances you had to make mother happy that you did not at the time avail yourselves of, and a sting will accompany the knowledge that the opportunity is forever gone.

The young man does not know how the mother-heart appreciates the loving smile of a grown son, a kind, pleasant and cheerful word, or even an occasional embrace accompanied by an affectionate kiss. A boy should never get too old to kiss his mother. These little attentions and kindly courtesies of life that smooth down so many of its asperities and make the journey less wearisome, cost nothing, but they are worth more to the mother than gold or gems. Boys, love your mother, and don't be ashamed to tell her so, or even to let the world know it. Anticipate her wants, prove to her that she has your confidence, be prompt to offer assistance, and express your affection freely as you did when a child, so that she may never have occasion to grieve for the little one that used to play around her knee, but that she may seem to have lost. And, girls, the same kindly advice is for you. also.

DOING OUR BEST

PEOPLE sometimes feel like they have failed, and almost justify themselves in giving up the struggle. These thoughts are apt to come after the New Year festivities are over. Do not be discouraged. There are opportunities yet and the beacon star which leads to success is to do our best. A writer in one of our exchanges puts the idea in beautiful verse:

If I have tried to do my best,
And fail for lack of strength or skill,
If I have brought unto the test
All that I have of worth and will,
And then go down unto defeat—
I need not fear God's judgment when
I kneel before His mercy seat;
For that is all he asks of men,

God does not say that we must win,
Nor are the souls of failure lost;
The weakest of us shall get in,
If, when our barks were tempest-tossed,
We tried to steer our course aright,
And gave our best to every task;
An honest effort in the fight
Is all that God himself will ask.

And so I say, if I have tried
To do my best, I need not fear
When that dark veil is torn aside,
And I behold Death's angel near;
If I have lived up to the right
As I could see it, all is well;
Although on earth I lost the fight,
I'll have a place in heaven to dwell.

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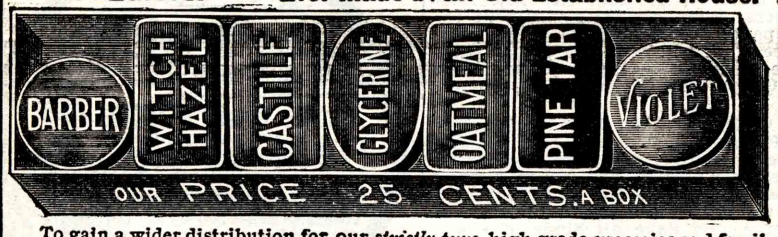

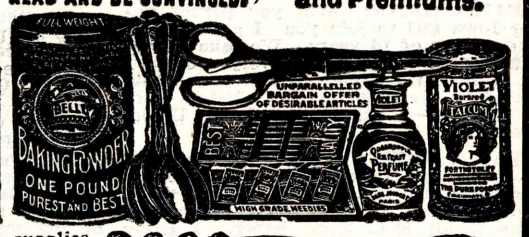

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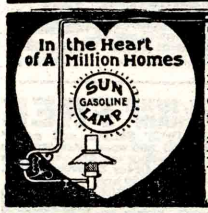

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Is just the thing for the woman who sews. Does away with buttonhole scissors; cuts every buttonhole uniform and smooth, any thickness of cloth; rips out stitches in a jiffy. Made of razor steel and guaranteed to satisfy. 25c postpaid. P. E. Rech, 531 Bell, Indianapolis, Ind.

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We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2, we will send watch, ring and chain. ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept. 40 Chicago

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WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

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FOR SELLING POST CARDS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. GRIT MFG. CO., Dept. 185 CHICAGO

FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 5-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain. PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

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We give LADIES' and GENTS' size, STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain. WILLARD WATCH CO., Dept. 137 CHICAGO

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We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED, Watch, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch, guaranteed 5 years, and a Beautiful Ring, for selling 20 beautiful, imported, oriental, inlaid novelty hat pins at 10c each. Order 20 today and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain. WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 158 CHICAGO

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and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X770 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

WE ARE now well started in on the New Year. The Cadets of Equity begin it as one of the greatest bodies of this kind in the world. Letters declaring its pleasures and personal benefits are coming in, and we are printing some of them for others to read. Our plans for UP-TO-DATE FARMING exceed those of any other year, and in this the Cadets have their greatest opportunity to help us. Every new subscriber and renewal is a link in the chain of our success. How many of these links will the Cadets add to that chain? We are satisfied the Cadets are good subscriber getters and club raisers. We are waiting for the proof, and we turn to the letters for this issue with high hope.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl from the old Hawkeye state, who would like to join you and become a Cadet of Equity. I am a farmer's daughter of 18 years, and live on a farm of 160 acres, 6 miles from Osceola, the county seat of Clarke county. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and thinks it the best farm paper he has ever taken at the price. I greatly enjoy farm life, and I would like to hear from some of the Cadet boys and girls, especially those of my age and who have my name. Now, boys, please don't run.—Lillie D. Lovell, Woodburn, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I, too, would like to join you and become a Cadet of Equity. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I love to read the Cadet letters, and I love the farm very much. I am 17 years old, and am going to school now. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Lillian Marshall, Williamsville, Va.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl from the northeastern part of the Blue Grass state, where my father owns a farm of 200 acres. I am 16 years old, and have always lived on a farm. We raise corn, tobacco, oats and hay. Kentucky produces one-third of the tobacco grown in the United States. I would highly appreciate cards and letters from all the Cadets.—Mollie Colgan, Wallingford, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: Here I come from the Lone Star State. I live on the edge of the West Texas plains, have lived here all my life, and I don't think I could like any other place. Our principal crops are corn and cotton. The Farmers Society of Equity and the Farmers Union of Texas are almost the same. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for nearly a year, and think it a fine farm paper. I am 17 years old, and would like to have a card or letter party any time—would like to hear from every one of the Cadets—Reba Atkins, Nocona, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 18 years old, and live on a 1,250-acre ranch by the Pacific ocean. Our house is very close to the beach. It is a very nice place, and thousands of people come here during the summer months from all parts of the world. There is a large bay here, and it is noted for its still water, bathing and fishing. We raise barley and beans on the ranch. Would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets.—Arthur Townley, Balboa Beach, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: Will you permit another Iowa girl to join you I am a farmer's daughter of 16 years. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much. I like to read the Cadet letters, and would be glad to exchange cards or letters with the writers.—Hulda Trapp, West Union, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 320 acres, and I believe country life far superior to city life. My father has taken Up-to-Date for a great many years, and thinks it an ideal farm paper. I enjoy reading the letters from the Cadets, and learn some interesting things from them. I am in first year high school, taking English history, English, Latin, algebra and physical geography. I would like to exchange cards and letters, and would like a shower January 26, when I will be 16.—Lois Clawson, Clay City, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 325 acres, and farm and trap. I trap on a large ranch near here. We have several kinds of fur bearing animals. We have had four years of dry weather, and haven't raised anything. Our crops are cotton, corn, maize, cane, oats and wheat. A great many cattle are raised here, and some horses. I am 17 years old, and live near Pyron, a small West Texas town. Would be glad to hear from the Cadet girls and boys—will answer all.—Clyde Gilmore, Pyron, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for nearly a year, and think it is a fine paper. I have enjoyed reading the Cadet page specially. I live on a farm of 80 acres, about 3 miles from the post office. I am the oldest boy in a family of 8, and have lived on the farm more than 10 years, and think it is more pleasant than city life. There are many lakes, with plenty of fish in them, and we live right near one. I am very fond of fishing and hunting. Lumbering has been the chief occupation during the winter, and there is quite a bit of timber yet. I would be pleased to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls near my age, which is 20 years.—Victor R. Peterson, Tamarack, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: Though only 11 years old, I am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and like it very much. We live on a farm of 160 acres, and have 30 cows, 13 calves, 21 pigs and about 100 chickens. I like farming very much, and our winters are not so very cold; there is no snow here. We have (December 16) a very nice garden planted with onions, radishes, spinach, turnips, lettuce and carrots, and we have a nice flower bed with roses, poppies and sweet peas. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I get.—Katherina Pelger, Imperial, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the country, though not on a farm. We raise White Orpington chickens and high class pointer bird dogs. I drive 3 miles to school, and am a sophomore in high school. I will soon be 15 years of age. I have been reading the Cadet letters, and enjoy them very much. I will be glad to receive cards and letters from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Mary E. Leech, Connersville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and will be 14 February 26. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and all think it a very fine paper. We live on a large farm of about 1,200 acres. We raised large crops this year. Our nearest town is about 15 miles away. We have lots of horses, mules, hogs, cattle and chickens. I go to school about 2 miles from home. My oldest brother, who is 16, owns a very fine automobile, the best that is made. I would like to exchange cards and letters with any of the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Tillie Brown, Pearl, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it is a dandy paper. I live in a town of about 900 inhabitants, am 17 years old, and will graduate from high school next spring. I would like to exchange letters or cards with any of the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all.—Mrytle Dickinson, Benton, Wisconsin.

DEAR CADETS: I would like to join you and become a Cadet of Equity. I will be 18 years old March 18, and I think a card shower would be nice. I live in a beautiful country home with my parents and one brother. I would be pleased to hear from some of the Cadets.—Maude Crawshaw, Carbondale, Ill.

Dear Cadets: I live on a farm of 163 acres in Grant Parish; am 18 years old, and was raised on a farm and like it very much. I have all kinds of outdoor sports. I will answer all cards and letters.—H. H. Holston, Morris, La.

DEAR CADETS: Will you allow a Missouri boy of 20 to join your circle? I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and got so interested in it that I thought I would love to join your jolly old band. I haven't taken the paper but a short time, but I think it fine. I live on a farm of 40 acres, and I enjoy farm life much better than city life. Like many others, I am always anxious to receive my paper, for I think the Cadet page is just great. I would be more than glad to receive cards, letters and photos from all the Cadets.—Brad Stark, Hartshorn, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: My friend takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I have been reading it for several months, and think it the best farm paper ever printed, and one that every farmer should read. I am nearly 15 and live with my father and mother on a farm of 300 acres, and have all kinds of stock. My brother and I would like to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls.—Lula and Fletcher McGee, Springfield, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we think it is a grand paper. I live on a farm, and we raise alfalfa and fruit. I would like to exchange letters and cards with some of the Cadets. I will answer all I receive if it takes a month.—C. M. Dockray, Hagerman, N. M.

DEAR CADETS: I am a young man of 19 years, and live in the city of Athens, Ga. Our main product is cotton. Would like very much to exchange cards with any young lady who desires to do so.—Ben. B. Davis, Athens, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I am a jolly farmer, 25 years old, but unmarried. I live on a 100-acre farm. We have a fine country here, cotton, corn and oats being our main crops, but we can raise almost anything we plant. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE, and think it a fine paper. I sure enjoy the Cadet page, and decided I would become a Cadet. I will answer all letters and cards with pleasure.—H. C. Price, Wartham, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes another Texas boy trying to get in this race with you. I am a farmer myself, and think farm life the best of all. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE about a year, and have got it coming three years yet. I think it is the best paper I ever saw for the farmer, and would not be without it at all. I will be 30 years old January 23, 1913, and would like to receive cards or letters from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Floyd Davis, Dodge, Tex.

Letters Crowded Out

Eunice Gordon, Foxport, Tex.	17
Edith M. Beam, Summum, Ill.	14
Annie Weaver, Dodge, Tex.	14
Mina Pruett, Vinton, Iowa	15
Laura McClurg, Vinton, Iowa	14
Bessie Giler, Hickory, Miss.	14
Nora Needs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	17
Lucy Andes, Brooklyn, Iowa	15

Violin Free

This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood with ebony finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horsehair, box of resin and *Fine Self-Instruction Book.*

Send us your name and address for 24 packages of *Bluine* to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

BLUINE MFG. CO. 589 Mill Street Concord Junction, Mass.

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A postal will bring you a trustworthy price list. Issued from November to March. Avoid shipping to commission houses and extremely high quoters. Thirty years experience with best of references, personal assortment and cash for all shipments ought to be sufficient. All shipments held separate on request. A trial will convince you.

LEMUEL BLACK, Exporter Raw Furs, Hightstown, N. J.

Skunks and all Other Furs

We want them. If you have never written to us for a price list do so at once, and be kept posted throughout the season. We want furs from the Eastern states and Canada only.

CHARLES A. KAUNE 274 Bridge Street Montgomery New York

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TRAPPERS LOOK HERE, did you ever see a fairer proposition; ship me your furs, put your own valuation on them and if I can not pay that much or more, I will return furs and pay all express both ways, or you can ship to me and just say, "hold separate," and I will submit my best offer, and if not satisfactory will return, as above stated. Write today for price list and tags, which are now ready and free for the asking; a postal card will do. JONAS D. EMERY Concordia, Kas.

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We have agents that easily clean up $5 an hour with our wonderful complete

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You can do as well. Just go out any time and pick up $5 an hour with our swell line of Made-to-Measure Hand-Tailored Clothes—Suits $9.50 up, Pants $2.50 up.

Your Suit FREE

You'll be the center of attraction in the up-to-the-minute Free Suit we make to your own measure. It's good advertising for us to do it!

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Your name brings everything, shipped—*Express Prepaid*—absolutely free. We've got the real "goods." Everything guaranteed perfect or money back.

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Shores REMEDIES EXTRACTS SPICES POWDERS ROOTS

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Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us. Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 62, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Department of Farmers Organization

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price and Marketing

It is said: "Opportunity knocks but once at every man's door."

—o—

We do not agree with this entirely, but we believe it knocks harder one time than any other time.

—o—

We believe opportunity has knocked many times at farmers' doors and they were not opened because the inmates were sleeping so soundly that they did not hear the alarm.

—o—

But opportunity is knocking hard and loud today at every farmer's door. It is the opportunity to become free and independent business men. Even though we live on the farms, the same opportunity that knocked at so many doors of manufacturers and merchants and carriers, and was admitted and entertained and has abided with them ever since, is knocking now, this very day, at the doors of farmers.

—o—

It is the Golden Opportunity to organize the Farmers Society of Equity and give to agriculture the business system it has needed for a generation.

—o—

We are confronted by graver problems today than ever before, but opportunity is knocking louder than ever before, so if we will swing open the doors and admit it we can solve the problems through united effort, not by individual effort.

—o—

The writer made a trip to Kansas since our last issue. The occasion was the annual meeting of farmers at the State Agricultural College. The matter of marketing was more prominent in this meeting than I ever knew it to be in a similar meeting. Truly, as far as Kansas is concerned, the head educational institution at last appreciates the necessity of a balanced education for farmers.

—o—

And education is not all. The Kansas agricultural college officers say the Kansas farmers must organize in local bodies and get ready for a broad, comprehensive marketing scheme which the college expects to announce soon. There was no doubt about the necessity of the community unit of co-operation, just as we have taught, and resolutions were passed urging farmers all over Kansas to organize NOW and get in a condition to take the next step.

—o—

THIS IS THE KANSAS FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY. They must understand that it is no longer UP-TO-DATE FARMING crying, as one man in the wilderness to save ourselves. The Kansas State Agricultural College through its president, Mr. Watters, and through its other officers call to the farmers of Kansas to save themselves from their exploiters through organization and co-operation.

—o—

ORGANIZE. Write to us and we'll tell you how, or write to Prof. J. H. Miller, dean of College Extension, care State College, Manhattan, Kas. This call is to every farmer in every community in Kansas, but it is to ONE MAN IN PARTICULAR who will take the lead to bring his neighbors into the local organization. We want this man to fill out the blank below and send it at once.

Also, when on the trip to Kansas I stopped in St. Louis for conferences with some railroad officials. I found the "Frisco" railroad system has the matter of organizing local associations of producers at all its stations in conference now and it hopes to make an announcement soon. I found the "Southern" railway system had gone much farther.

—o—

For instance, the president of this system has appointed four market agents, one each in St. Louis, Atlanta, Cincinnati, and Washington. The duty of these agents, quoting from the president, is as follows:

To devote all their time to collecting and giving information as to markets, methods of packing, shipping etc., to producers who may seek their co-operation in the territory traversed by the lines of the Southern railway system.

—o—

In conversation with Mr. E. L. Robinson, the St. Louis agent, with his office in the Fullerton building, he said they would want to maintain the closest kind of relations with the Farmers Society of Equity and that they would aid our society in every way possible to bring the Southern states into an organized condition to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous marketing experience of 1912.

—o—

Any southern producer who cannot see the opportunity presented to him, through the co-operation of such a powerful ally is not only blind to his interests, but is a dead one. I will say further that it is not the thought of the railroad company to co-operate with the small individual producer, but one of the essentials is organization, so directing of marketing can be done for large quantities and shipments be made in carload lots.

—o—

So the call to all the people of the Southern states is to organize and federate and get into a condition to avail themselves of the good intentions of this company. And we predict that other railroad companies will volunteer to help the producers, along their lines, to market.

—o—

We have been writing to railroad officers for months that it was as legitimate railroad business to help farmers to market, as it was to run Gospel of Production trains to teach them how to produce. We naturally are glad that we now have a common view of the matter. We feel that farmers and their organization should welcome all of these efforts to teach the long-neglected side of agriculture—the marketing side. We know what an uphill job we had when we were all alone, as this paper and the Farmers Society of Equity were for years.

—o—

So we congratulate the people and the institutions and the producers of crops and ourselves on the turn of events. We are sure, with all the help to educate and the actual co-operation in the work of marketing that is volunteered now, that it will be only a short time when agriculture will have a marketing system of its own, as every other productive industry has.

—o—

But farmers must be very careful. This is the time to exercise wisdom. It is easy to go off on a side track to explore attractive looking regions. It requires steadfastness of purpose to go straight ahead. Therefore we caution farmers to know they are right. The organization that is being built now must be a sound one, or it will only be an aggravation and perhaps in ten or twenty years another one must be built. Its BUSINESS SYSTEM must be practical and such as will make agriculture as certain and definite for profits as the best systematized and regulated business in the country.

—o—

The point is this: Farmers produce things in all parts of the country that are wanted, part in the places where produced and parts in every other little nook or corner of the country. Then the problem is to know where all this farm produce, of every kind, is and how much it is, and to know where all the demand is and how much it is, and the system must be such as will send every bit of the supply by the shortest and cheapest route to every bit of the demand.

—o—

This is the organization and the system that agriculture needs. Is it possible to have such an organization and such a system in which all the agricultural colleges, all the railroad companies and every man, company and institution that honestly wants to help farmers solve their marketing problems can join, and with which they can all co-operate?

—o—

Yes!

—o—

It is said that the International Harvester Company paid $25,000,000 for a plan for a sound organization and a successful system of marketing its machines to protect it in its business and profits. We are not sure about the amount paid, but everybody knows that the old time competition is past and its business is definite and profitable since the organization was effected. Whatever the price paid for the plan it was worth it.

—o—

But farmers are not asked to pay for a plan. The plan is prepared for them, and all they need to do is to accept it and USE IT. Any community can get the plan that is suited to farm co-operation and marketing by filling out and sending the blank on this page.

—o—

One or more readers of this paper in each community is now asked to help by sending the blank below properly filled out. We seek the names of representative farmers who are dissatisfied with the present system of marketing and who want a change. Please indicate in the proper places the people you recommend for president and secretary (or business agent) and local organizer. The selection of officers must be left to the meeting to organize, but your recommendations will help us very much in our efforts to organize your community.

—o—

Brother farmers, prompt action counts at a time like this, in a cause like ours. With prompt and determined action by comparatively few people the Farmers Society of Equity will sweep the country, wipe out the old system and end all of its iniquities, establish the system of Equity and proclaim the greatest victory the industrial world ever saw.

The Farmers Society of Equity

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, James E. Baxter, Fort Plains, N. Y., or Indianapolis. Directors, C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kas.; S. W. Wilber, Worcester, N. Y.; Tom Bolt, Muskegon, Mich.; Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Guy Robertson, Gresham, Ore.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind., S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn., and the President and Vice-President.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

— — — — — — — — THIS IS THE BLANK — — — — — — — —

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly at the town or city of.....

(As the F. S. E. is a business organization local unions are organized only at the places where the marketing is done.)

This list was sent by .....P. O. ..... State.....

	NAME	R. R.	P. O.	STATE
1	Recommended for President			
2	Recommended for Secretary			
3	Recommended for Organizer			
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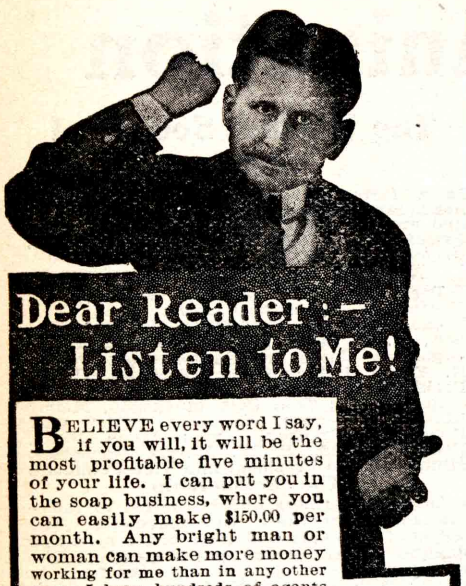

Dear Reader:— Listen to Me!

BELIEVE every word I say, if you will, it will be the most profitable five minutes of your life. I can put you in the soap business, where you can easily make $150.00 per month. Any bright man or woman can make more money working for me than in any other way. I have hundreds of agents making $2,000.00 per year. I have always been in the agency business myself and know the business from A to Z. I teach you how to make sales and make you successful. I have made over One Hundred Thousand Dollars selling Washing Machines and many of my old agents have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition to offer you—one that makes my agents more money, and I like the business better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is the fact that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I give no premiums, but my agents get hard cash for their work and soon have money in the bank. It's repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home next Monday morning—you'll find them washing; go to their neighbors, they are washing too—in fact, it's the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means someone is getting the enormous steady profit from your territory, which can be yours.

There is big money in the soap business. I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I give you a chance to make such a big profit that you'll be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success and I'll give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once and address your letter to **W. W. TERRIFF,** *President of The Wolverine Soap Co.*, 147 Water St., **Portland, Michigan.**

Your Seed Grain CLEANED and GRADED FREE

To prove my "Chatham," I will ship it freight prepaid, no money down. Let it clean, grade and separate your Seed Grain for 30 days. Then keep it and pay me my astonishingly low price next November or send it back, at my expense.

CHATHAM GRAIN GRADER AND CLEANER

grades, cleans and separates Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, Peas, Beans, Flax, Clover, Timothy, etc. Takes Cockle, Wild Oats, Smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes all dirt, chaff and weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels. Handles 60 bu. per hour. Gas power or hand power. Postal brings low-price buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. Write now for Booklet 31. (73)

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pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

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FARM FENCE

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100 other styles of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fencing direct from factory at save-the-dealer's-profit-prices. Our large catalog is free.

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KITSELMAN BROS. Box 289 Muncie, Ind

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Oklahoma State Union

will be held in Shawnee, Pottawattomie county, beginning on Tuesday, January 28, 1913. Every local and county union in the state should be represented by delegate. Those who have not yet selected delegates should call a special meeting at once for that purpose. The state union secretary should be notified at once of the selection of delegates, and furnished with their names and addresses. It is desired to make this the most effective business meeting for farmers ever held in this state. New officers of the state union for 1913 are to be elected.—J. A. Harman, State Union Secretary, Shawnee, Okla.

Farm Extension Advice as Seen by a New York Farmer

EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I have read your comments on the International Harvester Company's announcement. The articles you are writing are wonders, and they are doing a world of good on the question of market reform. Farmers in the east as well as in the west feel that they owe you a debt of gratitude.

The I. H. C. say they "see the time coming when farmers will raise twice as many bushels of corn, wheat and oats to the acre, and like yields of all other farm crops." But the farmers of this country will never double their production till they themselves can see and know where and how they can market the increased crops at a profit. No manufacturer would double the output of his factory unless he knew he could sell the increase at a profit. If the farmers should form a service bureau and announce to the I. H. C. that if they, the manufacturers, desire to be prosperous, they must double the production of their factories, make two mowing machines where they make but one now, make two implements of every kind where they make but one now, would the I. H. C. take the advice, and hail these liberal farmers as their greatest benefactors?

On the contrary, they would say to the farmers: "We have studied how much machinery we can sell at our price, and it would be folly, suicide, for us to make more than that. After all, you would better go back to your farms, get the hayseed out of your hair, and study the financial end of your business as well as the production part only."

They might further say, if brought to tell the truth, that the reason why farming is such a financial struggle is that farmers have grown two bushels where only one was needed, and have sold the two bushels for little more than they should have had for one; that the reason farmers never make or control prices is that they produce more than is needed, more than the demand requires, and must, therefore, sell for any price that is offered by the middlemen or others; that farmers would better not double or even increase their crops until the present system of marketing crops is changed, and we have instead a plan of distribution that will find the demand and supply it, thus increasing consumption.

But the I. H. C. is not giving that kind of advice. It says: "Every bushel raised means just that much profit, and the profits of the farm promote commerce and industry." Again: "Were every acre of ground in America made to produce all that it is capable of producing the wealth of America would be more than doubled." But under the present system of marketing the farmer's wealth would not be doubled nor his income increased. Suppose we should say: "Were every manufacturing concern in America made to produce all that it is capable of producing, the wealth of America would be more than doubled," would the I. H. C. accept and act upon the advice? The question of double production of farm crops making double farm incomes, no matter whence the declaration comes, should be thoroughly discussed and carefully considered before it is accepted by farmers. In fact, farmers are doing some rational and intelligent thinking, and they will act on their own conclusions and judgment. The battlecry should be market reform rather than double production.—A. J. Woodin, Pawling, N. Y.

CARTOONS OR FARM SCENES

OUR readers are responding to the question as to which is best for the first page of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, a cartoon or a protographed farm scene:

Lucy Lee, Magazine, Ark.—The cartoons are my choice; they are very instructive. Most every picture brings out everything so plain that one can't help but see the meaning of it. They show what is going on all the time. How can any farmer look at one that recently appeared and not get an idea of how he is losing on his farm products?

Harland D. Box, Gravity, Pa.—Cartoons are very good as they serve to open the farmers' eyes to the fact that they are skinned of their profits, but that they can save themselves by getting their heads together as the mules did in a recent issue. Yet the farm scenes are pleasing to the whole family. Might sometimes use one and sometimes the other.

Mrs. Viola Neidigh, Sumner, Ill.—I prefer the cartoon on the front page of UP-TO-DATE, because it makes one have a deeper thought of selling the produce from the farm, and also of what the speculators are doing. It also gives one an idea of what is to be learned from reading the paper.

Mrs. E. M. Stowell, Grand Valley, Col.—We prefer the cartoons for the first page because they "hit the nail on the head." It is more interesting to the farmer than any scene, for he is compelled, involuntarily, to be interested in a paper whose first page shows it is for more profitable marketing.

Miss Mamie Evans, Danville, Va.—I prefer the cartoons because they explain so much to the farmers, and the pictures make them take more notice than they would otherwise do. Farmers need something to make them wake up and take notice how they are being swindled out of their profits.

Miss Hulda McHenry, Indiana, Pa.—I think the cartoons are best because they show more about the way farming ought to be done and who gets the profits. The farmer is the person who ought to have them, but he fails. If the farmers were organized it would not be so hard for them to set reasonable prices, but now they have to take what the dealers please to give them. I only hope I may see the day when they are organized. I love to read your paper.

F. J. Knemeyer, Windsor, Col.—I prefer cartoons to farm scenes because they are live topics of the day. The cartoons you have been running in recent issues have been exceedingly fine, and each one expresses a great deal. These cartoons, if rightly studied, bring more to the mind of the reader than a whole paper of printed articles.

Paul Yauch, Stockwell, Ind.—I prefer cartoons for the first page. The reason is that they help to explain and teach the way things are really going. Scene pictures would not do us so much good as the cartoons do.

John Hodell, East Liverpool, O.—I prefer to see good, live cartoons on the first page of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, such as have been running. I prefer them because they depict farming conditions in our country, and bring them more clearly to the mind than columns of reading matter. Every cartoon tells a story of great value to the farmer, and so fixes it in his mind that he can't forget it. However, I believe a photograph used occasionally would be appreciated, for no doubt there are readers who are not actively engaged in farming, to whom good farm scenes would appeal.

Herman Johnson, Bismarck, N. D.—I would prefer for the first page of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, photographs of farm scenes, farm homes and buildings, trees, pictures of cattle and horses, and whatever pertains to the farm. My reason for this is, that, as a farm paper, it would be more appropriate to have farm scenes than the cartoons.

Comparatively few farmers make the most out of their poultry. There should be a Poultry Department on every farm. And the good wife makes the best manager! One requisite is a good, reliable incubator. Write for a catalog of the Queen Incubator and it will help to start you right. Address P. M. Wickstrum, President, Box. 19, Lincoln, Neb., for your free copy.

Something decidedly new and valuable in incubators is the machine that needs only one filling of oil for the hatch. No danger of running out of oil and having the machine cold. Lots of other good reasons why you should have a Rayo Incubator. Write for free hatching information to Rayo Incubator Co., 792 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

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for this big brass-bound telescope; 3½ feet long when opened, 12 inches long when closed. If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects like they were close--write today. Enjoy miles away just it day and night. Needed on every farm. 5 to 10-mile sight range. I have thousands of reports from my delighted friends who have sent for a telescope. I want to advertise our business and not one cent of your money is required. Send your name only for my big free telescope offer. Do this today. Geo. D. Allerton, Desk 209 227 W. Wash St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Great Big 3½ Foot Telescope FREE

PRODUCTS WANTED

WANT POTATOES, onions, cabbage, beans, parsnips, honey, fruits and furs. What have you. W. W. Marmaduke, Washington, Ind.

EARN $25 PER WEEK—Be an automobile man. Dept. 28, Auto School of St. Louis, 1915 Pine St.

All kinds Good Michigan Farms For Sale. Catalog Free. ISAAC KOUW, Holland, Michigan.

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FREE attention: The PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work and conquered the most obstinate cases. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TO-DAY.

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Every Farmer Can have a copy of this New Book Free

What is This Book?

It was written in the latter months of 1912. It was written at a time when there was more farm produce in the country than there ever was before in the history of agriculture in America. Also at a time when the products of the farm were relatively cheaper (at the farm) than ever before.

It was written with the view of exposing the folly of unbalanced farming, the weakness of the present-day system of distributing the products of the farm, the exploiters of both the producers and consumers of farm crops and to supply an ever-present need for a work setting forth the full plan to solve farmers' marketing problems.

And the problems treated in the work are not solely farm problems, but they are problems that concern every individual and every industry in the United States. They are nation-wide problems, therefore the book has an interest for all the people.

This Book Ought to be Read by Every Farmer

Its theme is, "Money, and Not Altogether Large Crops, is the Measure of Successful Farming." It is one of the most valuable books ever written, but its value depends entirely on its circulation. Secure a copy for yourself and two copies for neighbors. Kindly help us to run an "endless chain" that will eventually reach every farm home.

This is Our Offer

On receipt of your subscription or renewal to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, accompanied by the subscription price, 50 cents, and the coupon below, we will send you a copy of "The Crop-Rich Money-Poor Farmer" and a copy to each of two of your friends whose addresses you furnish us. A year's subscription and three copies for 50 cents.

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is 50 cents for which send UP-TO-DATE FARMING one year (new or renewal) and a copy of "Crop-Rich Money-Poor Farmers." Also send a copy to each of the addresses I send you.

My Name .....

My Address .....

A Friend's Name .....

His Address .....

Another Friend .....

His Address .....

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The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE IDAHO SITUATION

WE HAVE four men in Idaho who will soon make that state the greatest Equity stronghold in America despite the valiant efforts of Harmon and Helphrey, in Oklahoma, Shure and Foster in Alabama, Cutting and Lyman in Oregon, Stauffer and Tobleske in Florida, Chamberlain and Forringer in Pennsylvania, all of whom are laying plans to do great things, and who have indeed done well. But Idaho, where they grow nearly everything but cotton, corn and tropical fruits, is making astounding strides.

District Organizer R. A. Southworth, a man who is approaching the shore line of three-score-and-ten, is first in point of results. Every week he sends to headquarters a list of new locals. They are having hard weather out there, too—14 degrees below zero, yet the farmers flock to the meetings and line up shoulder to shoulder. It is inspiring. Oh, you farmers could have everything your own way if you only would! And it looks now as though you will. Mr. Southworth is putting local organizers at work in each locality he visits. Here are some extracts from one of his reports:

I am practically blind, and need a pilot, but I never fail to get a local. If I ever do, it will be because not enough attend to form one.

Home last night after a 20-mile ride with the mercury 14 degrees below. On Monday I organized at lower Rudy, in Fremont county. Good attendance, much interest, and good promise of growth and work. On Wednesday I was at Shelton, in Bonneville county. The meeting was held in the church. Close attention, and many questions asked. On asking those present who favored joining the F. S. E. to stand, all old enough to join arose. Officers were elected. Those joining were unanimous in agreeing that all in that precinct must become brothers in Equity. Thursday I was at Poplar, in the same county. Cold weather did not keep them away. The talk brought the house and Poplar local was born into the Equity brotherhood. Friday night in a blinding snow storm fourteen men appeared at the L. D. S. church, when I expected Brother Jorgensen and myself would be the only ones there. "Not a guilty man escaped." Saturday at 2 p. m. at Ucon a few were out in spite of the intense cold. Nearly all names were appended to the charter application. These people are all earnest workers, and believe this work is fit to be done in their churches. Brother Jorgensen, a member of the Rudy local went with me to each place, and I laughingly told the audience that he thought so much of Equity he insisted on joining each local in the county. He was of great assistance to me in my work and is still making dates.

Many a worthy man who has good crops of grain, hay and potatoes must move out, because they cannot connect these crops with sufficient cash to keep them. Those who are out of debt can pull through, but the others can not pay interest on their indebtedness.

Men, what are you going to do about a situation like this? You may not be in as bad a hole as these Idaho brethren, but that is no credit to you. Moreover, you know not when those who control the making of the prices on your products can give you the same bitter pill and force you to take it. That is no credit to you, either.

Possibly you get something for what you have to sell, but the speculators get more than you do, which is still less to your credit, especially when you could so easily get what belongs to you. These Idaho brethren could ship to distant markets, but as soon as their crops get under control of the speculative system, they can say goodbye to profit. We are going to do our best for our members out there, but what about the poor fellows we can't reach?

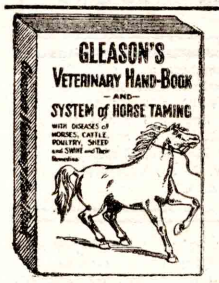
I tell you, boys, this condition of affairs is all wrong. There's rottenness and rascality in it. And the ones who are responsible have no idea of changing it, not a bit in the world. There's only one way to do it. The regular readers of this paper know what that way is. Organize, men, organize. Come into one great brotherhood. Get together. Build your own marketing system. Organize a local at every shipping station in this land of ours. Combine, and get your rights. It can easily be done. The Equity plan is simple, practical, and will deliver the goods. Don't dally and delay, and let the robber system keep on robbing. Afraid of spending $2? Why bless you, the "System" takes at least twenty cents of every dollar's worth of stuff you grow and market. The "System" you now use, owned by the other fellow costs you hundreds of dollars a year. Can't afford the $2? How in the name of common sense, then, can you afford to pay the "System" ten times as much or more?

My space is filled. I wanted to tell you about Paul and Morris and Carpenter, and the work in other districts, but I used the space in trying to drive home a lesson. But I will say that unless all signs fail, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana will soon have a district organization that will be something to crow about; and nothing but plain stubbornness and blind indifference can prevent any other section of this country from doing the same thing.

—THE TRAVELER.

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN
FOR FEW HOURS WORK
Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish, and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 226, Woodsboro, Md.

CANNING FACTORIES
For Sale, on time, per cent of pack or cash. 16 sizes, $85 to $850. For farms or large communities. Write for booklet. THOS. M. BROWN, Springfield, Mo.



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Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically *worth its weight in gold* to horse owners and livestock breeders. 520 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science —Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement direct with the publishers we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" *absolutely Free*—postage prepaid—to all who send only 50c to pay for a 3-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm magazine. Send your name and 50c at once.
Valley Farmer, Dept. H B-19, Topeka, Kan.

Each a Lucky Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

In every make an occasional car proves almost trouble-proof. No breakdowns, no repairs.

The man who gets it tells his friends he got a lucky car.

But every buyer of Reo the Fifth gets a lucky car. This is how I insure it.

How I Do It

A lucky car means simply a car built with proper care and caution. I have spent 26 years in learning all that is necessary.

I have all of my steel made to formula. Then every lot is analyzed twice to prove its accord with the formula.

Then the finished parts are tested. In every part I require over-capacity, not less than 50 per cent.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine, to prove that each tooth will stand 75,000 pounds.

Springs are tested in another machine for 100,000 vibrations

Added Cost

I use big tires—34x4—to save you tire expense and trouble. This year, by adding 30 per cent to my tire cost, I have added 65 per cent to the average tire mileage.

I use in this car 190 drop forgings, to avoid all hidden flaws. Steel castings would cost half as much.

I use 15 roller bearings—11 of them Timken, 4 Hyatt High Duty. The usual ball bearings cost one-fifth as much, but ball bearings often break.

I use a $75 magneto to save ignition troubles.

I doubly heat my carburetor—with hot air and hot water—to deal with low-grade gasoline.

I use a centrifugal pump, instead of a syphon, to insure positive circulation.

I use 14-inch brake drums for safety. Also seven-leaf springs, two inches wide.

1,000 Tests

The various parts of this car, during the making, get a thousand tests and inspections.

Each engine, for instance, is tested 48 hours—20 hours on blocks, 28 hours in the chassis.

Fitted parts are ground over and over, until we get utter exactness.

Each body is finished with 17 coats. It is deeply upholstered with genuine leather, filled with the best curled hair.

The electric dash lights are set flush with the dashboard. Thus the car's appearance shows the care we use.

Center Control

No other car has such easy control as you find in this Reo the Fifth.

All the gear shifting is done by moving a handle only three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the car has no levers, either side or center, to clog the way in front.

You get in this car the wanted left side drive. The driver sits close to the cars he passes. Yet you shift the gears with your right hand, just as with the old right hand drive.

Costs Me $200 Per Car

Reo the Fifth, without these precautions, could be easily built for $200 less. For the first few months you might not know the difference. But in years to come this skimping might cost you several times $200.

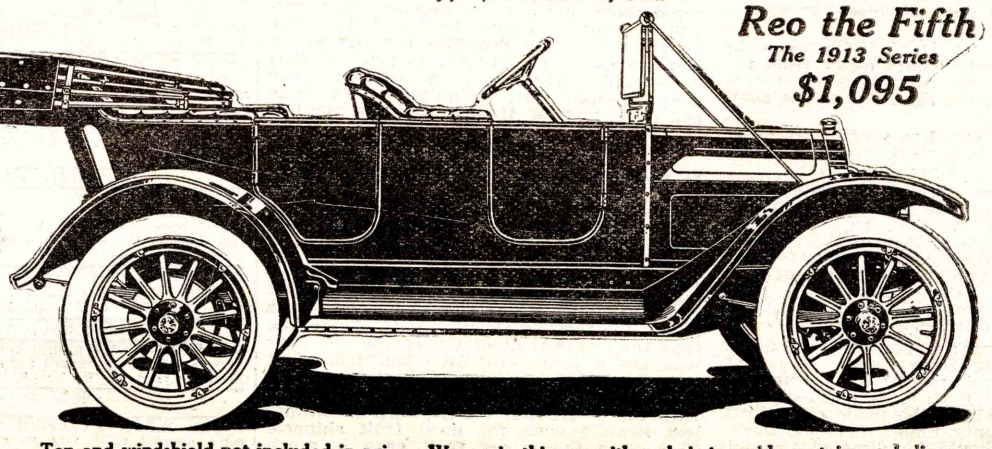
I know this well, for I have built cars for 26 years — over 60,000 of them. I know the cause of troubles.

I save this $200 per car by building only one model, by building all my own parts, by wonderful factory efficiency. And I put that saving into these extremes, to save you after-cost.

If you think that it pays to have a car like this, ask us to send you the details.

Our thousand dealers now are showing the 1913 model of Reo the Fifth. Write for our catalog and we will tell you where to see the car.

R. M. OWEN & CO. General Sales Agents for **REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.**
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Tires—34 x 4 Inches
Center Control
Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three electric lights
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170).

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Can you give any information for the benefit of this local about the Independent Harvester Company, of Plano, Ill? This company is represented to us as being strictly a farmers' company and manufacturing and furnishing the farmers agricultural machinery equal to any.—Fred Reynolds, Stevensville, Mont.*

ANSWER: We understand the Independent Harvester Company is making good agricultural machinery and we recommend you to communicate with the company direct, or through their representative. It is a stock company and the stock is sold to farmers. We believe a condition is that any person who seeks the advantage of dealing with the company must be a stockholder. We believe that your local union can qualify for all of the members by subscribing for some stock as a local union. We are not much in favor of farmers taking stock in distant corporations, but in this case, if it can be seen that the saving is sufficeient, a moderate amount of stock might prove a good investment. How much can be saved in purchasing is a matter for you to investigate for yourself.

Q. *Our main crop is apples and peaches. At present we are wholly at the mercy of organized commission men. I have so far sold 1,700 boxes of extra and fancy Johnathans for 75 cents a box, f. o. b. Hotchkiss. It cost me 36 cents a box to pick and pack the fruit. This locality can ship 300 cars of apples, while our county produces between 3,000 and 4,000 cars.*

a. Can the F. S. E. under its present marketing system help us to market our fruit?

b. Could it help us as a county unit more, or would a local union organization be equally valuable?

c. Could the F. S. E. in its present organized condition handle the business of the California Fruit Growers Exchange?

d. Does the Grange, the Farmers Union, and other organizations co-operate with you?—Edmund Thorpe, Hotchkiss, Colo.

A. a. Yes.

b. A county union handling the products of your county as a single unit, will give multiplied benefits over a single local union or over a number of local unions, each working independent. For instance, in a county such as yours, the magnitude of your offerings will attract the best buyers in the country. Also, there will be economy in handling such large units. Also, as a county unit you will be justified in employing the best business agent that can be found and pay him as good a salary as high grade men get elsewhere. This would not be the case if there were a number of local unions, say ten or more, in your county, each with a business agent. Under the present complicated and involved system of marketing, it is only the high grade resourceful business man that can secure maximum results.

c. It could. That is, the Farmers Society of Equity plan adopted and followed out by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and that federated with the Florida Fruit Growers Exchange, which ought to be a single proposition, would make the marketing of their class of fruit very definite and to the immense advantage of the producers.

d. As organizations, they do not, but a number of Granges and local unions of other organizations have affiliated with the Farmers Society of Equity, to market with our members.

Q. *We are frequently asked the following questionss*

a. Can local unions be organized at points other than shipping points or stations?

b. If a county union is organized, must all marketing be done through the county union?

c. If subordinate local unions can be organized at remote points away from the shipping point, must they have their produce handled through the local at the shipping point?

d. In case a member prefers to make his own shipments individually, can he be expelled from a local for doing so?

A. a. Local unions can be organized at remote points from the marketing town or shipping point, or station, but such local unions must be subordinate to the business organization or central local union at the marketing place, and the marketing of such members must be done through the chief local union. Such subordinate local unions will be issued a charter.

b. Local unions are permitted to adopt by-laws governing themselves. Therefore, they can decide this matter for themselves, but we will say that it is decidedly advantageous and should be made obligatory, that when a county union is in existence, the marketing should be directed through such county union according to the plan of the Farmers Society of Equity.

c. This is answered in "a".

d. Yes, if the local union makes such a law, and it is broken by a member, he can be expelled from the local union. Also, there may be a penalty provided in the by-laws for cases of this kind and the party can be held for damages.

Q. *The broomcorn growers in Oklahoma, Kansas and Illinois need an organization very much. They have been exploited unmercifully by the buyers and speculators for years. Please inform me as follows:*

a. What provision does the Farmers Society of Equity make for organizing special crops like broom corn?

b. Would there by any advantage in having a broomcorn growers' union, or department of the Farmers Society of Equity, over independent organizations?—F. M. Goodwin, Logan, Okla.

A. a. The plan of the Farmers Society of Equity provides for department unions. These to be organized when the membership in the Society reaches a point to justify it for various crops or classes of crops. The idea is that then in the national convention where prices are decided, the growers of such departmental crops will have their own say as to what the prices shall be, except that after the department decides prices for the crops included in their own department, all such prices will be reviewed by the whole body of producers in the national convention, with the idea that all of the crops may be priced proportionately; that is, that one crop will be as attractive to grow from a financial standpoint as any other crop. Only in this way can over-production of some particular crop be prevented. To illustrate this point further; will say that if the broomcorn growers, either as a Department of the Farmers Society of Equity, or an independent organization, would be permitted to price broomcorn irrespective of values placed on other crops, and if they would make the prices higher than would be made on other crops, and could maintain such higher prices than could be maintained on other crops, it is plain to see that farmers would discontinue some other crops and engage in growing broomcorn. When this would occur, it would soon become impossible for the growers to be in control of the production and also in control of the price and such independent organization of broomcorn growers, or the department of broomcorn growers in the Farmers Society of Equity, would collapse. The Farmers Society of Equity would be pleased to have good local people in the broom corn growing sections to apply for commissions to organize, or if the growers in any section of country will earnestly petition National Headquarters of the Farmers Society of Equity for an organizer, one will be sent. In view of the fact that broomcorn is grown in well-defined districts, it is entirely possible to put them in an organized condition before the 1913 crop needs to go on the market. But this is something that the national union of the Farmers Society of Equity cannot force on the growers if they are reluctant. There must be a spontaneous and general demand for relief. It does appear to us that that time has come. It is something to know that when any class of farmers have been exploited to the limit, and that they will beat no more, that they can now turn to a sound organization, and a sound plan, and solve their problems whenever they want to.

b. This question was answered in "a".

Q. *What is the attitude of* UP-TO-DATE FARMING *toward the single tax method of raising revenue?—Wm. Loest, King City, Mo.*

We are dead against it. We expected to publish our views on this subject before this time, but pressure of other matters always appeared to interfere with us writing them. We will publish them as soon as possible. In the meantime I believe you need not be apprehensive of Missouri adopting such a policy. If however, you think there is danger, please let us know the status of the matter in your state.

Q. *I want to get into the Farmers Society of Equity but I don't want to go in blind-folded. So let me know where to ship my cotton and how much it will cost me for marketing through the Society. Will it be sold on commission, or has the Society its own cotton agents to sell for its members?—W. I. Johnson, Jenks, Okla.*

The Farmers Society of Equity has arranged with responsible handlers of cotton in Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile and some other markets. All cotton is sold on commission and the commissions that prevail in those markets, apply. Cotton can be shipped to the Society's representatives and stored for an advance in price, if that is desired. The minimum charges have been arranged for, including money at 6 per cent. interest if advances are wanted.

It Doesn't Pay to Fool the Consumers

Last season the orange crop in California was seriously injured by a hard freeze. The oranges were nearly ripe on the trees. The frost took nearly all of the juice out of them, without actually destroying the oranges. Many growers marketed this fruit, and it was bought by consumers much to their disgust. Notwithstanding that the citrus fruit of California last year was not a large crop, the bad fruit that was marketed, so disgusted the consumers that they even left the good fruit alone, with the result that the growers oftentimes lost heavily even for good fruit shipped. This year the citrus fruit crop is much larger than it was last year. If the growers and shippers will take the advice contained above, and follow it out honestly and conscientiously, they can expect the consumption of oranges, lemons and grape fruit, at moderate prices, to be very heavy Some such precaution at the start may save the growers from even heavier losses than suffered last year.

Evolution of Farming Pleases

DEAR EDITOR:

I like the articles on "The Evolution of Farming" best, because we get the Minnesota Agricultural Bulletins and get all the instructions we need on producing. I am a country school teacher. Several articles from your magazine have been read in the agricultural class. We enjoy them very much, and they will be of much benefit to my pupils.—Miss Mary McNeely, Northfield, Minn.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres. F. S. E.:

I am doing all I can in my spare time to induce farmers to join our Society. While this section is one of the most beautiful and productive in the United States, the majority of farmers are not out of debt; therefore they think they must sell their crops as soon as possible to meet their obligations. However, I think it is possible to show them that there is a better business way that will lead to more independence.

Contrasting the liquor evil and the middle system of exploitation of the necessaries of life, I believe that the latter causes more poverty and misery than the saloons.—Chas. Baer, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

One Idea of Good Farming

"Sambo, is your master a good farmer?"

"Oh, yes, massa; fuss rate farmer. He make two crops in one year."

"How is that, Sambo?"

"Why, he sell al his hay in de fall and make money once; den in de spring he sell de hides of de cattle dat die for want of de hay and make money twice."

$10,000,000 A Year Wasted On Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything for Rupture Without Getting Sixty Days Trial

A conservative estimate shows that nearly ten million dollars a year—in this country alone—is practically wasted on worthless rupture appliances—all because people trust to a mere try-on instead of making a thorough test.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of **good** enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the cure and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

FOR SEWING LEATHER

The Speedy Stitcher is the latest and best of anything ever offered for $1.00.

Agents make over 200% profits.

Send at once for catalog and terms.

Automatic Awl Co. 21 Gardner Terrace, Worcester, Mass.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AGENTS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailormade suite just for showing it to your friends? Or a slip-on raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 84, Chicago.

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time; no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world, Trenton Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma, Okla.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

IDEAL FRUIT AND STOCK FARM, in Orange county, Ind., the big apple district of the Central states. 128 acres, 2 miles from county seat, 8 miles from French Lick Springs. Only 200 yards to school, half mile to church. Fine new pike road right through this place. Good house, barns and sheds, all in good repair. Excellent water; good orchard, plenty wood and pasture. Values here are increasing faster than anywhere in the state. Offered at a big bargain, to close an estate. Jos. A. Hall, Admr., Paoli, Ind.

BUY A FARM in Southeastern Idaho, the great fruit and potato growing section. Some land still cheap. Deal directly with the Equity. Information cheerfully given. Address Farmers Society of Equity, Blackfoot, Idaho.

"IN THE HEART OF THE BLACK BELT OF Alabama" we are selling truck, alfalfa and stock lands at from ten to fifty dollars per acre. Write for lists. Ellis Investment & Insurance Co., Selma Ala.

NEVADA LANDS—Nevada Alfalfa and Potato Lands—160 and 320 acre homesteads, good lands; good water, and transportation. Fifteen tons potatoes per acre, etc. L. C. Dolley, Box 179, Reno, Nevada.

HOMESEEKERS:—Best location, richest soil, lowest prices. Easiest terms in America. Write me for maps and facts. Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

DON'T FARM WHERE YOU ARE another year. Get into Aitkin county. Ideal soil, timber, water, grasses. Write Land Agent, C. R. I. & P. Ry., 314 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

ARKANSAS LAND—for high-grade improved farm lands in sunny Arkansas write J. N. Jaggers, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

Help Wanted

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, H-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

FREE—INVESTING FOR PROFIT MAGAZINE. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet CO-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. $90.00 month. Annual vacation. Short hours. No "layoffs." Parcels Post means thousands of postal appointments. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 26, Rochester, N. Y.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

WANTED—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to tell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 527 L. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Salesmen to take orders for our high grade, home grown nursery stock. Pay weekly. Good money for hustlers. Write for terms and catalog. The Griesa Nurseries, Lawrence, Kas. Established 1880.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

ALL LEADING VARIETIES OF CHICKENS, ducks, geese and turkeys; northern raised; hardy and vigorous; lowest prices on stock and eggs. Large catalog mailed for 4c. H. W. Converse, Box 7, Fulda, Minn.

POULTRY AND SUPPLIES

100 INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, English standard for sale; write your wants. G. W. Gibbens, Hadley, Ill.

SCHOOLS

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government positions. $90 month. Thousands of Parcels Post positions open. Annual vacations. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 26, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

"PICK" BEST CORN CURE FREE—Agents wanted; write Doctor Jethro Davis, Raritan, Ill.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

About Wilson's Crop Report

DEAR EDITOR:

The crop reports that Secretary Wilson is sending out are very injurious to the farmers. They have caused prices to drop below the cost of production on several of our crops. Farmers should protest against this to the full extent of their ability. They can not be of any benefit to the farmers, but they are of peculiar advantage to the speculators and gamblers who use them when the crops are maturing and in the first marketing to keep the prices down until the middlemen have loaded up their warehouses. Secretary Wilson may have the right to thus aid and abet our exploiters, but wherever he got the right it should be taken away from his department. I hope that you will mention this matter in your paper, and I hope that the farmers for their self-defense and protection, will send their protest to Washington. —Sol. F. Gadberry, Jasonville, Ind.

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DEAR EDITOR:

My wish is that more space in our paper be given to the reports of co-operation in marketing, even though it is necessary to sacrifice some of the space given to the articles on production. My reason for this is that nearly all our farmers are readers of other farm journals and as farm papers are published in all of the states they are in closer touch with the local conditions and can handle them to better advantage than a paper of general circulation like Up-to-Date Farming. So give us more co-operation in marketing, for we can raise plenty of stuff and what we need is to be able to market it to get the proper price. Up-to-Date Farming is the only paper to my knowledge that is giving attention to this important part of agriculture.—INO HICKS, Moore, Okla.

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DEAR EDITOR:

The articles on co-operation in marketing are the most valuable to me and I would like to see more space in Up-to-Date Farming given to them. My reason for this is self-evident when we consider that all other farm papers make it a point to tell the farmers how to produce a large crop, when this is not the real need. The average farmer knows how to produce a good crop, but very few of them know how to market it so as to get the most for it. That is why I think we should have more good articles on marketing, and that is why I like Up-to-Date Farming better than other papers.—Clarence N. Alvey, Otterbein, Ind.

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DEAR EDITOR:

I think that if you had to sacrifice some articles on production to make room to print the articles on "The Evolution in Marketing" in Up-to-Date Farming, that it was the proper thing to do. The topic is one which will interest all farmers. The system of marketing should be improved and the farmers should receive higher prices for their products. Instead of letting speculators and middlemen get hold of the crops, farmers should be taught how to control them and be given a system and plan for doing it. I hope people will not neglect to read on this subject and all farmers should subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming.—F. E. Urlensky, Nianto, Conn.

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DEAR EDITOR:

In my opinion it there is any interest that needs protection at this time, it is of the farmers in marketing their crops. This part of the farmers operation has been, and is entirely neglected as far as giving practical and beneficial results is concerned. Yet it is the most important issue of the two great parts of agriculture, Producing and Marketing. Much has been done toward teaching them the value of correct marketing system. I am one to believe that the workman is worthy of his hire and every person should be paid fair wages, especially for his effort to preserve humanity.

At present very often there is nothing in it for the farmers. He simply grows the crops and then sees it pass from his possession without full value in return. So it is simply producing a valuable commodity and then giving it away or throwing it away, while other people skim the cream from it. Every farmer must be taught how to market and then they must all get into an organization that will enable them to market properly.

I am very glad to see that Up-to-Date Farming is taking an active interest in this side of agriculture. The intense interest shown at this time in the subject of marketing is very encouraging and the efforts your paper is making should be approved by every farmer in the United States.—J. J. Jones, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

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DEAR EDITOR:

I want to see more space given to the evolution of marketing in our paper, Up-to-Date Farming. It is quite essential to get all the farmers to market their produce co-operatively as only in this way will they receive the most benefit from it. Co-operative marketing by the system that Up-to-Date Farming recommends will do away with glutted markets. All other classes of people look after the marketing very carefully, therefore, why can't the farmers attend to the marketing side of their business. I would like to see more space given to such articles as appeared under the heading, "Evolution in Marketing."

I send best wishes for the success of our noble paper and the cause that it advocates.—G. A. Liddle, Argyle, N. Y.

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DEAR EDITOR:

I want to see more space given in our paper to the subject of marketing crops, and the way to do it to preserve to us the fruits of our toil. Many farmers around here actually lose what they have produced, and many of them cannot see any way out of the difficulty. All such should be steady readers of Up-to-Date Farming.—Willis Fogle, State Line, Miss.

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DEAR EDITOR:

In the articles under the head, "Evolution in Marketing," you have struck the right key. Give us more of the same line. Other publications teach the theory, and some of us know something of the practice of good production. What we can learn is better marketing and systematic marketing is clear gain.—W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Me.

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DEAR EDITOR:

Your articles on the "Evolution in Marketing" are very interesting and instructive. I should enjoy something of the kind frequently. I would regret to have the articles on production sacrificed, therefore, if necessary the subjects might be alternated in different issues.—Erin Putnam, Talpa, Tex.

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DEAR EDITOR:

Up-to-Date Farming as it is being published at the present time meets with my entire approval. You are giving, I think, just enough space to the reports on co-operation in marketing, and to the other important subjects on production of farm crops, to make Up-to-Date Farming the most helpful paper I have ever seen, and to arouse interest in farm work. The articles on marketing add greatly to the general intelligence of farming people. The moderate price at which Up-to-Date Farming is furnished puts it within the reach of all and it should go to every farm home in the country.—Henry Douglas, Maben, Miss.

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DEAR EDITOR:

I would prefer to see more space given to co-operation in marketing in our paper. It seems to me that there is an abundance of crops grown now and what we need is to know how to sell them so as to have a reasonable profit left for our investment and labor. I think Up-to-Date Farming is getting better all the time. I enjoy the serial stories and Home on the Farm. Also I enjoy reading the poultry articles, but what we need most is to learn how to get more of that money that the middleman is taking for handling our crops, and then the people on the farms can begin to enjoy more of the comforts that are now enjoyed by those people who take our crops after they are produced and pass them on to the consumer.—Walter A. Orrs, St. Peters, Pa.

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DEAR EDITOR:

After giving the matter careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it would be a great deal more help to all of farmers if Up-to-Date Farming would give its space to marketing instead of to the increased production of crops. We are all fairly well up on the making of crops, but we are sadly behind on the marketing side of our business.—Henry P. Patton, Sardis, Miss.

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DEAR EDITOR:

I would much prefer more of space in Up-to-Date Farming to be given to reports of co-operation in marketing. I like the articles under the heading "Evolution in Marketing" very much.—G. A. Mitchell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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DEAR EDITOR: I am highly pleased with Up-to-Date Farming as it is presented now. I enjoy reading the articles on co-operation in marketing very much. I believe you cannot devote too much space to such articles, as they cover the subject that is most in farmers minds at the present time.—Mrs. Agnes Mitchell, Hoisington, Kas.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

43 VARIETIES poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese, water fowl. Incubators. Feed and supplies. Catalog 4 cents
MISSOURI SQUAB CO., Dept. AL, Kirkwood, Mo.

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Winner in 10,000 hatch contests. Record of success *never equalled*. I want to send you all facts, figures and proof that will interest you. Show you how to get prize winning hatches at lowest cost. Write me a postal *now*. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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He realizes the wonderful value of his phonograph as a cementer of home ties and as a maker of happy homes. And for this reason he worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model, and his friends have induced him to take the first vacation he has had in over a quarter of a century. Just think of it; over twenty-five years of unremitting work on many inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected—then a vacation.

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Write today for our new Edison catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new Model R Reproducer and the new parlor grand equipment. With this catalog we also send full explanation of our free shipment offer.

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"I want to see a phonograph in every American home."

The Offer We will send you the new model Edison Phonograph and your choice of over a thousand records on an absolutely free loan. We want you to have all the waltzes, two-steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, also the sacred music, etc., etc., by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear **free** as reproduced on the new Edison. Then, when you are through with the outfit you may send it back to us.

Read this remarkable **Free Shipment** offer on the first lot of the new style Edison Phonographs; these new Phonographs to be shipped **FREE** on this special offer **NOW.**

The Reason Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so **you** can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When **you** get it in your town we **know** everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these **new style** Edisons (**especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms** as low as **$2.00 a month**). But even if nobody buys there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad **anyway** that we sent you the **New** Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the **New** Edison.

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Dear Sir:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the first lot of the new model Edison Phonographs.

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GETTING NEAR THE TRUTH

PRESIDENT H. J. WATERS, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, says the high prices consumers have to pay for food products is due largely to the cost of getting the products to the users. He declares that a fifth of all living expenses goes to pay freight and express bills. This does not necessarily mean that freight bills are too high, but that the stuff is so unwisely distributed as to make an unnecessary milage of transportation.

The remedy President Waters suggests is greater co-operation between city and country to avoid so much shipping. He refers to the fact that last fall the College of Agriculture at Manhattan found a market for the big apple crop of Kansas, and saved the crop both to users and consumers.

President Waters is very near the truth in this important matter. As he himself said, on many important products the farmers receive no more than 43 cents on the dollar of what the users are required to pay. This condition must be changed before consumers can get the stuff at a reasonable advance over what the farmers receive. Increased production will not change it. All the figures show that an abundance is produced, and that first prices are low; but the markets and distribution are so completely controlled by greed that the price insistantly grows until the stuff reaches the table. If President Waters will study the Equity System he will find a remedy sure, simple, practical and easily applied.

Easily Stopped

Doctor—How do you feel this morning?
Patient—Pretty well, except that it hurts me to breathe. The only trouble now seems to be with my breath.
Doctor—Oh, I can soon give you something that will stop that.

Bread Getting Higher

Susan—I suppose as everything else is going up, bread will rise, too.
Betty—It ought to. I wouldn't care to bake bread if it didn't rise.

PULL THE STUMPS

If you have stumps on your farm, do you know that they occupy the richest land? That good virgin soil ought to make money for you. And if you only have a few stumps think of the annoyance they are in preparing the ground and harvesting—always in the way.

Besides clearing up your own land, stump pulling as a business is a money making business. Requires little capital, and can be done in your own locality. We suggest you write the Hercules Manufacturing Company, 760 Twenty-first street, Centerville, Ia., who will give you valuable information.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Get A Canadian Home
In Western Canada's
Free Homestead Area

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Province of **Manitoba** has several New Homestead Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure **160 Acres** of excellent agricultural land **FREE.**

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising

this Province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century.

Perfect Climate; Good Markets; Railways Convenient; Soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.

Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older Districts lands may be bought at reasonable prices.

For Further Particulars, address

G. W. Aird
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community.

A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

A Subscription Representative Wanted in Your Locality

Every neighborhood affords a fertile field for securing subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming. We want a representative in every locality and also traveling agents. Experience is not necessary, we will furnish full instructions and help you to make money securing subscribers for us.

Canvassers now selling in Rural districts will find it easy and very profitable to solicit subscriptions for Up-to-Date Farming, in connection with their other work.

Experienced subscription agents should write for our proposition. This paper does more for farmers than any other and is the easiest to secure subscriptions for.

If you want to make more money write today.
Agents' Department
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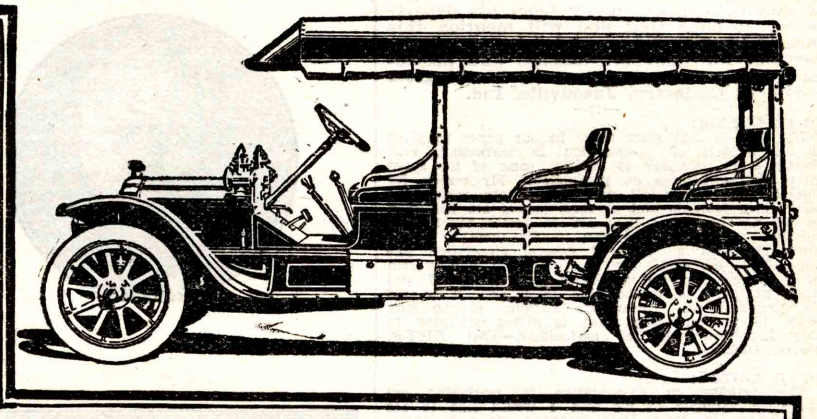
Two Ordinary Touring Cars, Two Wagons and Two Teams of Horses,

Approximate, but Do Not Give the Pleasure or Actual Service of—



The White Combination Car

The Most Remarkable Car Ever Made. It is a Touring Car and Motor Wagon of the First Grade—All in One.

Why We Built This Practical, Complete Car.

THE automobile business has now reached the point where sentiment has given way to reason. The earliest designs of cars followed the model of horsedrawn vehicles. Then came the present design, with engine in front, and seating in a carriage body 4, 5, or 7 people, according to size and price. But this type, now so common, has no provision for any extra passengers or even light baggage. On the other hand there are many times when you drive alone or with only one passenger, but the big empty tonneau you find useless for any practical purposes, because of the fixed, impractical carriage body. This condition of affairs with thousands of owners has made a place for the White Combination Car.

A Luxurious, High Grade Automobile, it is Still Practical and Economical.

If you own an automobile you appreciate this condition at once. If you do not, it will confront you in the near future. Good as it is, any ordinary Touring car is an expense—a luxury. You enjoy the exhilaration of its speed and the easy way it shortens distances. But you grumble at its uselessness for any sort of practical work, as you jog to town in your loaded wagon behind slow moving horses, and think of its powerful engine, so capable of *work*, lying idle at home. And there never *was* a touring car that could take, in one load, a merry party such as filled the big spring wagon—until the Nine Passenger White was made. This car does the work and play of all your wagons and touring car *combined*, and lasts longer than any.

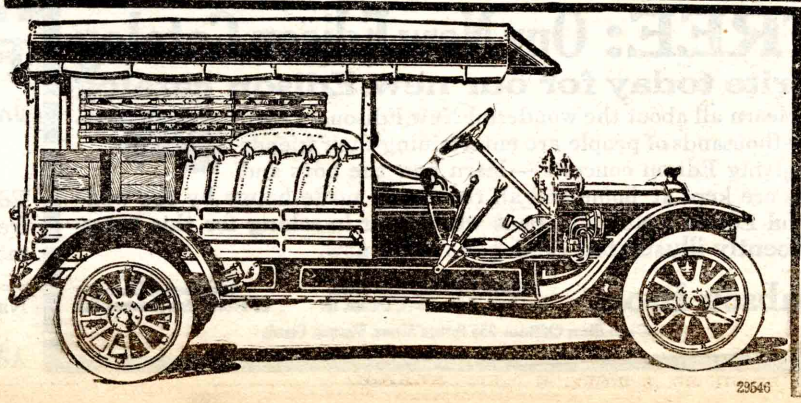
Its Design, Power and Equipment.

The lines of this car are distinct. It is a departure from the touring car models, while in its grace and finish it does not resemble a motor truck. It has a wheel base of 120 inches, 34x4½ inch tires and a perfectly balanced chassis. This gives the greatest riding comfort and makes it as easy to operate as a light roadster. It is driven by the famous White, long stroke, 30 h. p. quiet engine, appreciated the world over for its economy of fuel, its dependable power and durability. Even when fully loaded this car will pass most cars on the level, and will easily make hills that other cars cannot climb at all. *There is ample room on the driving seat for two and each of the two seats in the wagonbox comfortably hold three. These are roomy and comfortable and are amply cushioned with the best finished leather.* When desired, one or both of these seats can easily be removed by one person in a couple of minutes, and the space utilized for baggage, freight, produce or anything you want in a compartment 6 ft. 10 in. long, 43 in. wide, 5 ft. high from floor to top, with side boards and tail piece 14 in. high. This serviceability does not affect its qualifications as a high grade automobile. Every part of the car—its power plant, chassis, springs, wheels, lamps, top and curtains, body and seat fittings—are the result of the highest type of workmanship and engineering ability, and the very best materials—as in all other White cars, which are second to none in the world.

This is the Car You Actually Need.

Whether you own an automobile or not, this is the car you need, the car you have unconsciously wished for—the car you would buy could you see it and have it demonstrated. Fill in coupon below *today*.

THE WHITE COMPANY
834B East 79th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.



29546

THE WHITE COMPANY,
834B East 79th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full information, etc., on the White Combination Car. (If you have a car now fill in this:) I now own

a..... .....passenger model.....

year..... Yours truly,

Name .....

P. O.....

State .....

GRAND INVENTION!

NO MORE WASH DAY!

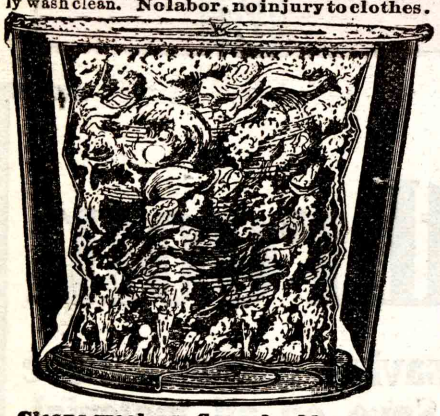
EASY METHOD Of Cleaning Clothes

Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—Woman's Hardest Work Made Easy—No Motors! No Chemicals!

NOT A WASHING MACHINE

DOES THE WORK IN ONE OPERATION

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. Put on any stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—**move knob occasionally.** In 5 to 8 minutes first batch washed—next batch same way, same water—in 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean. **No labor, no injury to clothes.**



Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. **Saves time, fuel, labor.**

EASY WAY in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day. All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery.

Users Praise the "Easy Way."

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned *day's washing* in *one hour* with Easy Way—another in *45 minutes.*" Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed *bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing.*" Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a *big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already.*" A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.:—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, *greasy overalls* and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:—

TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES. Clothes cleaned *without rubbing.*" J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways says:—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Myers, Ga., says:—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. *Sells itself.*"

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y. placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $39.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes: **"Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day"**—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down.*" A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 today—not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $300.00.*) **Just made one shipment 1000 Easy Ways** to Russian agent. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had.*" A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

FREE SAMPLE To Agents

We want managers, agents, men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to show, take orders and appoint agents. **Easy Way new article,** not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

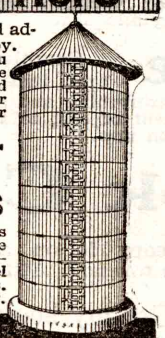
Price only $6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. *Order one for your own use.*

Send for Free Sample offer, special agents' proposition, etc. **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today. **Harrison Mfg. Co.,** 2259 Harrison Building, **Cincinnati, O.**

MINNESOTA has a home for you. Good land at low prices. Literature giving information about soil, climate, price of land, etc., sent free on application to H. J. Maxfield, Commissioner of Immigration. Room 204 State Capital, St. Paul, Minn.

Your Silo Book Is Here

Send us your name and address at once for your copy. Learn about the silo door you can open and close with one arm. Most convenient, and safest. Lets you keep silo door closed airtight protecting your silage all year around.



The Hinge Door

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and Lansing Silos

Your choice of two famous makes. Hinge door has safe ladder—all steel door frame—strong anchor base—Billet steel hoops—dozens of big features. Catalog tells all. Write today.

Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Co.

General Offices, Lincoln, Neb.

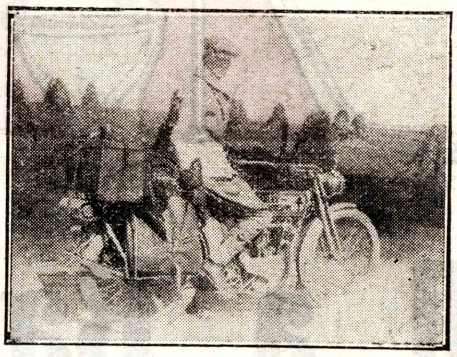
Lansing, Mich. Marysville, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn. Cedar Rapids, Ia. East St. Louis, Ill. Topeka, Kas. Lexington, Ky. Denver, Col. Spokane, Wash. *Write* Dept. 33 *Nearest Office.*

MAIL POSTAL NOW

MISSIONARIES ON MOTORCYCLES

THE Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association has created a new utility for the motorcycle in instituting its new method of sending lecturers throughout the Badger state on motorcycles.

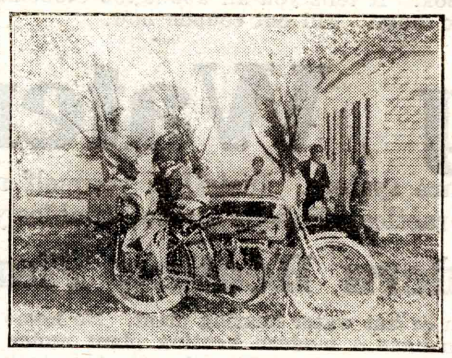
Each lecturer's complete equipment includes wearing apparel, sleeping tent, cooking utensils and eatables,



for he camps by the road-side and in the woods at night, and his stereoptican machine with its full set of chart slides, picturing the entire subject, all are strapped behind on his motorcycle.

He stops wherever he can gather an audience and after cautioning his listeners of the danger of tuberculosis and showing how to avoid and eliminate that enemy of mankind, he dashes off again to the next stop.

Any morning will find him preaching to a collection of farmers at the creamery, postoffice, or railroad station. At noon he is speaking to some factory employees, while they are at lunch. Afternoon recesses are often spent by the school children in listening to his valuable words and at night



the public square of a small town or some city is crowded with another audience.

And so these missionaries cover miles each day on their journey of good deeds and the trusty motorcycle plays an important part in this new and wonderful work. All kinds of roads and weather are encountered and the daily grind is indeed a hard one, but as pictured here, Mr. J. Werle and his Harley-Davidson, nothing seems to hinder these missionaries and their modern mounts.

Air Is Cheap.

SUN GASOLINE LAMP

"SUN" HOLLOW WIRE LIGHTING SYSTEM Effective, economical. Satisfaction or money back. An $8.00 Lamp FREE to agents selling 6 lamps. *Gravity Lamps also.* Get catalog and liberal terms.

Burns 90% Air. Makes Its own GAS

SUN LIGHT CO. 1350 Market Street, Canton, O.

We Want More Men

Choice territory now open for live men selling our big line of Household Remedies, Extracts, Spices, and Veterinary Medicines. All guaranteed products in daily demand. Healthful, pleasant, profitable work. No experience or capital required. We teach you.

$150 Per Month Clear Easily Made. Many of our men make more. Steady job and exclusive territory. Write for full information today.

HEBERLING MEDICINE & EXTRACT CO. Box 627C Bloomington, Illinois

Let Me Send You This Great Implement FREE

Write Me Tonight

A letter or postal brings the greatest money saving opportunity ever offered. I will tell you how to get the famous Detroit-American Farm Implements at factory prices. Your own time to pay, 30 days free trial, without a cent of expense to you, freight paid.

The Famous Detroit-American Tongueless Disc Harrow

The best you can buy at any price, now offered on the easiest terms in the world and at only a fraction of trust prices. A For-all-time Guarantee protects you.

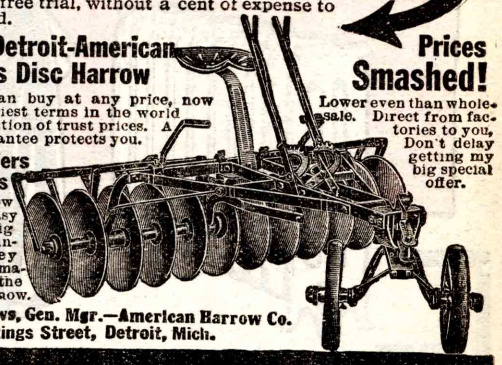
Manure Spreaders and Cultivators

at proportionate low prices and long, easy payment terms. Big catalog full of interesting, money making farm information, yours for the asking. Write me now.

This Big Book FREE

Prices Smashed!

Lower even than wholesale. Direct from factories to you, Don't delay getting my big special offer.



Fred C. Andrews, Gen. Mgr.—American Harrow Co. 1429 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

Fruit Growing Pays

There is big profit and pleasure in fruit growing. Even a few trees are profitable. Apples are worth twice as much as Oranges! For years we have advised our readers to plant orchards, and many are now getting their reward in big profits. Every home-owner should plant a few fruit trees.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER tells you how and where to plant, how to prune and spray, and how to make your fruit trees most productive. Mr. Green has piloted many orchardists.

One of our subscribers writes us that he got $596.91 net from five acres of strawberries.

Another one got $240.64 net from two acres of raspberries.

Another one got $490.66 net from two and a half acres of cherries.

This is better than growing wheat at $1.00 per bushel, thirty bushels to the acre.

Charles A. Green, the man who, over thirty years ago, discovered that fruit growing was the best and most profitable way to occupy land, has written an intensely interesting and highly instructive book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay." It is worth many dollars to any fruit grower or farmer. It is a story of Mr. Green's actual work and its results. YOU may follow its methods and teachings and make your farm much more profitable.

The January, 1913 "Brim Full" Number.

A SPECIAL OFFER

Send 50 cents now and get GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for twelve months and Green's booklet, **"Thirty Years with Fruits and Flowers."**

Or send us $1.00 to-day and we will send you GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER every month for thirty-six months and Mr. Green's famous book, **"How I Made the Farm Pay."**

Or send 10 cents to-day for three months trial subscription and get Mr. Green's book, **"How I Made the Old Farm Pay"** free.

Send your order to-day, as the subscription price must be advanced.

SEND NOW AND BE GLAD LATER.

Green's Fruit Grower Co.

Dept. C ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FREE TO GIRLS Talking and Sleeping Doll

This Doll AND 100 PIECE

Every little girl wants this new doll that can talk and go to sleep. No difference how many dolls you have now, this one is different. Big. Nearly 2 feet tall. Stylish hat, dress, shoes and stockings. The prettiest, sweetest dolly of all. Long curls. I have one for you. Girls wild for her. Be ahead of your friends and she will say "Papa" and "Mama" for you soon. You'll love her dearly.

Housekeeping Set for Dolly given free to one little girl in every home where this paper goes for a little favor. Pay no attention to other offers. Mine is better. SEND NO MONEY, but send your name today and say: "I want the Talking Doll and her outfit." Address me personally,

An Extra Prize will be sent to all girls who answer this advertisement in good faith and do so promptly.

MISS GERTRUDE ALLERTON, Dept. 98 227 W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Up-to-Date Farming 5 Years and Farm Journal 5 Years BOTH $1.65

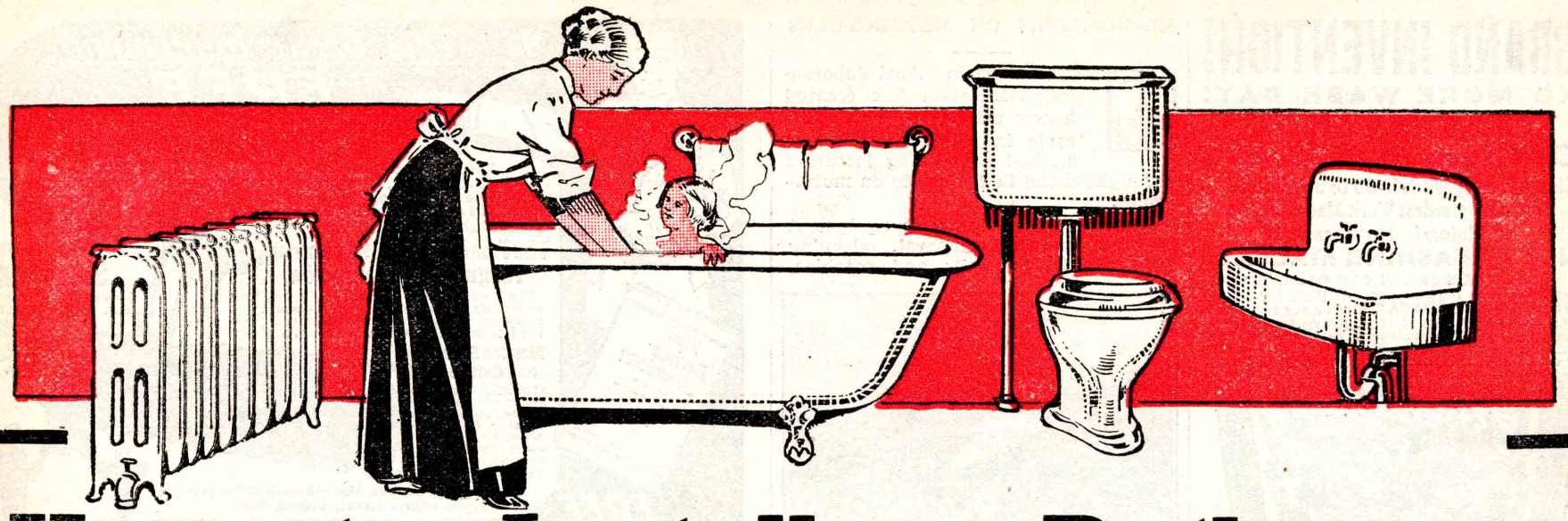
1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1 17. — Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

Fine Razor for 2 Subscribers

We have been careful to select the finest razor we could secure. It will last a lifetime. It is hollow ground, made from hand-forged steel. It would cost $3 in most stores and you would consider it well worth the money. We guarantee it to be satisfactory. Full instructions how to care for a razor included. This razor will be mailed to anyone sending us 2 yearly subscriptions at 50c each ($1.00 total).

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Did You Read Every Article in this Paper?



How to Install a Bathroom

In Your Own Home

Send for my new money-saving method. Save all cost of skilled labor. Save on all material.

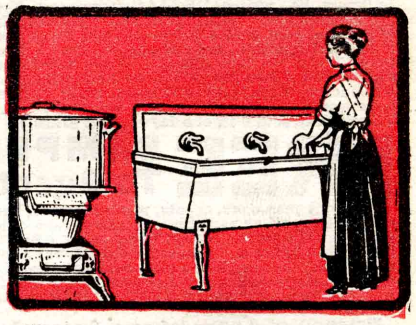
Save money on your home improvements. Send for my free book. Post yourself on the new practical Gibbons method. Learn the money-saving secrets. Every home, even the smallest cottage can now have modern plumbing system and heating plant. My book explains how you can easily afford these improvements and luxuries. How you can install them yourself. Send for this useful book today and get it postpaid, free. Send free book coupon.

Practical Gibbons Method

My great book tells you how to install a modern heating plant or your own water system. My practical, money-saving method. Churches, halls, schools and homes can have these desirable improvements at astonishing low cost. My free book explains all. Every farmer, every home-owner, every builder should have my new book. It tells you all about the economical, practical Gibbons method. Send for my book today. Fill out coupon now.

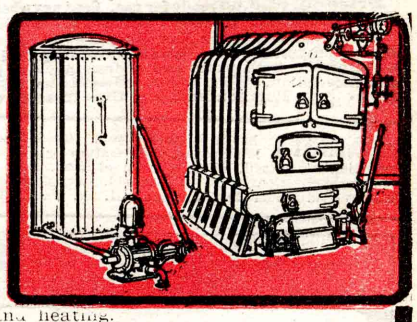
Have Running Water

Anything you want from a handy kitchen pump to a pressure system. Install it yourself and have all the comforts and advantages of running water. The practical Gibbons method enables you to have a sanitary and modern bathroom and save all expense of plumbing bills. You save on my guaranteed material. You save on everything. My book proves this to you. Send for my book today and see for yourself how easily you can install the water system that suits you best and how much money you can save.



Modern Heating Plant

Steam or hot water heating plant. No home too small to have a modern heating plant under the practical Gibbons method. With the aid of my book and my free plans you can install these improvements yourself and have the best guaranteed system. You install it; I guarantee it.



My Book Free

My new book gives you greater buying power than your local dealer. Thousands of things illustrated and priced. Gasoline engines, hydraulic rams, **all kinds of pumps**, pipes, valves, electric lighting plants, acetylene lighting plants, all accessories. Every article guaranteed. My book is the most valuable catalog for the home owner and builder ever issued. Home owners, contractors and builders all need my new book. The low, bed-rock prices of my high quality material will astound you. Send the free book coupon today.

Save on All Material

My method for saving on all material is a revelation even to the most experienced contractors and builders. Under the practical Gibbons method you can install the best improvements and save money. Get my free book and learn the money-saving secrets of modern plumbing and heating.

Working Plans Free

Complete simplified plans and instructions furnished to you free. My plans and simplified instructions cover everything and show you how to do the work. You get all plans and instructions without a cent of cost to you, without any obligation to buy. My book explains all details. Send coupon now.

Free Book Coupon

M. J. Gibbons
Dept. 3105, Dayton, O.

DEAR SIR: Please send me copy of your new book and catalog explaining how to install running water, modern plumbing, heating and lighting systems. Also your bed-rock bottom prices on guaranteed material. send all postpaid, free to me.

Name .....

Address .....

Send Free Book Coupon

Fill out coupon now and mail it to me today. Or copy it on a post-card or letter Get a copy of my book before this edition is exhausted. It is free now. Fill out the coupon and mail it to me. You will get my book postpaid, free.

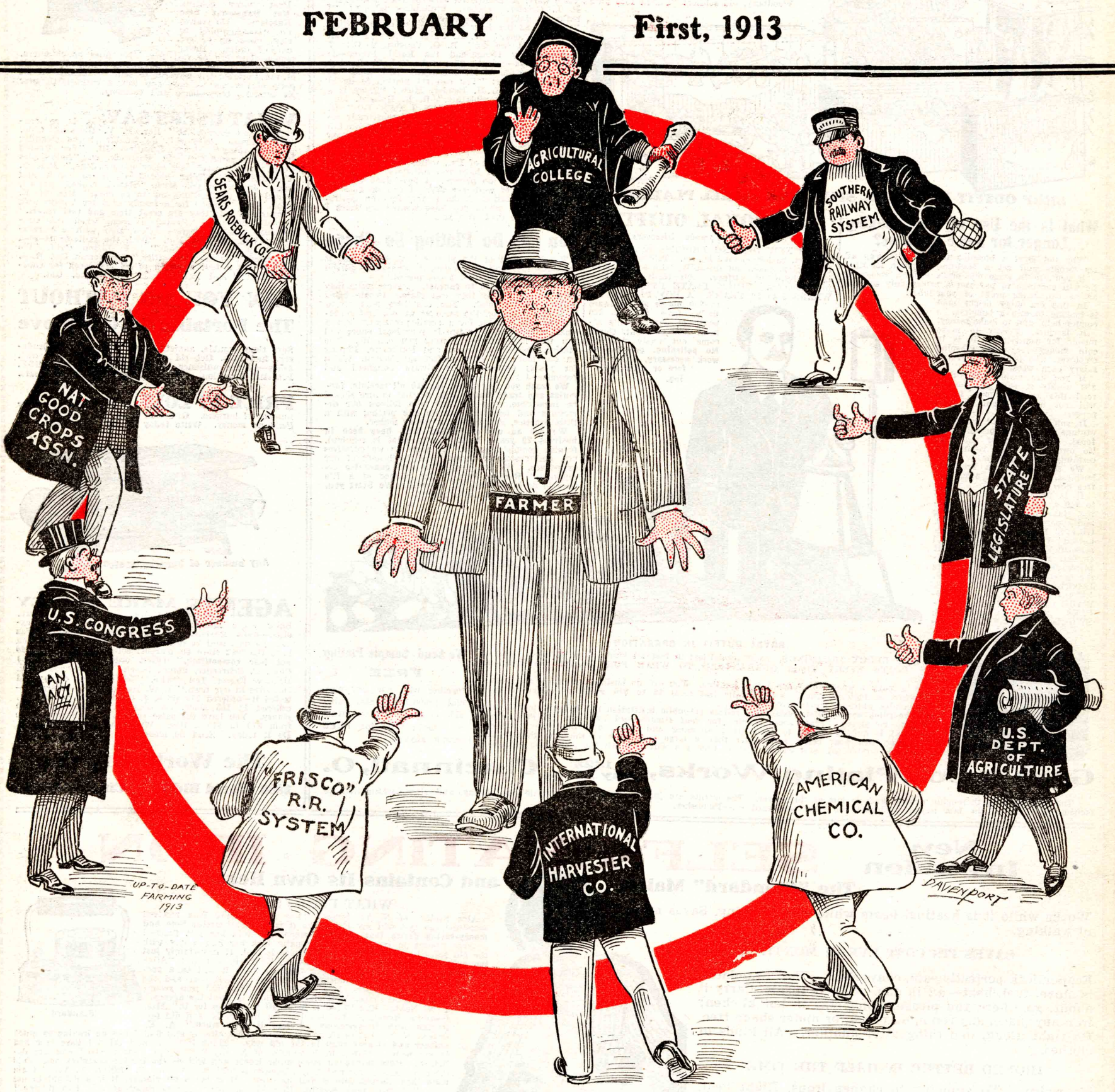
Write Today

Act quickly. Get my book now. The valuable information that my book contains will surprise you. Send for it today. Fill out and mail coupon today—NOW.

M. J. Gibbons, Dept. 3105, Dayton, Ohio

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

FEBRUARY First, 1913



They All Want to Help the Farmer

SEE PAGES 2 AND 22

$20 to $50 AND EXPENSES WEEKLY
NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED **NO CAPITAL**

$1.000 to $2,500 Annual Income
WRITE US TODAY

COSTS NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE **WRITE US FOR OUR PROPOSITION ANYWAY**

Let Us Start You. Big Profits

To Show You What Others Are Doing We Quote the Expressions of a Few Who Have Made Money in the Plating Business

Mr. Reed, Ohio, made $88.16 THE FIRST 3 DAYS. Mr. Cox, Illinois, writes: "GET ALL I CAN DO;" plate 30 sets a day. Elegant business: Customers happy. "Mr. Woodward earns $170.00 a month." M. L. Smith, Pennsylvania, says, "GOT $301.27 plating in 2 weeks" (used small outfit). Geo. P. Crawford writes: "Made $7 a day. "J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes: "EASILY MADE $5 A DAY PLATING." Thos. Baker, school teacher, 21 years, writes: "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Albert McWethy, N. Y., "EARNED EVENINGS OVER $20, with no soliciting." H. H. Ward, Tenn., "EARNED $5.00 A DAY spare hours from my printing business." Chas. Branther: "I made IN ONE DAY, $17.85 PROFIT." Sam Brown, Me.: "Plating ODD HOURS MADE $37 profit in a week." E. B. Woodbury, old soldier: "Plated 1800 pieces table ware, AVERAGING $6 PER DAY PROFIT." E. L. Gracier, teacher, Philippine Islands: "I make $3 daily, besides teaching." R. T. Bartlett: "I made $2 per hour spare time." D. F. Fuller: "$5.25 first day." W. H. Davis, writes: "I get all the plating I can do." B. G. Vaughn, S. C.: "I conscientiously recommend the Royal Plater—do splendid work—average $5 per day." J. H. Carrier, N. Y.: "I made $6 IN 3 HOURS spare time." J. Anderson, N. D.: "You can get plating to do at every house." H. H. Bender, Mich.: "There is a great demand for replating." R. R. Howard, Mo.: "HAVE MORE WORK THAN I CAN DO." H. H. Ward, Tenn.: "Gray & Co., are thoroughly reliable and all who patronize them will receive fair treatment." Geo. E. Wilson, N. Y.: "Am now making nice living in the evenings. I make some weeks $20."

H. E. Woodward, of Pa., writes: "I have all the work I can do. I have two solicitors. It is very easy to learn to do plating. **I have done from $8 to $10 worth of work per day.** I can do more as I gain in practice. I thank you for the gentlemanly way in which you have treated me since I commenced to deal with you."

SHOP OUTFIT FOR GOLD, SILVER OR NICKEL PLATING

What is the Use of Your Slaving Longer for Some One Else?

Why not start a business for yourself, reap all the profits and get a standing in your locality? If you are in some one else's employ, remember he will continue to pay you a salary only so long as he can make profit of your labor.

In this era every bright man is looking to own a business, to employ help, and to make money.

It is just as easy to make money for yourself as it is to coin money for some grasping employer, who pays you a small salary each week.

If you are making less than $30 weekly it will poy you to read this announcement, for it will not appear again in this paper.

If you read it and take advantage of the opportunity offered, you will never regret it. To own a business yourself is certainly your ambition.

We start you in a profitable business. Teach you **absolutely free** how to conduct it.

It is no trouble to make $5 to $15 a day at home or traveling, take orders, using selling and appointing agents for PROF. GRAYS' Latest Improved, Guaranteed Plating Machines and scientificETAOIN HRDLU HR Outfits. It is a practical, complete, scientific outfit for doing the finest plating on WATCHES, JEWELRY, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTORS, TABLEWARE OF ALL KINDS, BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, SWORDS, REVOLVERS, HARNESS AND BUGGY TRIMMINGS, metal specialties; in fact all kinds of metal goods, HEAVY THICK PLATE EVERY TIME. GUARANTEED TO WEAR FOR YEARS. No experience necessary.

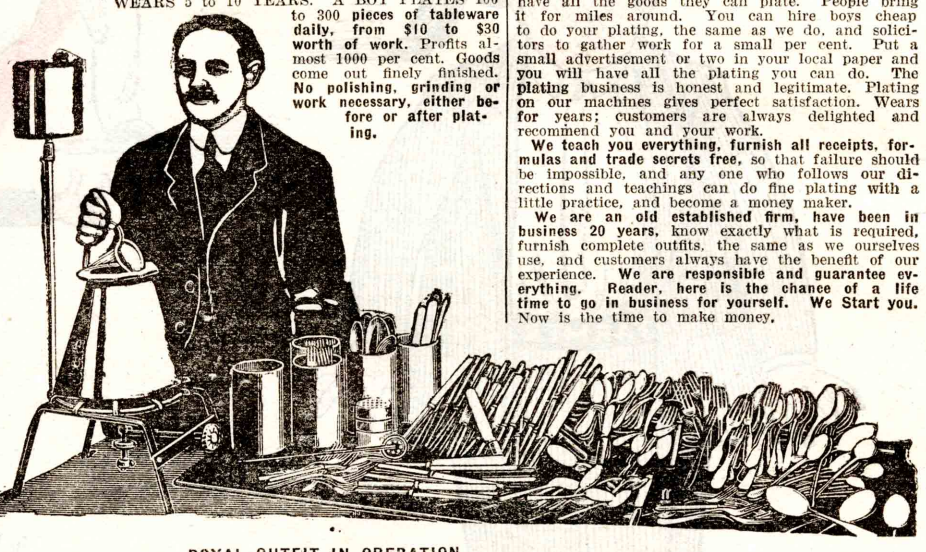
There is really a wonderful demand for replating. You can do business at nearly every house, store, office or factory. Almost every family has from $2 to $10 worth of tableware to be plated, besides watches, jewelry, bicycles, etc.

Every boarding house, hotel, restaurant, college or public institution has from $5 to $75 worth of work to be plated. Plate some articles for your friends and neighbors by Prof. Gray's Process and it quickly proves to them its genuineness and merit, and that your plating is much thicker, will wear better and longer than a large percentage of the new goods. Your trade is then established, and within a short time you will have all the goods you can plate.

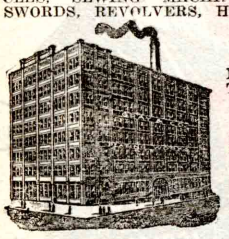
THE ROYAL OUTFIT

Prof. Gray's Famous Discovery

THE NEW DIPPING PROCESS is the latest, quickest, easiest method known. Tableware plated by dipping, taken out instantly, with a fine, brilliant, beautiful surface. All ready to deliver to customers. THICK PLATE EVERY TIME, WEARS 5 to 10 YEARS. A BOY PLATES 100 to 300 **pieces of tableware daily, from $10 to $30 worth of work.** Profits almost 1000 per cent. Goods come out finely finished. **No polishing, grinding or work necessary, either before or after plating.**



ROYAL OUTFIT IN OPERATION



We Send Sample Plating FREE together with our new plan and proposition, also valuable information how plating is done. Write for **FREE** sample anyway.

Gray & Co., Plating Works, 1528 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

The above firm is thoroughly reliable and do just as they agree. The outfits are just as represented, and do fine plating, and after investigation we consider this one of the best paying businesses we have yet heard of.—Publisher.

You Can Do Plating So Cheap

The best part of the plating business is that it increases fast and is permanent, and every person can afford to have their goods plated.

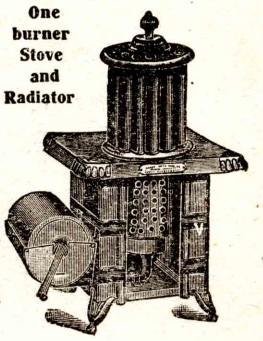
You will not need to canvass. Agents write they have all the goods they can plate. People bring it for miles around. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we do, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Put a small advertisement or two in your local paper and you will have all the plating you can do. The plating business is honest and legitimate. Plating on our machines gives perfect satisfaction. Wears for years; customers are always delighted and recommend you and your work.

We teach you everything, furnish all receipts, formulas and trade secrets free, so that failure should be impossible, and any one who follows our directions and teachings can do fine plating with a little practice, and become a money maker.

We are an old established firm, have been in business 20 years, know exactly what is required, furnish complete outfits, the same as we ourselves use, and customers always have the benefit of our experience. **We are responsible and guarantee everything. Reader, here is the chance of a life time to go in business for yourself. We Start you.** Now is the time to make money.

Portable Stove

Combined Heating and Cooking



One burner Stove and Radiator

The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping. **Winter or summer stove.** Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. **Not Dangerous Like Gasolene.** No valves no wicks—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. **Many Thousands** of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.

WHAT USERS SAY: "It is so convenient and economical." Rev. P. V. Hawkins, Ohio. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking." Henry Schilling, Ill. **"For Baking it has no equal,"** V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies cakes, bread; never saw nicer baking done," Mrs. O. Thompson., O. "Never cooked meals so quick and easy," James Newark, Mich. "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; **they are great time and fuel savers,"** H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator." Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room," J. F. Lisson, Calif. "We are using it to heat our office," McPherson Co., R. I. **"Only used a half a gallon of oil last week** for cooking, baking and ironing," E. N. Helwig, Ont.

CAN YOU DO WITHOUT
The Portable Oil Gas Stove

Save time, trouble, anxiety, annoyance, expense, drudgery, fuel bills. Get rid of kindling, coal, wood, dirt, ashes—all the nuisance. **ALWAYS READY FOR USE.** Practical invention. Simple, durable. Lasts for years.

PRICE IS LOW $3.25 and up; any number of burners. Give it a trial. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write today **for full description.**

Any number of burners wanted

AGENTS MAKE MONEY
Quick. Easy. Sure.

Show Stove MAKING GAS—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy. B. L. Huested, Mich., "Was out one day, sold 11 stoves." W. E. Baird, S. C., "You have the best stove on market; sold 9 in 2 hours! **I do not fear competition."** (First ordered 1—200 since.) Chas. P. Schroeder, Conn., bought 40 stoves one order. Head & Frazer, Tex., write, "Sell like hot cakes; sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W. Hunter, Ala., secured 1—tested it—ordered 200 since. J. G. R., Gauthreaux, La., ordered 1; 155 since. So they go. **These men make money.** You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day. Write for our selling plan. Do it today. Send no money.

The World Mfg. Co.,,
1880 World Bldg. **Cincinnati, O.**

New Invention SELF-HEATING IRON
The "Standard" Makes and Contains Its Own Heat

Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

SAVES ITS COST EVERY MONTH

Economical, perfectly safe, convenient. The **"Standard"** is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. **Fire is Inside.** Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room, on porch, or under shade tree. Go right along, one thing after another. All kinds of clothes.

IRONED BETTER IN HALF THE TIME

No waiting, No stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The **"Standard"** is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. **Right size, right shape, right weight.** Cheapest fuel, one or two cents does ordinary family ironing.

"Standard"

WHAT USERS SAY

Alex Stalker of N. Y., writes: "The Self Heating Iron received sometime ago and will say right here **it is the most useful time and money-saving device that was ever made.** My wife has just finished a large ironing in two hours that usually took her half a day with the old stove heating irons, and the house is cool. **It is certainly just the only iron made.** We want the agency." W. P. Farnum: "After receiving your iron and giving it a thorough trial it **will be a perfect success. My wife is enthusiastic** over the work it does and the economy in its use." Mrs. J. E. King, Ill.; "Received iron yesterday in good shape. **Well pleased with it.** I want the agency.' I. N. Newby, Ill.; **"Find it to be all you claim for it."** Mrs. Josephine Route, N. Y. "Received the iron O. K. and did my ironing with it yesterday. **I like it very much."** A. E. Covert, N. Y.; "Have lighted it several times already and find **I can do ironing so much quicker and cleaner than in the old way.** Think it is the **best thing I have ever had in my house."** Miss Roxie Sheets, of N. C.; " The two irons received and am delighted. **Have turned off our regular ironer and will do the ironing ourselves now.** Sold the extra iron to the first lady I showed it to." Mrs. Watson C. McNall, N. Y.: " **I am more than pleased with it** and its work. **It is not a bit clumsy. It is a delight to use it."** Mrs. Cora Wright, Ill.: "I received the iron Saturday and **like it fine."** Mrs. C. M. Winstead, Ky.: "I received my iron about three weeks ago. **Like it better than anything I ever saw in the way of irons."**

So they go—hundreds and thousands of delighted customers—the work of ironing cut in half—the expense of fuel almost eliminated—a Godsend to every home. **The poor** can afford it—**the rich** can buy nothing better. Every iron tested before shipping—fully guaranteed—ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY. Men or women. Quick, easy, sure. **All year business.** Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. **Every woman needs it.** Price low—all can afford it. **HOW THEY DO SELL!** Every 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents' selling plan. How to get **FREE SAMPLE.**

C. BROWN MFG. CO., 905 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John P. Stelle Associate Editor

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Feb. 13

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A GENERAL AWAKENING

The Marketing Side of Farming at Last Being Recognized by Many Prominent People and Institutions

OUR persistent teaching for so many long and hard years is bearing fruit. Others are awakening to the need of reform in business farming, and great influences, powers that are capable of shaking the world, are taking up the question of marketing and distribution. These powers, as yet, are somewhat desultory in their plans and methods, but they are taking long strides in the right direction, and by and by, when they crystalize on a sure plan, the problem will be solved and solved quickly. The world cannot yet realize the benefits that will come with that solution.

And it is coming. Listen to this from a leading farm paper published in Philadelphia: "American farmers produce more than American consumers require." Those who are looking forward to what they call a "battle for food," ought to sit up and take notice. And note this from the same paper: "We are glad to see farmers waking up to the fact that they have been the worst used victims of the moneyed interests of the country." Of expressions like that fearlessly uttered by papers published in eastern cities, another class should take notice, a class that is determined through falsely attractive loans to get control of the farms as well as the business of the country.

Listen also to this from a high official of one of the greatest railroad systems of the world: "It cost last year in the United States seven billion dollars to distribute six billion dollars worth of products from the farm to the consumer." And that distinguished railroad man shows conclusively that this tremendous and unreasonable cost of distribution is not chargeable to the railroads, but to the present marketing and distributing system.

We could fill our paper with such quotations coming from the most distinguished sources almost all over the country, and they ought to inspire the farmers themselves to wake up sure enough and do their part in this wonderful work. But quotations are not all we have along these lines. We have several times referred to great business houses of Chicago that are appropriating vast sums in aid of better farming. As yet these have seen only the producing side, but like other progressive people they will see the other side and realize that to accomplish their good purpose for agriculture they must join the crusade for better marketing and distribution. It is so of the International Harvester Company. As we are assured after an interview with some of the authorities of this great concern, they, too, will bring the marketing proposition in their line of efforts.

The agricultural colleges are also falling into line, notably the great State Agricultural College of Kansas. It was our privilege recently to meet with the assembled farmers at this great educational institution, and to confer with the leading authorities that have made it great. At that meeting the following emphatic preambles and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is evident that our present system of distribution of farm products and the distribution of the farmers' needs has been found wholly inadequate to meet the greatest needs of farm people and has developed an overbalanced commercial life with too great a difference between the price to the producer and the consumer, and

Whereas, Many organizations have been perfected in the past for the purpose of meeting the problems due to these adverse conditions, and

Whereas, There are many already existing organizations for the same purpose, such as the Grange, the Farmers Union, the Society of Equity, et al., and

Whereas, It seems that each has an important work to do and since it does not seem advisable at this time to abandon any of these worthy organizations or to unify them into one organization, and

Whereas, The Kansas State Agricultural College has been developing plans for the establishment of a Co-Operative Bureau for the purpose of meeting the needs and conditions above enumerated;

Be It Resolved, That recognizing as we do the conditions and the needs above enumerated and that all the people of the state have an interest in and a voice in controlling the said agricultural college, that it be the sense of this meeting that the agricultural college be asked to develope as soon as possible a complete Co-Operative Bureau for the purpose of aiding in the distribution of the products of the farm and in the securing in an equitable way all the needs of the agricultural people of the state, and that it shall become a bureau for the dissemination of such information as will protect the markets of the farm and shall serve as a medium between the producer and consumer; understanding that this Co-Operative Bureau shall co-operate with any and all existing organizations, and with any other organizations to be formed later that will tend to protect and advance the agricultural conditions, and to co-operate as may be deemed wise with similar organizations in other states.

Be It Resolved Further, That all organizations now existing having the same purpose in view shall be urged to co-operate and to assist the said Co-Operative Bureau of the agricultural college and that farmers living in communities where such organizations do not now exist be urged to form local clubs or organizations for the purpose of working through this Co-Operative Bureau.

The Answer

DEAR EDITOR:
Well, your question is a "sticker,"
But I'll try and answer you.
And I also will endeavor,
In answering to be true.

Were it possible to do so,
"Up-to-Date" should be enlarged.
But of course if it were larger,
More money must then be charged.

Now ALL matter is of value,
Which appears in "Up-to-Date,"
And all its departments suit us,
Yes, they suit us all first rate.

But the people are enlightened,
As to growing all crops well.
What they really need to know now,
Is just HOW and WHEN to sell.

There's a lesson they must all learn,
Even though the time is late,
"It is better late than never,"
They must now co-operate.

So it really seems to me now,
That this number is just right.
Enlightenment in marketing!
And for this we now must fight.

So let us all stand together.
Each doing our duty well.
And so by co-operation,
We will know just HOW to sell.
—Lincoln Rappleye.

The college authorities approve those resolutions, and will carry them out. So it will be in other parts of the country.

Even the Department of Agriculture is waking up to the importance of this question. A press notice recently issued by the Department, gives the following information:

Systems of marketing farm products and the demand for them at trade centers are the subjects of a special report to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture, recently published. The report was made by special direction of Congress in order that information might be at hand concerning the establishment of a division of markets in the Department of Agriculture. The secretary specifies various items of service that could be performed by such an office, with recommendations that they be adopted, if it is created. The report covers 391 pages and is crowded with information with regard to the subjects treated.

This is certainly a great departure from the usual course of the Department of Agriculture, and we note that it was made in compliance with a Congressional requirement. Congress will listen to the people, and the independence shown in the election last fall, as well as the earnest blows that have been driven home by UP-TO-DATE FARMING and other popular influences, could not fail of having due effect. The secretary of agriculture goes into detail as to marketing conditions and defective and costly distribution, and proposes the establishment within the department of a Division of Marketing. The mere proposal of such a thing is a broad step for the Department of Agriculture to take, and the establishment of such a division or bureau, such as we have many times suggested, might do much toward the solving of this great problem of the century. But enactments of Congress and other things done by the government are so often not what they seem, that it is but reasonable for the people to be cautious. There are interests, and powerful interests, too, that would rather the old system of marketing and distribution should continue, and it is the practice of such interests as these, when they find the people are determined to overthrow their selfish schemes, to apparently fall in line with the popular demand and go to Congress with a deceptive proposition to satisfy the people, but that perpetuates in some form their own nefarious purposes. In this class we may clearly place the land mortgage-bond scheme and the Lever agricultural extension bill, as well as many of the measures recently adopted with such a flourish and blowing of trumpets. We must not be deceived.

But the greatest step and most promising advance in these directions is made by the railroads. The great Frisco system is very emphatic. It has abolished the office of Industrial Commissioner and created that of Director of Development. To further its purpose of development, it proposes to locate picked agricultural specialists at different points throughout the Frisco's territory, "whose sole duty it will be to co-operate direct with the farmers." This system has not yet included farm marketing in its scheme of promotion, but after a personal interview with Mr. Frank Anderson, the Director of Development, we are sure it will do so. Besides, Mr. Yoakum, chairman of the Frisco System, has made an earnest study of the market side of farming, and has come to the conclusion, and boldly expresses it, that the greatest drawback to agriculture and the heaviest load upon consumers is in the ruinous and inexcusable marketing methods that prevail throughout the country.

The Great Southern railroads, however, step to the front in this matter with a boldness and emphasis that

(Continued on Page Five)

Glimpse of National Patronage

IT CAN scarcely be denied that in this country the political parties live upon the public patronage. The theory of the parties is that they have as their object and purpose the carrying out of certain great national policies different from each other, or the accomplishment of important things antagonized by others, and that the voters of the country rally to the party standards as they may favor or oppose these things. But these are ideal rather than real political parties. The voters form the parties largely on tradition and prejudice. Early in life they learned to regard this party or that one the best. In their souls there grew up great admiration for what they believed to be, or what in reality may have been, great party triumphs and accomplishments that were for the good of the country and its people. Thus they learned to venerate party names, and just as certainly have intense prejudices against all other party names. In this we do not think we are speaking uncomplimentary of the American people. It is a natural outgrowth of popular sovereignity, and if the party leaders were always pure and patriotic the very conditions spoken of would give permanency to our national policies and almost certainly insure good government.

But it is an undeniable fact that many leaders are selfish men, more devoted to their own interests than the country's, more selfish than patriotic. These men are in politics for what they hope to get out of it rather than for any good they may do the public. We shall not name them because we do not know them all, and that is a problem for the intelligent citicens themselves to solve. But this class of political leaders cluster around what is facetiously called "the pie counter." They are hunting for profitable jobs, and when they find them their efforts are directed to making them more profitable. This may be done by rendering as little service as possible and getting the greatest possible amount of pay. Or it may be done by serving special interests that pay well for the service entirely outside of official duties and contrary to the public good. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

We are glad to note that the possibilities of these evils are being reduced. The "pie counter" is still loaded with attractive "pies," but many of them have been placed out of reach of the political "grabber." Not counting military appointments, in which we include enlisted men and officers of the army and navy, there are 411,322 officers and employes of the United States government. Of these, 262,608 are under civil service regulations, and cannot be removed by a new President except for cause. A change of party, therefore, does not affect that number of official appointees. Of the remainder, 137,895 are in the classified service, and that removes them also from the affect of party change. Hence, out of the total number of 411,322, only 10,839 are subject to be turned out of office merely to give the place to a worker in the successful party. Of these appointments, 9,846 must be confirmed by the Senate before they can take their places; hence if the Senate is not in accord with the Executive, it ought to serve as a check on party political appointments and insure the appointment of able applicants only and that will render good public service.

The appointments which thus require Senate confirmation are divided among the different departments as follows: Department of State, 441; Treasury, 736; War (not counting the army), 6; Justice, 383; Postoffice, 7,953; Navy (excluding officers), 11; Interior, 272; Agriculture, 36; Commerce and Labor (excluding census officials), 28; Civil Service Commission, 4; Government Printing Office, 1; Interstate Commerce Commission, 7; Library of Congress, 1. Places which may be filled by the President independent of the Senate, are: State, 84; Justice, 896; Interior, 44; Commerce, 8; Civil Service Commission, 1. Thus, it appears, the "pie counter" has lost a great many of its attractions, a fact which ought to lead to less of selfishness and corruption in politics, and to better government.

Much of the Fault is in Distribution

IT DOES seem like the public, the people, both producers and consumers, can not much longer be victimized by the notoriously bad system of distribution that has so long prevailed in this country. So many great concerns are taking the matter up, in various ways and from various viewpoints it must be confessed, but all with a purpose of benefiting farmers and all the rest through better marketing as well as better farming, that results must come and come quickly. The doubtful element is the farmers themselves. After all, results necessarily depend much upon them. They should promptly organize so as to be in a position to benefit by every opportunity offered.

The Iowa Homestead says what we all know to be true, that Mr. B. F. Yoacum, chairman of the great Frisco railroad system, "Has made a study for years of the low prices that farmers receive for their products, while consumers pay very high prices." The Homestead quotes from World's Work the following article by Mr. Yoakum, and we reprint it to emphasize our teaching along these lines, as well as to encourage our readers and to stimulate farmers to definite action:

It cost (last year in the United States) $7,000,000,000 to distribute $6,000,000,000 worth of products from the farm to the producer.

New York's total bill for one year for eggs, coffee, rice, cabbage, onions, milk, potatoes, meat and poultry, was $464,147,000. Out of that the farmer received $274,289,000, or 59 per cent.; the railroads received $25,045,000, or about 5 1-2 per cent.; and the cost of selling and profits on the products was $164,813,000, or 35 1-2 per cent.

The following important items of daily food, what the farmers received for them, and what the consumer finally paid for them.

	Farmer Received	People Paid
Eggs	$17,238,000	$28,730,000
Cabbages	1,825,000	9,125,000
Milk	22,912,000	48,880,000
Potatoes	8,437,000	60,000,000

From my own investigation, made some time ago, I was persuaded that the system of distributing food in New York City was little short of a disgrace to the city. In August, there was published the digest of a report to be made by an independent committee acting under authority of the state. This preliminary report contained general figures that seem to bear out the impressions I gained from my own researches. The annual total food supply is estimated to cost $350,000,000 at the city terminals; that is, with all freight charges paid. The consumer is reckoned to pay $500,000,000. It is flatly stated that the difference is made up mostly of cost of handling, and not of profits. In fact, it is stated that the average small dealer, the corner grocer one hears so much about, does not make more than a bare living for himself and his family. It is roughly estimated that the simple inauguration of a fairly scientific method of marketing would save at least $60,000,000 a year in New York City, or about one-fifth of the total amount that the producer receives for his products.

Here, then, is one definite figure, which throws at least some light upon the question where that $7,000,000,000 goes. New York, in its marketing methods, is no worse than any other large city. I think it would mean that about 12 per cent. of the total amount the consumer pays is paid to make up for pure waste in marketing methods. That would be approximately $1,560,000,000 out of the $13,000,000,000—would be more than $1,500,000,000 thrown away in 1911.

My own figures on transportation cost show that the railroad freight earnings of the whole country on agricultural products are less than 4 per cent. of the total paid by the consumer, or approximately $495,000,000 on last year's production.

A Tobacco Quiz

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Congressional commission appointed during the last session of Congress to investigate the purchase of American-grown tobacco by foreign governments held a meeting recently. The commission was appointed in accordance with the demands of the farmers' unions for the purpose of making an effort to ascertain whether there is a combination among the foreign governments to hold down the price of American tobacco. The charge has been made that the European governments make competition impossible. The commission consists of Senator Martin of Virginia, chairman; Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Brandegee of Connecticut, and Representatives Flood of Virginia, Stedman of North Carolina, and McKinley of Illinois.

Up and Down

THE United States district of labor, according to newspaper dispatches, has been investigating the cost of foodstuffs in thirty-nine American cities, and report that between August, 1911, and August, 1912, in Boston sirloin steak advanced 24 per cent.; in Buffalo, 19 per cent.; in Atlanta, 8 per cent.; in Chicago, 19 per cent., and in Birmingham, 15 per cent.

During the last ten years the following increase in prices is noted: Sugar, 6 per cent.; butter, 34 per cent.; milk, 35 per cent.; flour, 35 per cent.; potatoes, 46 per cent.; eggs, 47 per cent.; lard, 57 per cent.; hens, 59 per cent.; sirloin steak, 62 per cent.; ham, 63 per cent.; corn meal 64 per cent.; round steak, 86 per cent.; smoked bacon, 100 per cent., and pork chops, 105 per cent. It will be observed that some of these prices charged the consumers have doubled, and many of them have increased one-half and more.

Now, turning to the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture, we find that the prices paid the farmers for these very commodities have declined; not during every year of the ten, but specially during the last year, and always following years of big crops. We once more wish to emphasize that it is not what the farmers produce nor the prices paid the farmers that makes the prices consumers are required to pay. There is a power between that fixes both. Supply and demand, production and consumption, have nothing to do with it, and it does seem like there is an inefficiency of government somewhere that permits these things, so clearly and unmistakably shown. Many less causes have produced revolutions or hostile uprisings of the people in the older nations of history, and we urge that more attention be paid to these things in the United States. They vitally affect citizenship, and it is well for the authorities to take cognizance of them. The great efforts for the production of more stuff as a remedy, are as futile as the traditional shooting at the moon.

Mr. Dooley and the Big Ditch

"Good mahrnin', Hinnessey!"

"Good mahrnin," Mister Dooley. I wish ye a plisint an a rayspictable mahrnin'."

"Thanks, Hinnessey, I can shtand all th' free things that yez can hand over to me, though I must confiss that I'm feelin' mootch better than I did whin I wus buyin' Christmus prisints on tick so's to have enough tobaccy to roon me."

"It's a wonder, Mister Dooley, that ye don't go into politicks an' make an honist livin'."

"Politicks, did ye say, Hinnessey? Politicks? Why, mon, I'm th' feyther iv wahrd politicks, an' now see what we've got roonin' around th' shtreets iv Shecago as me offshpring—autymobeal bandits poppin' up at iv'ry cahrner an' yellin', 'Yer money er yer riputashun.' Wan iv these days wan iv thim bandits will be holdin' up somebody an' gittin' away with a dozin ginuine frish eggs. It's wrong, Hinnessey, I tell ye it's all wrong. Thim bandits should be out on th' fahrm producin' or sittin' with their honist laigs under an honist laborin' mon's tayble consumin'. By playin' th' bandit what are they doin', Hinnessey?"

"What, Mister Dooley?"

"Widenin' th' gap between th' producer an' th' consumer, an' it won't stand any widenin'. It's a raygular Niagry Gorge right now. Ye can't see acrost it. If th' producer an' th' consumer should meet wan anither on Shtate shtreet er Wall shtreet they wouldn't ricignize wan anither. They'd think th' ither fellow wus a cannybull an' they'd fly f'r aich ither's throats with their shillalies. Th' producer an' the consumer are as fur away fr'm aich ither as Dan fr'm Beershebay, er Takomy fr'm Hobokin. If they'd ivir boomp noses they'd be as mad as harnits, but they're not in th' boompin' bizness, Hinnessey, an' they nivir will boomp as long as they don't put on their spy glasses an' the producer crawl up on top iv his hay stack an' th' consumer crawl up on top iv his apartmint house an' thin shtart in lookin' f'r wan anither."

Editorial Paragraphs

Farmers and Banking—The editor of Farm and Fireside, referring to the farm banking scheme now before the people, says it is all very well for farmers to be told to co-operate in banking, but, as a matter of fact, we don't know how. It is all very well, too, to tell of the success the small farmers of Europe have made—but that doesn't help us any. We don't know how any more than we did before. You may tell us how an Eskimo turns in his canoe without spilling out, but we don't know how to do that, either. Managing co-operative banking may not be inherently difficult, and managing a kayak in a storm may be easy, but we think there is a knack to it which we should like to have mastered by someone on the spot and taught to us before we dash madly into either stunt.

Gold Not All Coined.—Early in January a million dollars in gold bars was shipped from this country to Europe. If we have more gold here than we need why are banks all the time issuing paper money? And who is shipping these gold bars, chunks of uncoined gold, out of the country? The banking concerns, of course. The people don't know very much about our monetary system, do they?

Surplus Money.—Not long ago the dispatches told us money was "pouring into New York in such enormous volume that the clerks in the large banks were working past their usual hours to handle the golden deluge." Currency was coming in from all directions, especially from the middle west and south. It had been out there to buy low-priced farm products, and now we suppose it is being gathered in to be loaned out on farm mortgages if that farm bond scheme goes into effect.

Citrus Crop Injured.—It is said that the severe freeze during the first week in January destroyed four-fifths of the orange and lemon crop of California, involving a loss to the growers of nearly thirty million dollars. This means fewer oranges and lemons, and, presumably, higher prices.

Wall Street in Control.—Leslie M. Shaw, a former secretary of the treasury, says: "If the Aldrich plan for currency reform is adopted, Wall street will be placed in absolute control of the country for a period of fifty years." Those who control the money of the country control the country, and we suppose that it what Mr. Shaw meant. The new administration has a fine opportunity to show its hand.

Help Them Both—An able writer on current events and conditions, speaking of marketing, says: The farmer is not paying too much, but the consumer is paying too much. I don't believe either the farmer or the final consumer is to blame. The trouble lies in our fearfully wasteful system of getting the two together. That's it exactly. Give us cheaper marketing and better distribution.

Here It Is Again—The Weekly Market Growers Journal says there is an over-production of lettuce in all parts of the country, but consumers are paying the usual retail prices. Lettuce sells in Florida at one cent a head and in the eastern cities at ten cents a head. The same old story. How would it do to give the growers three cents a head and sell to the consumers at five cents a head. Two cents a head ought to market it.

Up and Down.—Note in another article how prices of foodstuffs, we mean the prices charged the eaters, have increased during the last ten years, and also that the prices paid the farmers have gone up or down, depending upon large or short crops—much lower now than during other years. Farmers, do you read these things and realize what they mean to you? When prices are so high in the cities there will not, there cannot, be so much used, and that reduces the demand and the price for what you produce. These conditions ought to be knocked out in your interest as well as that of the consumers. Please read and study these things, and then do your share of knocking.

The Reading Farmer—Yes, the reading farmer is the one that understands these situations. It is not enough that Mr. A. reads, or Mr. B., or Mr. C. The reading should go clear down the alphabet. Every farmer should read, then when you meet you have something to talk about, and you learn how to act together. Wouldn't it be great if every farmer in the whole neighborhood, in the county and state, read these things in UP-TO-DATE? It is all right to read other papers, but others papers don't tell you these things of such vital interest. Help us to get your neighbors to read. The paper don't cost much, and it teaches facts that everybody ought to know, but that the other papers don't tell.

You and I—Something must be done. It is unjust to all that a few should control the money of the country that ought to be circulating for the benefit of all. It is unfair that farmers should be paid meager prices for their crops while the users of those crops who are not producers are compelled to pay prices so high that they can not afford to buy what they otherwise would. That cuts down the farmers' income and makes the others go hungry. It's not right. It must be changed. You can't do it; I can't do it. But YOU AND I can. All the you's and I's of the country. That's it Working together. Whenever you meet a neighbor let it be "You and I will do it," and then DO IT.

A Year's Reading.—We wish we could afford to give everybody a year's reading of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, not because we think we are so smart or that we have an ax to grind, but because we know we understand the worst situation that ever developed in this country, and we want to teach it to the whole people, for we know what the people demand unitedly will be granted. If we had a personal ax to grind, or a personal ambition to gratify, we would be inclined rather to pander to the powers that be instead of teaching the people the things those powers do not want the people to know. Now, a year's reading of UP-TO-DATE. We have made our terms as low as possible, and offer many attractive inducements. Help us to secure for every farmer in your neighborhood a year's reading of those startling facts.

Contest Over Express Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order requiring the express companies to show cause why the lower express rates fixed by the commission last spring should not go into effect on February 1, 1913. It was originally the intention of the commission to put the rates into effect October 15, but the time has been extended to February 1.

It is expected that the express companies will make a vigorous fight on the new schedules, probably contending that the Interstate Commerce Commission has exceeded its authority in making the rates. An important question is involved. If the courts hold that it is legal for the commission to prescribe express rates, undoubtedly it would be legal for the commission to prescribe freight rates for railroad and steamship lines.

A General Awakening

(Concluded from Page Three)

must not only win, but that must induce others to follow. We quote from a newspaper article what these lines propose to do and how they propose to do it. Their work is already under way:

President Finley of the Southwestern Railway Company, in announcing further railway co-operation for development of agriculture and horticulture, said: "Our Companies have arranged to appoint, January 1, four market agents to devote all of their time to collecting and giving information as to markets, methods of packing and shipping, etc., to producers who may seek their co-operation in the territory traversed by the lines of the Southern Railway, Alabama Great Southern, Blue Ridge, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, Danville and Western, Georgia Southern and Florida, Mobile, Northern Alabama, Southern in Mississippi, Tallulah Falls, and Virginia and Southwestern. The four market agents, who will report to the traffic department of the companies, will be appointed as follows: J. M. Seahorn, with headquarters in Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific general freight offices, Cincinnati; *E. L. Robison,* with headquarters in Mobile and Ohio general freight offices, Fullerton Building, St. Louis; M. M. Emmert, with headquarters in Southern Building, 1300 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C."

It now remains for the farmers to meet these great efforts on the common level of united action. If some one were to throw an apple to another who was really in need of the apple and was hungering for it, that person would be very foolish if he made no effort to catch it. Farmers must know that they have a part to play in the accomplishment of these great purposes, and so have the users of farm products. These two classes must get together and understand each other. In the first place, there must be a supply to meet every demand, and each must know where the other is. In fact, it is just as much the duty of the demand to find the supply as it is the duty of the supply to find the demand. This is the way to the solution of the problem, and it is this the railroads and others propose to help each class to do. In this is the necessity for organization. Farmers scattered as they are over a township, a county, or a district, are ill-prepared to act in unison, or to extend a helping hand to the hands so generously extended to them. If organized, each hand could clasp the other in mutual confidence, benefit and aid, and the actors in the drama would themselves be amazed at the result. Therefore, every neighborhood along these lines of railroad should promptly organize, so as to bring themselves in touch with the roads not only to benefit by the efforts put forth, but also to aid in them, the prime essential being first to have an effective plan that all can unite upon and that cannot fail

Smile Awhile

Help Themselves

Minister—Are your children being brought up to help themselves?

Mrs. Biff—I should say they are. I can't keep a cake or a glass of jam a half a day.

Using the Thermometer

Doctor—Are you careful to watch the thermometer as I told you?

Nurse—Indeed I am, sir; and whenever it gets above 70, I hang it out of doors till it cools down.

Love Sickness

"Your wife seems wonderfully attached to you, Thomas," kindly observed the mistress to her gardener.

"Yes, ma'am; ain't it sickenin'," was the reply.

Sure Sign

Minister—Is your poor father any better, my dear?

Little Girl—Yes, sir, he's so much better mother has quit prayin' for him and gone to scoldin' him again."

The Tramp Idea

Lady, to Weary Willie—They tell me they no longer allow the use of public towels.

Weary Willie—Good. Now let them do away with soap and water.

Why He was There

Mistress—Why, Sam, is it possible you are in jail? What are you here for?

Sam—For stealin' 'taters, ma'am.

Mistress—Well, I am surprised.

Sam—So was I, ma'am, or they wouldn't a got me.

It Was Soft

"Now, Tommy, you've been fighting again. Don't you know 'A soft answer turneth away wrath?'"

"Yes, mama; I hit him with mud, and he turned away and run like thunder."

The Next Best Thing

Little George had been very naughty, and his mother told him he must go into the closet and pray to be forgiven and made a better boy. He went and solemnly prayer:

"Dear God, forgive me for being bad, and make me a better boy; but if that is too hard to do, please make mama easier satisfied."

The Goods They Sell

Neighbor, to little boy in next yard.—Hello, Frank, have you got a new suit?

"No, sir, it is papa's old one."

"Did your mana cut it down and make it over?"

"No, sir, she just had it washed."

She Knew His Ability

"Clara, I'd rather you would not go sailing with that young man from Springfield. I'm afraid he don't know a thing about a boat."

"Yes he does, mama; he showed me a recommendation from the people he used to work for, and they say he is a splendid salesman."

The Danger of It

"Papa, is it true that cows have more than one stomach?"

"Yes, my son."

"Dear me! Suppose they'd get too much pie in all of 'em at once! Wouldn't they roll and tumble?"

A Bore's Make-up

She—It is the amount of talking a man does that makes him a bore?

He—No; it's the amount he doesn't say while he talks.

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

THE grain markets hold fairly well the strength shown in all lines since the opening of the year. In wheat, European war talk, dry weather and the statistical position all served to hold prices fairly firm this year.

Later information as to the effects of the freeze in California orange groves is a trifle more encouraging though it is conceded that considerable damage has been done in some sections. A reduced rate on orange shipments has been asked of the railroads to facilitate marketing. It is felt, in addition, that southern California's agricultural and other interests are so diversified that the effect will not be so great as it might have proved in earlier years. Copious rains have put California soil, as a whole, in fine condition, and this is expected to be favorable to hay, grain and vegetables. In the north Pacific and intermountain region the snowfall has been benefited. There is a notable scarcity of snow in the surplus crop growing sections of the west, and thence eastward to the coast. Texas crops have been benefited by rains, and the east is well provided with moisture, but the west needs more than it has so far obtained.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ending January 16, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's, aggregate 6,128,460 bushels, against 5,661,944 bushels last week and 2,941,579 bushels this week last year. For the twenty-nine weeks ending January 16, exports are 138,440,730 bushels, against 93,464,104 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 1,600,726 bushels, against 656,190 bushels last week and 1,462,388 bushels in 1912. For the twenty-nine weeks ending January 16, corn exports are 6,340,331 bushels, against 17,290,512 bushels last year.

The average of prices received by producers of the United States for staple crops increased .5 per cent. from December 1 to January 1, which compares with an increase of .6 per cent. in the same period a year ago and an average increase of 1.5 per cent. during December of the past five years. On January 1 prices of staple crops averaged about 17.2 per cent. lower than on like date of 1912, 6.5 per cent. lower than in 1911, 17.3 per cent lower than 1910, 5.9 per cent. lower than in 1909, and 7.7 per cent lower than in 1908 on like date. The average prices received by producers of the United States for articles named on dates indicated according to reports made by correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, were as follows:

	Jan. 1 1913	Jan. 1 1912	Jan. 1 1911
Flaxseed, bush	$1.062	$1.871	$2.211
Potatoes, bush	.506	.845	.541
Hay, ton	11.860	14.850	12.240
Cotton, lb.	.122	.084	.144
Butter, lb.	.284	.281	.278
Chickens, lb.	.107	.098	.105
Eggs, doz.	.268	.295	.304

	Dec. 15 1912	Dec. 15 1911	Dec 15 1910
Veal calves, 100 lbs.	$6.88	$5.98	$6.38
Sheep, 100 lbs.	4.21	3.71	4.54
Lamb, 100 lbs.	5.70	4.93	5.60
Cabbage, 100 lbs.	1.15	1.83	1.49
Apples, bush	.73	.86	1.00
Beans, bush	2.30	2.42	2.20
Onions, bush	.84	1.13	.99
Clover seed, bush	9.00	10.62	7.94
Timothy seed, bush.	1.79	6.72	4.11
Alfalfa seed, bush	7.86	....	....
Wool, unwashed, lb.	.186	.155	.178
Hops, lb.	.178	.425	.146
Peanuts, lb.	.046	.044	....

The world's visible supply of wheat is rising gradually, as shown by the following figures, beginning December 14, 1912, and ending January 11, 1913, the latest figures available:

December 14, 198,910,000; December 21, 201,620,000; December 28, 200,435,000; January 4, 200,213,000; January 11, 203,465,000.

Canadian crop returns for 1912 show that upon a total area under field crops of 32,474,000 acres, a harvest was reaped the value of which, calculated at average local market prices, aggregated $509,437,000. Following are the areas, production and values of four leading crops:

	Area, acres	Production	Values
All wheat	9,758,400	199,236 0	$123,522,000
Fall wheat	781,000	16,396,000	13,735,000
Spring wheat	8,977,400	182,840 000	109,787,000
Oats	9,216,000	361,783,000	116,996,000
Barley	1,415,200	44,014,000	20,405,000
Flaxseed	1,677,800	21,681,000	19,626,000

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on January 11, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign —before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Jan. 11, 1912 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
WHEAT	73,838,000	X 3,151,000	—2,387,000	X 19,314,000	X 27,441,000
CORN	9,107,000	X 2,212,000	X 2,080,000	— 3,142,000	X 5,825,000
OATS	13,002,000	X 284,000	—7,978,000	—10,908,000	X 7,769,000
BARLEY	6,557,000	X 522,000	X 2,620,000	X 3,920,000	X 2,019,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 48,805,000 bushels. This is 1,576,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 2,825,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 3,353,000 bushels on the same date, which is 210,000 more than two weeks before and 3,192,000 bushels more than a year ago.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on January 11, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	Jan. 11	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.12 @1.15	1.10 @1.10⅛	.98
St. Louis	1.09 @1.14	1.09½@1.10	1.00
Kansas City	.87½@ .96½	1.03 @1.06½	1.00
Cincinnati	1.12 @1.14	1.12 @1.14	1.02
New York	1.09 @1.10	1.07 @1.08	1.01

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 88½; No. 1 northern, 87½@88. Two weeks before, 84¾ and 82¾@84¼, respectively. A year before, $1.06 and $1.05⅝.

CORN NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	49½@50	46½@47	64
St. Louis	49	49	67½
Kansas City	49½@50	47 @48	69½
Cincinnati	54 @55	51½	69
New York	56½	54½	71¾

OATS NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	34 @35½	34 @34½	51
St. Louis	33½@34	35 @35½	52
Kansas City	34¾@35½	34 @35	52½
Cincinnati	37 @37½	66 @36½	52½
New York	38½@39	39½	56

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on January 21 and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 93⅞c; July, 90½c; September, 89½c. Two weeks before, 91⅜c, 89¼c and 88¼c, respectively.

CORN—May, 52c; July 52⅞c; September, 53½c. Two weeks before, 48⅞c; July 7890$ MFDYW MF Two weeks before, 48⅞c, 49⅞c and 50¾c.

OATS—May, 34½c; July, 34¼c; September, 34⅜c. Two weeks before, 33c, 33½c, and 32⅞c, respectively.

ADVICE—We predict higher prices for wheat, corn and oats. We advise against selling any of these crops unless it is winter wheat, which may be sold. We recommend correspondence with millers listed in the Directory of the Farmers Society of Equity, as mill in the Central and Eastern states are paying premiums for good winter wheat. The Directory is furnished to all members of the Farmers Society of Equity.

COTTON

New York, January 21.—Middling upland, 12.90c; middling gulf, 13.15c per pound.

The price of cotton is 40c per hundred weight lower than two weeks before. It is $3.55 a hundred weikht higher than a year before.

ADVICE—We do not advise storing cotton now to wait for the minimum price of 15 cents, but we advise holding if it can be held on the farm without expense. In marketing be careful to get all that the market affords. Dealers listed in the Farmers Society of Equity Directory will secure the top price without the intervention of unnecessary handlers.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Market, January 21, 1913

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers ..... $6.25@6.75
Range of day's quotations for steers .... 6.00@8.50
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs., and upwards ..... 7.75@8.50
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs. 6.50@7.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices ..... 5.50@7.80
Range of day's quotations ..... 6.00@7.85
Best heavies, 210 lbs., and up ..... 7.75@7.80
Common to choice lights, 130 lbs., to 230 lbs. ..... 7.75@7.85

The price of steers is from 25c to 50c a hundredweight lower than two weeks before. The price of hogs has fallen from 30 to 50 cents per hundredweight.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparisons.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	46	42	48
Tuesday	40	43	64
Wednesday	28	*	96
Thursday	34	93	126
Friday	43	50	40
Saturday	57	63	113
Total, 6 days	248	291	492

*Holiday.

Market was quiet and steady. Demand moderate, but there was not much stock offered and prices remained without material change.

Sales reported on Monday, Jan. 20, were: Wisconsin, round whites, in bulk—2 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 46c, 3 cars at 47c, 2 cars at 48c, 2 cars at 49c, 4 cars at 50c.

Mixed: 1 car at 45c, 2 cars at 47c, 2 cars at 48c, 3 cars at 50c.

Per bu., bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks, Kings or Rurals, ordinary to fancy.....44@50c
Fancy Russets, possibly a shade over.
Minnesota, round, white, bulk or sacked ....44@50c
Russetts, in sacks .....47@52c

ADVICE—More liberal receipts took the edge off the market, as always, and prices dropped slightly. A heavy shipment always sends prices toward the bottom. Buyers never fail to take full advantage of a full market. Let your potatoes go gradually. There can be no doubt but that there are large supplies yet in the hands of the producers, to be marketed. If these are held back, and then "dumped" in the early spring, prices will go still lower. Careful marketing will hold the price steady. We advise our members to market now in limited quantities at a time. Feed the market steadily. Avoid congestion.

NEW POTATOES—Demand is moderate for Bermudas, and is better for No. 1 than No. 2. Supply equal to the demand.
Per barrel, No. 1 ..... $7.00
No. 2 ..... 6.00
The price of new potatoes is slightly lower than two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—Business in sweets is slow. Market abundantly supplied. Demand is not normally brisk. Only prime quality finds ready sale at figures quoted below.
Barrels, Illinois, good to choice ..... $3.00@3.50
No. 2 ..... 1.50@2.00
Hampers, Jerseys ..... 1.35@1.40
Delaware ..... 1.00@1.25
Illinois, choice ..... 1.00@ .
Some fancy brands shade over.
The price of sweet potatoes is 50c a barrel lower than two weeks before.

ADVICE—We advise selling sweet potatoes gradually, being sure to get all that the final market will pay. Do not make liberal shipments on a falling market.

BEANS—A slight advance noted, following moderate receipts. Moderate business doing in choice hand-picked pea beans, and stock of really fine quality is in steady demand at slightly higher prices. Offerings are ample for immediate requirements.
Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $2.45@2.50
Prime ..... 2.35@2.40
Stock faulty ..... 2.00@2.25
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, choice ..... $2.25@2.35
White Kidneys ..... 2.85@3.00
Brown Swedish, long, nominal ..... 1.75@2.00
Limas, per 100 lbs. ..... 6.60@6.75

The price of pea beans is 10c a bushel higher than two weeks before. The price of Red Kidneys and White Kidneys is unchanged. Brown Swedish and Limas are higher.

ADVICE—Whenever possible, ship your beans direct to city markets; follow quotations closely and be sure to get all that your beans are worth. Some beans command much better prices than others on the market. Growers will do well to put in some of their spare time in the winter to putting their beans in first class condition. Hand-picked are always at a premium over prime beans.

HAY—Receipts, 1,134 tons. Choice Timothy and Prairie hay steady. Demand fair and offerings small. Low and medium grades dull. Supply large and demand light.
Choice Timothy Hay ..... $15.00@16.00
No. 1 Timothy ..... 13.00@14.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 11.50@13.00
No. 3 Timothy ..... 9.00@11.00
Kansas and Oklahoma Prairie, choice .. 13.50@14.50
Hay is practically at the same figure quoted in the previous issue.
A year ago the price of timothy hay was $23@24.

ADVICE—Hay should be held back and the glutted markets relieved.

STRAW—Oat straw at $6.50@7.50. Wheat straw $6.50@7.50.
Straw is unchanged from two weeks before.
BROOMCORN—No change yet. The market remains quiet.
Per ton, Illinois, no nice quality offered $50.00@100.00
Oklamoha ..... 50.00@ 75.00

There is much low grade broom corn in the market this year, and low prices are being paid for it. However, the prices above quoted do not reveal the price that choice broom corn will command if the top of the market is realized. Sales of choice Illinois broom corn were made recently at $200 a ton.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases	Last week. Cases	Last Year. Cases
Monday	2,760	2,801	762
Tuesday	5,851	4,776	2,127
Wednesday	5,671	...†	878
Thursday	4,798	3,352	980
Friday	5,461	6,218	1,174
Saturday	4,709	6,985	1,417
Total	29,250	21,132	7,338

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to January 11, 1913, 2,841,775 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1911, to January 20, 1912, 2,465,881 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1910, to January 21, 1910, 2,840,436 cases.

Eggs ruled firmer, with slight advance in prices. Demand principally for fresh laid stock. Mixed lots sell at a wide and variable range. Most lots received are not 35 per cent. fresh, though coming from country shippers. Quality counts.

Miscellaneous lots—By this is meant eggs as they arrive from the country—cover a wide range. The top figures only obtainable for eggs which run better than Firsts—possibly over 60 per cent. of new laid 18@23c depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 18@21c.

"Firsts" quotably 23@24c per dozen.

Dirties—Fresh quotably 17c a dozen.

Checks—Fresh quotably 14c a dozen.

Refrigerator eggs met with a moderate demand. April Firsts quotably 18c.

ADVICE—Much higher prices can be obtained in some of the markets for fresh eggs. For instance, in Indianapolis, they range around 25@33c a dozen. Of course, we recommend marketing once or twice a week while fresh.

APPLES

There is slightly stronger tone in the apple market, but prices are not changed in the wholesale transactions. Retail prices have advanced slightly. The looked for improvement in the apple situation has not yet come. Western box apples that sell for $1.75 a box to the retail grocers in Indianapolis, are sold at from $2.50 to $2.75 by the box to the consumers. In smaller quantities they retail at 35 cents a dozen, or 3 for 10 cents. At these latter figures a box sells for from $6 to $8 a box.

Trade Reports

(From Bradstreets)

Canada—Extreme cold weather in the northwest hampers trade. Money is firm, with an undertone indicating lower rates to come. Real estate firm in tone but dull in action. Farmers generally holding grain for better prices.

New York City—Wholesale grocers report business satisfactory, but not lively. Wheat flour has been more active. Butter prices have dropped 3 cents per pound since January 1, without increasing demand. Cheese prices are steady. Receipts of eggs larger than usual, and price lower by 2 cents on the dozen. Hides and skins return to high level.

Boston—Wool buying is light since the first of the year. Leaf tobacco merchants report increased demand for leaf.

Providence—Wool quiet, with stocks low and prices firm. Tobacco trade qciet. There is still much inquiry for Connecticut binders.

Buffalo—The live stock market is active, with prices firm.

Chicago—Eggs, potatoes, poultry, cattle, hogs and lambs are lower. Sheep are higher. Receipts of cattle and sheep increased; hogs decreased. Money is easy.

Cincinnati—Business quiet, owing to floods and rainy season.

Louisville—High water throws hundreds out of employment. Retail trade quiet in all lines.

Kansas City—Trade shows improvement. Collections good, money in demand.

St. Louis—Retail trade is normal. Groceries in demand. Provisions improving with prices stronger. The supply of and demand for vegetables is increasing. High prices curtail demand for poultry. Heavy supplies of butter and eggs for poultry. Heavy supplies of butter and eggs cause a weak market. Cattle and hogs easier. Lambs lower.

Minneapolis—Dealers in farm machinery are booking large orders for spring delivery. Manufacturers starting up with sufficient orders ahead for the present. Flour millers are still running to full capacity, with orders ahead to last for many weeks.

Omaha—Jobbers report a good trade. Hardware and groceries in good demand. More snow is needed for moisture.

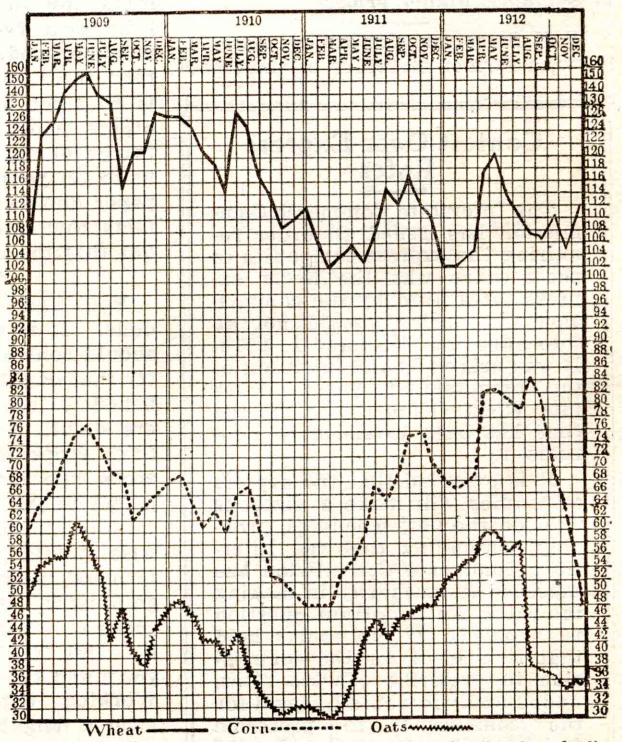
Baltimore—Trade shows unusual activity. Maryland leaf tobacco is quiet. Steady and more active demand for canned goods. Banks well supplied with funds.

New Orleans—Fair weather conditions enable planters to go forward with planting. A larger cotton acreage is predicted.

Dallas (Texas)—Rains throughout this section have beens of great benefit to the small grain crop.

Portland (Oregon)—Grain trade is in small volume, caused by lack of offerings. Demand for wheat strong at advanced prices, but farmers are still bullish. Oats and barley are quiet. Hops in good demand, trade small, growers not inclined to sell at present prices. Hogs sufficient in supply to meet the demand.

Tacoma (Washington)—Wholesale dealers report better business than at this time last year.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period. 1909 to December, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for December were as follows: Wheat, 98c; corn, 46c and oats, 33½c. This chart will be continued.

In and About the Fields

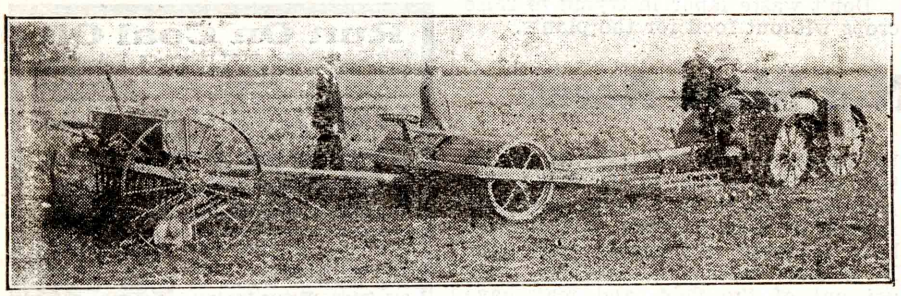
Production and Marketing

THE FARMER AS HE IS

THE farmer is no longer a "hayseed," and the paper which shows him off as a ridiculous personage with uncouth actions and clothed as a tramp is a "back number." Farming is now recognized as one of the business enterprises of the world, and the farmer as being entitled to a position by the side of progressive people. Of course these are reading farmers, and they are the ones that have brought farmers to the front. There are still some tillers of the soil who remain in the old ruts. They do not read, are inclined to take things as they come, are bringing up their families surrounded by conditions years out of date, and are really a hindrance of the progressive ideas now so dominant among reading people. We are sorry for non-progressive people no matter of what class, and we certainly regret that any farmers hold back in an advancing period like this. We know no remedy except to induce them to become reading farmers. This must depend largely upon their neighbors who know them personally and meet them in the ordinary affairs of life. We believe if they had it they would become readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We make the ideas of the new system so plain and so emphatically tell of the wrongs farmers have so long borne, that they could not but become interested. We have still another hope in such families. The young people growing up in such homes around them. They will gladly read if they have a chance, and when they get interested in what they read they will interest their parents. This is the surest way out, and it is the easiest way to overcome the obstacles that block agricultural progress.

But it was not our purpose to solicit subscriptions in this article, but rather to congratulate farmers who read. In almost every section of the country now the reading farmers outnumber those who do not read, and they are reading the things that most vitally concern them. It is no wonder that there is a spirit of progress in the rural districts, and it is no wonder that the other folks are taking notice. Reading farmers know things they never dreamed of before. And they will know more. The half has not been told, and we propose to tell it no matter who may be offended.

Our hope centers in the reading farmers, and our supreme desire is to get all to read that all may know and act upon the truth.



THE IRON HORSE IS COMING INTO MORE GENERAL USE EVERY DAY

SOW CLOVER

WE ALWAYS feel safe in advising farmers to sow clover; and in clover we include all leguminous crops. We make special mention of clover because its area of growth is more general. Many who are very successful growers of clover sow the seed in February or early in March, where winter wheat was sown last fall. We have found some difficulty in having the seed so sown to get covered. Light freezing and thawing is largely depended upon for that purpose, though some give the wheat a light harrowing after the clover seed has been sown, and claim that the wheat itself is benefited thereby. For that to be the result it occurs to us the ground should be in very fine condition.

We have had good success in sowing clover with oats. In that case the ground should be a little more carefully prepared than is usually done for oats alone.

The only question about sowing clover is the cost of the seed. Clover seed is high, it is true, but the chances for gain are so great that some risk is justifiable. Clover hay has become a profitable commercial commodity besides being one of the best feeds to use on the farm. Then the high price of the seed and the ready demand for it makes the saving of the seed a money-making proposition. To all this add the benefit to the land. This in reality is the most attractive part of it. Land that produces clover can not become exhausted, and it is almost impossible to keep up the fertility of soil without producing clover or some leguminous crop.

Fables for Farmers

Once upon a time there was a man who had money (remember this is only a fable). Never having had money before, and not knowing how to use it, he sought the advice of a wise friend.

"Oh, friend," he said, pointing to bushel baskets full of silver and paper money, "what shall I do with all this?"

"Bank it," his friend advised him, "and it will grow into much more money for you; let it grow interest for you." Thereupon the friend's advice was quickly followed (remember, this is only a fable; advice is generally disregarded).

But soon he began to draw out little sums of this money and didn't put any more back in the bank upon which the interest was to grow. And then one day his check was refused—he didn't have any more money left.

That's all there is to this fable except the moral.

And the moral reads, "If you draw upon your bank account and don't put anything back upon which the interest can grow and from which you are to get your sustenance, you are in the same plight when you take the sustenance out of your soil and don't replace it by proper fertilization."—Henry G. Bell, Agronomist, Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

(And we will just add, that it is necessary to have money in the bank with which to improve the soil.—Ed.)

A full grown rat will consume a dollar's worth of grain and vegetables in the course of a year and oftentimes destroy or ruin in the same period property of many times the amount mentioned. It is because of this fact that the rat campaig nis a vital and important one and that every one who can should have a hand in it.

Did Not Want to Excel Her Parents

Mother, to Minister—Yes, we are going to have Lucy highly educated.

Lucy, breaking into the conversation—No, mother, I don't want to be highly educated. I want to be just like you and papa.

PUZZLE

Name the ten Advertisers Represented below

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest

EXPLANATION

We reproduce above portions of ten advertisements in this issue. For example: The first one is from the advertisement of Domestic Sewing Machine Co., The others you are to find.

CONDITIONS

In addition to the solution of this puzzle it is a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answer considered, shall write a special letter, telling us which advertisement he (or she) likes best in February 1st number, and why. In case of a tie, prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best letters. Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before February 1.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions given must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00

Second prize 2.00

Third prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 10 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

ANSWERS TO JANUARY IST PUZZLE

Crofts and Reed Company
Manson Campbell Company
Hercules Manufacturing Company
American Separator Compony
D. M. Ferry and Company
Up-to-Date Manufacturing Company
Hunter Watch Company
The Munybak Company
Belle City Incubator Company
The American Seeding Machine Company

PRIZE WINNERS

1st Prize, $3—Alice Larrabee, Sleepy Eye, Minn.
2nd Prize, $2—Chauncey Velten, Gilliam, Mo.
3rd Prize, $1—John H. Blythe, Jr., Cloverport, Ky.
Honorable Mention, Beautiful Set of Post Cards—Ray S. Kellog, Ohio; Earl Kessler, Ohio; Chas. W. Reed, Ohio; Bessie Evans, Va.; Laura Whetzel, Va.; Mrs. Jessie Myers, Pa.; Chas. Johannsen, Fla.; Reuben T. Price, Ky.; Grace Barber, Ohio; John W. Houser, Mo.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of February 1 Puzzle announced March 1. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Feb. 15

SAVE THE DEALERS' PROFIT

They may tell you that they can sell you a gasoline engine for as low prices as we can—**but you know better.** We are manufacturers and sell at wholesale **direct to you.** Get our factory, **money-saving** prices on the best engine built—the standard engine of America for 43 years. Every Witte Engine is run under a full load for six whole days in our factory, insuring absolute perfection in every detail.

THE WITTE ENGINE has been made and sold by one firm 43 years at only one small profit. It has **every improvement up-to-date;** will run on every grade of fuel and will save you money on gasoline. Come to the Witte factory if you can, and see your engine made and tested—you will be surprised at our factory, our product, our **5-Year Guarantee,** and our **Money-Saving Offer.** If you can't come, **Write at once for Free Trial Proposition and Catalog.** Made in 64 styles and sizes. In writing state size and style wanted. Address

1935 Oakland Ave., **WITTE IRON WORKS CO.** KANSAS CITY, MO.

Phelps' FREE BUGGY BOOK

Write today *sure* for Phelps' new book on Split Hickory Vehicles. Shows largest selection in America—over 140—full and complete line of harness styles. 167,000 regular customers already. Phelps ships *direct* to you from his mammoth factories—no dealers' profits. You ought to have this fine book whether you buy now or later. It is buggy authority. Then too—

PHELPS Guarantees to Save You $25 to $40
Gives You a 30 Days' Free Road Test

Don't buy a buggy without Phelps book and low prices. Auto Seat Buggies, Runabouts, Surreys, Carts, Carriages, Spring Wagons, etc.—all of the famous *genuine* Split Hickory construction. Write immediately and get free book by return mail. Phelps pays the postage, too.

Address H. C. PHELPS, President

H. C. PHELPS The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99 Columbus, O. 2 Years Guarantee

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

FORTY YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success.

We ship for examination, **guaranteeing** safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons and harness.

May we send you large catalog?

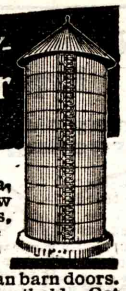
We also make the "Pratt" Automobiles.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Company

Elkhart, Indiana

Save $25

Write Before You Buy- Get the Hinge Door Silo Book Free



Read about this most famous construction, learn how it makes big extra silo profits. Keeps silo door closed all the time—prevent silage freezing in winter and drying out in summer. Opens and closes easier than barn doors. Easy climbing ladder, 7 inch foothold. Get our book telling all about the Hinge Door

And LANSING SILOS

Two big silo offers in one book. Get your name in to us *quick*. Ask for Book 33

SEND YOUR NAME NOW

Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Co.
General Offices: - Lincoln, Neb.
Lansing, Mich., Maryville, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, E. St. Louis, Ill., Topeka, Kan., Lexington, Ky., Denver, Col., Spokane, Wash. *Write Nearest Office*

Use KEROSENE Engine Free!

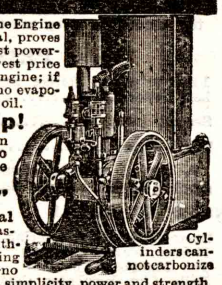
Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

Gasoline Going Up!

Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

Amazing "DETROIT"

—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)



Cylinders cannot carbonize

Detroit Engine Works, 396 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Milne's Stump and Tree Puller

clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls stumps, green trees and hedges quick and easy. **You can pull trees faster than you can cut them down,** leaving the land clear for cultivation.

All Steel Combination Stump Puller

Unbreakable—handy—rapid—powerful. The only machine on the market that can be set either stump-anchored or self-anchored. Double, Triple and Quadruple Attachments. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, etc. Write for free catalogue.

MILNE MFG. CO., 835 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

ROBIN JONES ROCK PHOSPHATE

is the fine ground raw phosphate rock (floats). A natural fertilizer for all soils deficient in phosphorous. Recommended by prominent agricultural authorities, and used by progressive farmers. We sell direct from our mines to the consumer. Write for our booklet N-2, and cost of our rock phosphate delivered at your railroad station.

Robin Jones Phosphate Co.
Nashville, Tenn.

Bales 1/3 More

J. A. Tudor, Edwardsport, Ind., says:
"The longer I run **Alligator Box Presses** the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the **Alligator** bales one-third more."

Spencer Press is guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Rubs off green bark less than Perpetual. Write today for *free* catalog, which gives plain figures why Spencer Press is most profitable. *Ten days free trial.*

J. A. SPENCER
129 William Street
Dwight, Ill.

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for $3.75 Gents Free.

20 Year Guarantee

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 265 CHICAGO, ILL.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.95**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Feeding the Crops

NOTHING can grow unless it has something to build its substance of. This is as true of plants as it is of animals.

The farmer that sows or plants the seed depending entirely upon the soil for growth and perfection in maturity sometimes meets with disappointment. Nature was kind and in most soils originally provided the elements of plant food, but these supplies are not inexhaustible, and crop after crop will absorb the supply and it will tell the farmer so by annually diminishing yields. The wise farmer understands this emphatic language, and makes arrangements to replenish the exhausted supply.

Generally speaking, the elements most needed are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. The soil where the plant roots are expected to get their supply must also have humus, decayed organic matter, as the agency for serving the food, and there must be moisture, for the plants cannot masticate their food and must, therefore, take it in the form of a delicate soup. But it must not be too liquid—the ground must not be too wet.

In most soils the element most likely to be needed is nitrogen, and the natural supply of nitrogen is in the air. What the impaired or exhausted soil needs, therefore, is aeration, by which we mean a condition that will allow the air to enter and, in a measure, circulate through it. This suggests deep plowing, deep pulverization, and if the plowing be done in the fall or winter so that the broken ground may have the benefit of "weathering," freezing and thawing, etc., the aeration will be more perfect, and the weathering will make the phosphorous and potash already in the soil more available for plant food. There is one thing to note in the deep plowing if it be much deeper than the ground has usually been broken. The best soil is at the surface, and if this be turned under deeply and left there the seed will be planted in the poorer under soil, and the result will be unsatisfactory at least for the first year.

Next to commend itself as a means of getting nitrogen from the air, and more efficient than the other, is to grow leguminous crops—the clovers, alfalfa, field or cow peas, the vetches, and other similar crops. If these be turned under the benefits are vastly multiplied as the upper growths decay and form humus. Thus may apparently exhausted fields be made in a short time more productive than new ground.

Barnyard manure comes in as a great helper in this process. Distribute it very evenly, and if just before the ground is plowed it is all the better. But don't wait for that. Haul it out and scatter it on the ground. Some farmers used to haul out the manure as it accumulattdd in the winter and unload it in piles to be spread later. Don't do that. Spread it as it is unloaded, and spread it evenly. The whole field will get the benefit of it then. It may leach, but the leaching will sink into all parts of the ground.

Don't waste labor in trying to raise crops without food for the plants.

More Corn But Not More Acres

FARMERS are too much inclined to over-crop themselves. We noticed many instances of it last year. Really good farmers made a few additions to their working facilities and decided they could materially increase their acreage. The result was almost invariably bad tillage, low yields and loss. We do not blame people for wanting to do all they can, but it is a mistake to plan beyond one's capacity.

We believe in making the land do its best—in intensive farming, if you prefer to call it that. This does not run to the idea of doubling crops as is advocated by so many. We know that too much of anything may be produced; but it is entirely within the province of progressive and prudent farming to make the acres yield more and then cultivate fewer acres. It is more profitable to raise a twenty-acre crop on fifteen acres than to raise it on twenty acres. If that is done the full crop may be produced and five acres saved for something else, or for pasture. If the usual crop is forty acres, or sixty, or one hundred, the same rule will apply except that more land will be saved.

We believe this is easy to do with the corn crop. Give the fewer acres a better chance. Manure more, fertilize, work better before planting, plant the best seed obtainable and take pains with the planting so that a stalk will grow every place where one should, then cultivate to perfection. We are not advocating a saving of work so much as a saving of land. Give the fifteen acres as much work before and after the planting as you would give the twenty, or the thirty as much as you would give the forty, and then get as much corn as you would get from the larger acreage, or more.

Good seed and a good stand is the thing to be particularly careful about. Every missing stalk is a waste of land and culture—the loss of an ear of corn that was earned by the season's toil. Multiply that missing stalk by hundreds, and it is easy to get an idea of what is lost in the field. Replanting used to be a never neglected feature of corn growing, but farmers have generally got beyond that now. In getting beyond it, however, they got out of the field, and may have fewer loads of corn to husk in the fall. In this sense we are willing to join the crowd that would have us produce more, but we would do it on fewer acres.

We suggest that every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, whether man or woman, who has a little spare time or who would like to engage in a profitable business among their neighbors in their own locality, write to Mr. W. W. Terriff, President Wolverine Soap Co., 147 Water street, Portland, Mich.

Mr. Teriff makes a straight-forward proposition to any of our readers to engage in a profitable business and will personally teach them how to make money. We know that Mr. Teriff has made a great success in the business, which means he must certainly have pleased his customers and agents in the past. He is entirely reliable and UP-TO-DATE FARMING recommends him.

About that Way

Employer—Well, my young man, what do you know? Can you write a good business letter, and are you quick and correct at figures?

College Graduate—Well, we didn't pay much attention to those little things, but I'm hard to beat at getting tricks on the other fellows.

A Costly Poem

She—This hat cost $20. Isn't it a poem?

He—Why, my dear, $20 would buy a whole library of the most beautiful poems?

Action Needed

Instead of more commissions to investigate, we need action in marketing. Try this system—Producer, railroad, consumers' own receiving station.

Now Selling at FACTORY Prices

FREIGHT PREPAID

This is a special 30-day sale of 10,000 sheets of Edwards Steel Shingles. Our direct-from-factory prices are suprisingly low. And we now pay all the freight. Here is a great bargain—an opportunity to buy the most **durable, fireproof** roof for much LESS than the commonplace kind.

Edwards STEEL Shingles

outwear FOUR ordinary shingle roofs, are ten times easier to put on, and yet, THEY ACTUALLY COST LESS THAN WOODEN SHINGLES. They cost LESS, mind you.

Do not judge Edwards Steel Shingles by common galvanized iron roofing—the kind that rusts. We have invented a method that absolutely prevents rust from ever getting a foothold, as 100,000 delighted owners of Edwards Roofs have found out. It's the famous Edwards Tightcote Process applied to genuine Open Hearth Steel.

STEEL Shingles Easily Put On

You don't have to nail these steel shingles, like wood shingles, ONE AT A TIME. **Put on as high as 100 at once,** for they come in big sheets ready to nail on sheathing or old roof. Much easier than putting on wood shingles. No extra materials to buy, no painting to do, no tools to borrow. Your hired man can do the job.

No Danger of Fire

No, Sir, you don't ever hear of any building burning up if it is roofed with Edwards STEEL Shingles. It's the man who roofs with **wooden** shingles or **composition** paper who loses by fire his **house or barn.**

Why risk life and valuable property when you can make your buildings practically fireproof simply by roofing with Edwards STEEL Shingles?

Every Edwards roof is guaranteed against lightning by a $10,000 bond.

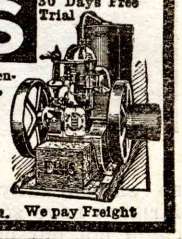
WRITE! Send postal at once for our latest Roofing Book No. 291 and Special Factory Prices. Give size of roof, if you can. (94)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
241-291 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Run On Coal Oil

Ellis Engines give more power on coal oil than other engines on gasoline. You save 50c on the dollar in fuel. Strongest, simplest engines made—only three working parts. New two-cylinder 12 H. P. engine does work requiring up to 15 H. P. All Ellis Engines can be run on gasoline, distillate or any fuel oil without extra equipment.

ELLIS ENGINES 30 Days Free Trial



have patent throttle, giving three engines in one. Automobile muffler, speed-changing governor, runs either way, reversible while running. Guaranteed 10 years. We pay freight. 30 days free trial. Buy direct and save money. Write for catalogue showing 1913 models with special prices.

ELLIS ENGINE COMPANY
115 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich. We pay Freight

FREE Murray Catalog

"Direct from Factory to Horse"

Biggest and best Catalog of Vehicles Harness and Accessories published.

$27 Saved on this up-to-date buggy shows how Murray saves you from ⅓ to ½.

Shipped direct from factory. 4 weeks' road trial. 2 years' guarantee. Get the Murray Book before you buy. Postal will bring it. Investigate our claims. *Write for it today.*

The Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co. 639 5th Ave. Cincinnati, O.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in Manufacturers' Journals.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys
Established 16 Years
1088 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

MINNESOTA has a home for you. Good land at low prices. Literature giving information about soil, climate, price of land, etc., sent free on application to H. J. Maxfield, Commissioner of Immigration. Room 204 State Capital, St. Paul, Minn.

Virginia Farms and Home

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

All kinds Good Michigan Farms For Sale. Catalog Free. ISAAC KOUW, Holland, Michigan.

DITCHING and SUB-SOIL PLOW

Write for Price
AGENTS WANTED
Larimer Company
Eola, - Illinois

Timothy Seed You paid $6 to $7 for timothy seed last season, didn't you. We can supply you now at $2.35 a bushel, bags extra at 20 cents each. Better buy what you want now.

O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind

In and About the Fields

Production and Marketing

THE FARMER AS HE IS

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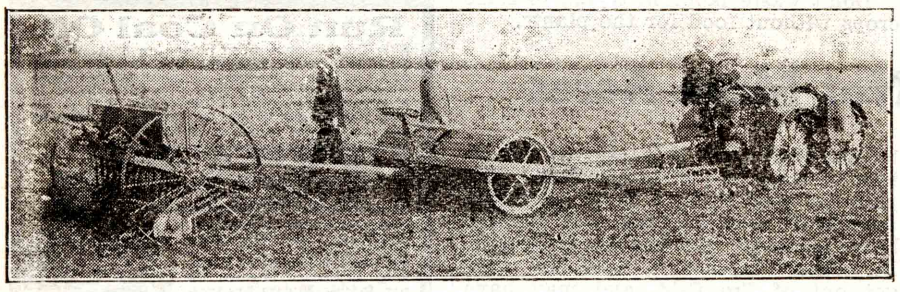

THE IRON HORSE IS COMING INTO MORE GENERAL USE EVERY DAY

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But soon he began to draw out little sums of this money and didn't put any more back in the bank upon which the interest was to grow. And then one day his check was refused—he didn't have any more money left.

That's all there is to this fable except the moral.

And the moral reads, "If you draw upon your bank account and don't put anything back upon which the interest can grow and from which you are to get your sustenance, you are in the same plight when you take the sustenance out of your soil and don't replace it by proper fertilization."—Henry G. Bell, Agronomist, Middle West Soil Improvement Committee.

(And we will just add, that it is necessary to have money in the bank with which to improve the soil.—Ed.)

A full grown rat will consume a dollar's worth of grain and vegetables in the course of a year and oftentimes destroy or ruin in the same period property of many times the amount mentioned. It is because of this fact that the rat campaig nis a vital and important one and that every one who can should have a hand in it.

Did Not Want to Excel Her Parents

Mother, to Minister—Yes, we are going to have Lucy highly educated.

Lucy, breaking into the conversation—No, mother, I don't want to be highly educated. I want to be just like you and papa.

PUZZLE

Name the ten Advertisers Represented below

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest

EXPLANATION

We reproduce above portions of ten advertisements in this issue. For example: The first one is from the advertisement of Domestic Sewing Machine Co., The others you are to find.

CONDITIONS

In addition to the solution of this puzzle it is a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answer considered, shall write a special letter, telling us which advertisement he (or she) likes best in February 1st number, and why. In case of a tie, prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best letters. Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before February 1.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions given must be complied with.

PRIZES

First prize, to correct answer and neatest and best letter $3.00

Second prize 2.00

Third prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 10 sending correct answers and neatest and best letters.

ANSWERS TO JANUARY IST PUZZLE

Crofts and Reed Company
Manson Campbell Company
Hercules Manufacturing Company
American Separator Compony
D. M. Ferry and Company
Up-to-Date Manufacturing Company
Hunter Watch Company
The Munybak Company
Belle City Incubator Company
The American Seeding Machine Company

PRIZE WINNERS

1st Prize, $3—Alice Larrabee, Sleepy Eye, Minn.
2nd Prize, $2—Chauncey Velten, Gilliam, Mo.
3rd Prize, $1—John H. Blythe, Jr., Cloverport, Ky.
Honorable Mention, Beautiful Set of Post Cards—Ray S. Kellog, Ohio; Earl Kessler, Ohio; Chas. W. Reed, Ohio; Bessie Evans, Va.; Laura Whetzel, Va.; Mrs. Jessie Myers, Pa.; Chas. Johannsen, Fla.; Reuben T. Price, Ky.; Grace Barber, Ohio; John W. Houser, Mo.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of February 1 Puzzle announced March 1. **Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle Feb. 15**

SAVE THE DEALERS' PROFIT

They may tell you that they can sell you a gasoline engine for as low prices as we can—**but you know better.** We are manufacturers and sell at wholesale **direct to you.** Get our factory, **money-saving** prices on the best engine built—the standard engine of America for 43 years. Every Witte Engine is run under a full load for six whole days in our factory, insuring absolute perfection in every detail.

THE WITTE ENGINE has been made and sold by one firm 43 years at only one small profit. It has **every improvement up-to-date;** will run on every grade of fuel and will save you money on gasoline. Come to the Witte factory if you can, and see your engine made and tested—you will be surprised at our factory, our product, our **5-Year Guarantee,** and our **Money-Saving Offer.** If you can't come, **Write at once for Free Trial Proposition and Catalog.** Made in 54 styles and sizes. In writing state size and style wanted. Address

1936 Oakland Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.

Phelps' FREE BUGGY BOOK

H. C. PHELPS

Write today *sure* for Phelps' new book on Split Hickory Vehicles. Shows largest selection in America—over 140—full and complete line of harness styles. 167,000 regular customers already. Phelps ships *direct* to you from his mammoth factories—no dealers' profits. You ought to have this fine book whether you buy now or later. It is buggy authority. Then too—

PHELPS Guarantees to Save You $25 to $40
Gives You a 30 Days' Free Road Test

Don't buy a buggy without Phelps book and low prices. Auto Seat Buggies, Runabouts, Surreys, Carts, Carriages, Spring Wagons, etc.—all of the famous *genuine* Split Hickory construction. Write immediately and get free book by return mail. Phelps pays the postage, too.

Address H. C. PHELPS, President
The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 99 Columbus, O.
2 Years Guarantee

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

FORTY YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success.

We ship for examination, **guaranteeing** safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons and harness.

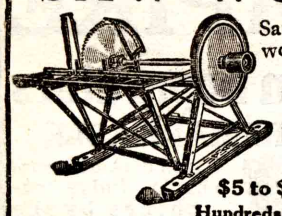
May we send you large catalog?

We also make the "Pratt" Automobiles.

Save $25

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Company
Elkhart, Indiana

SAW WOOD



Saw your own wood and save time, coal and money; your neighbors and

MAKE

$5 to $15 a DAY

Hundreds are doing it

with an APPLETON WOOD SAW

We make 7 styles—steel or wood frame—stationary or mounted on truck with gasoline engine, making a

Portable Wood-Sawing Rig

Rigid frame, lathe-turned arbor, running in self adjusting, non-heating, dust-proof boxes makes our saw frames simple, strong, safe and succesful.

We also make the famous

FRICTION-DRIVE DRAG SAW
APPLETON CIRCULAR LOG SAW.

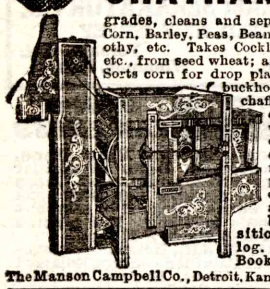
Ask for our complete *free catalog*.

APPLETON MFG. CO.
664 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

Your Seed Grain CLEANED and GRADED FREE

To prove my "Chatham," I will ship it freight prepaid, no money down. Let it clean, grade and separate your Seed Grain for 30 days. Then keep it and pay me my astonishingly low price next November or send it back, at my expense.

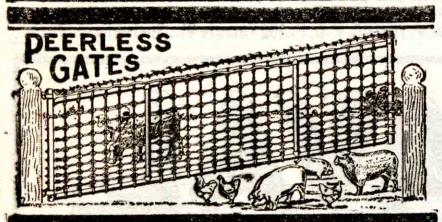
CHATHAM GRAIN GRADER AND CLEANER



grades, cleans and separates Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, Peas, Beans, Flax, Clover, Timothy, etc. Takes Cockle, Wild Oats, Smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes all dirt, chaff and weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels. Handles 60 bu. per hour. Gas power or hand power. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. Write now for Booklet 31. (73)

The Manson Campbell Co., Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

PEERLESS GATES



The kind you can bank on, no worry about animals getting through the Peerless. Just the kind for yards and lanes where gates get hard usage. ¶ The big high carbon steel frames and the all No. 9 wire filling stand the racket

The extra heavy

COAT of GALVANIZING

gives them a better appearance and longer life than the ordinary steel gate. They are Rust Proof. Ask about the

SELF RAISING

feature, fully described in our catalog—send for it and we will tell you where you can get Peerless Gates.

PEERLESS WIRE FENCE CO.
89 Mich. St. Adrian, Mich.

Cheap as Wood.

We manufacture **Lawn** and **Farm FENCE. Sell direct** shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it to-day.**
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 913 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

FARM FENCE

41 INCHES HIGH

100 other styles of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fencing direct from factory at save-the-dealer's-profit-prices. Our large catalog is free.

21 CENTS A ROD

KITSELMAN BROS. Box 289 Muncie, Ind

STRONGEST FENCE MADE

FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO FARM

26-inch Hog Fence,....14c.
41-inch Farm Fence,....21c.
48-inch Poultry Fence...22½c.
80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.55

Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 88 Winchester, Ind.

THE LEGUMES AND INOCULATION

By William Galloway

IT IS said that in Germany, where inoculation of legumes was first practiced scientifically, no intelligent farmer thinks of planting alfalfa, the clovers, vetch, soy beans, lupins, serradella, field or garden peas or beans, without applying a pure culture of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria to his seeds just before sowing them.

Nobbe and Hiltner, two famous bacteriologists of Germany, first discovered a way to prepare these legume bacteria for the market. They put their product up in a culture-medium, or food, which preserves them for many months—much the same way that yeast manufacturers put up yeast. This product was patented in all the civilized countries of the world, and a trade name, "Nitragin," was at the same time registered in all these countries.

"Nitragin" is well known among agricultural scientists the world over. It has been on the European markets for many years, and on the American markets for about four years.

It is next to impossible to start alfalfa, soy beans, lupins, serradella, and some other legumes, on soil where they have not previously grown, without artificial inoculation. And those who have carefully tested all methods appear to prefer the pure culture to the soil transfer process. The latter carries with it the danger of transmitting plant diseases and noxious weed seeds.

If, as many German farmers appear to believe, the legume bacteria deteriote from year to year in the soil, there seems to be a good business reason for inoculating legume seed at every planting.. It is said that with the supply of lime kept up in the soil, fresh inoculation each seeding time increases the growth of the plants and adds protein to an extent that pays a profit on the cost of the pure culture of bacteria.

I am informed that the practice of pure culture inoculation has grown in this country until it is almost universal. A movement is now on foot to induce the farmers in Iowa to plant a million acres of alfalfa, within the next few years. Illinois, Missouri, and several other states are also preparing for a similar acreage. This will be much easier to accomplish now, with a practical, guaranteed pure culture of alfalfa bacteria so readily obtainable.

Pure cultures are also prepared for each of the thirty or more legumes grown in this country.

World's Greatest Horse Trainer Tells His Secrets in New Book

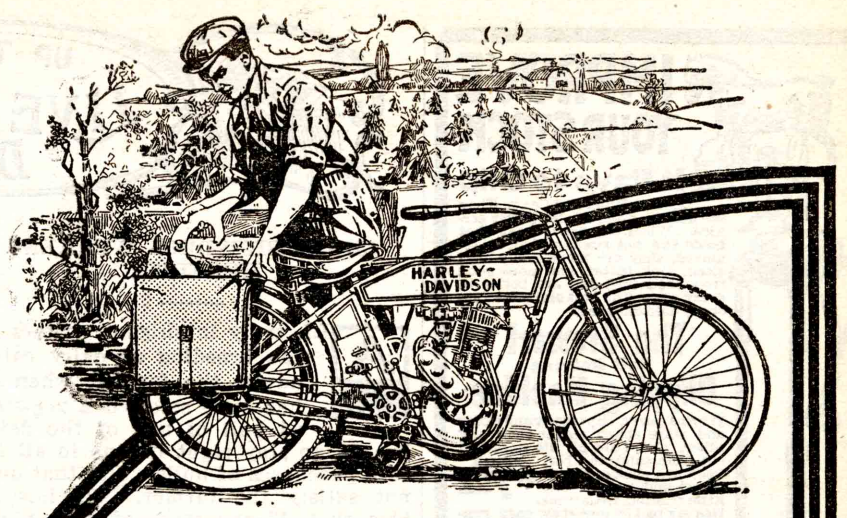
Owners of horses will find disclosed secrets of rare value in training horses and breaking colts if they send for a copy of the advanced edition of Prof. Jesse Beery's 1913 prospectus, now off the press. Prof. Beery is recognized by professional trainers as the world's greatest master of horses.

Prof. Beery has had a marvelous career. When a boy his love of horses and amazing insight into their natures led him to the stables. His astonishing control over unruly horses attracted attention, and vicious horses were brought from long distances to be subdued and trained by the "boy wonder."

The methods which made Prof. Beery successful in taking vicious, unmanagable and dangerous horses and turning them over in a few days gentle and broken of bad habits have now been written by this master of horses in simple, clear form. Any man can understand them and apply them in breaking and training his own horses, or those of others.

Thousands of men who have lost money, time and property through not being able to manage animals which develop bad habits, have adopted the Beery system, and with its methods have in a few days accomplished what was before impossible to them. Horses with bad habits can be bought at low cost, and after training by this method are sold at high prices. Hundreds make a business of breaking and training horses by the Beery system.

If you have a balky, tricky, vicious, dangerous horse that you want to quickly cure of its faults, write for the Beery prospectus on horse-training and colt-breaking. It will give you valuable knowledge about horses. It may save you a lot of money. Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 386, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.—Adv.



To Town and Back for a Cent

ALTHOUGH the Harley-Davidson will travel about ten miles for a cent that is one of its smaller advantages.

It will place the country for miles around at your and your children's command. It is the best "keep the boy on the farm" factor ever produced. It never tires, costs nothing when idle, and is always ready in case of emergency. It is also a great horse saver.

The sturdy construction of the

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

together with its reliability, economy and the fact that it is the only motorcycle made with the Ful-Floteing Seat (a device that does away with all jar and vibration due to rough roads) and its other exclusive features make it the ideal machine for country use.

Adopted for carrying United States Mail by 3700 carriers. Adopted for use in nine different government departments.

Call on the nearest Harley-Davidson dealer for demonstration or send for literature.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CO.

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles for eleven years.

673 A STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Let Me Send You *This Great Implement* **FREE**

Write Me Tonight

A letter or postal brings the greatest money saving opportunity ever offered. I will tell you how to get the famous Detroit-American Farm Implements at factory prices. Your own time to pay, 30 days free trial, without a cent of expense to you, freight paid.

The Famous Detroit-American Tongueless Disc Harrow

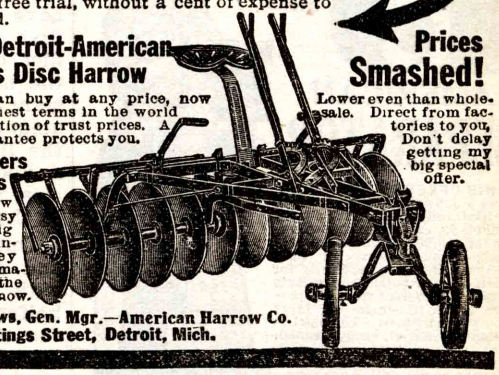
The best you can buy at any price, now offered on the easiest terms in the world and at only a fraction of trust prices. A For-all-time Guarantee protects you.

Manure Spreaders and Cultivators

at proportionate low prices and long, easy payment terms. Big catalog full of interesting, money making farm information, yours for the asking. Write me now.

Prices Smashed!

Lower even than wholesale. Direct from factories to you. Don't delay getting my big special offer.



This Big Book FREE

Fred C. Andrews, Gen. Mgr.—American Harrow Co.
1429 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

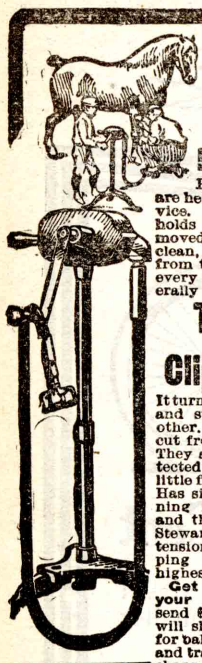
FARMERS' FAVORITE GRAIN DRILLS

Are noted for the accurate sowing of all large and small grains—anything from wheat to bush lima beans, and they put the seed in the ground at an even depth. Don't overlook these important facts.

Farmers' Favorite Drills are made in every style and size—in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer—from One Horse up.

Send for the Farmers' Favorite Catalogue. Read it and then go to your local implement dealer and insist on seeing the Farmers' Favorite Drill. Remember that this drill is sold under the strongest possible warranty and must be and do ALL we claim.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO. INCORPORATED, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.



IMPROVE YOUR STOCK

It Pays to Clip

Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more good from their feed and are better in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is

The Stewart
Ball Bearing
Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade.

PRICE **$7.50**

Get one from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not satisfied.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
224 Ontario St. CHICAGO, ILL.
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines

Hamstring the Snout of your HOGS with a

BELL-HART Anti Rooter

A boy can ham-string the snout of a hog in a moment with a BELL-HART tool. Once done, always done. Does not at any time interfere with ordinary feeding in pasture or pen, but Mr. Hog hasn't the power to lift the sod. Does not disfigure the finest show stock. Most humane of all known methods. Be the first to use the BELL-HART tool in your neighborhood.

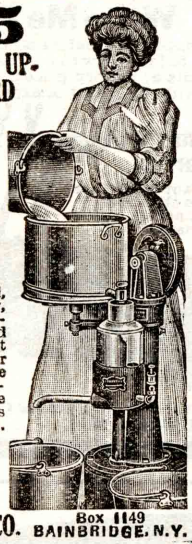
Ask your dealer—if he does not carry it send us his name and $2.50 and we'll send you tool prepaid.

Write for Booklet which tells the interesting story about the discovery and advantages of the Bell-Hart Tool.

BELL-HART TOOL CO., Manufacturers, Department 4. Palmyra, Illinois.

15.95 AND UPWARD

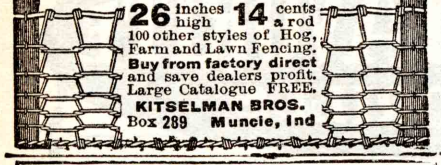
AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

HOG FENCE



26 inches high **14** cents a rod
100 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing.
Buy from factory direct and save dealers profit.
Large Catalogue FREE.
KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 289 Muncie, Ind

HARNESS —FOR ALL— PURPOSES
Made of Good Stock

Shipped direct from factory at factory prices. We guarantee to please and save you money. May we send you large FREE catalogue? Write for it now.
ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

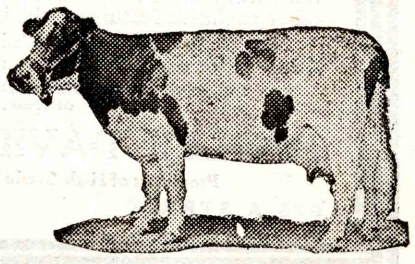
CROSS BREEDING WEAKENS HEREDITY

ALL truly intelligent writers on the breeding of dairy cattle advise the farmer, when he has once selected a registered bull of any of the dairy breeds, to stay right in line in all future purchases of bulls. But that does not satisfy the farmer. He has an idea that, if one cross of pure blood with his mongrel cows makes a marked improvement, why will not further crossing knit into one animal all the valuable traits possessed in each breed? For instance, he crosses his mongrel cows with a pure bred Jersey bull. He notes a great increase of richness in the milk of the resulting heifers over that of the dam. Then he wants more quantity, and he breeds that heifer to a Holstein bull and gets a heifer. Then he wants the golden color in the milk of the Guernsey, and he breeds this last heifer to a pure bred Guernsey bull.

There are a host of farmers who think that is the right way of breeding. They are looking only on the surface the problem. Internally they have set up in all the crosses since the first one a war of the breeds, a conflict of prepotencies, thus weakening the heredity in a straight line. Constant outcrossing, as is well known among breeders, will finally destroy the line of descent, and all we get is a hodge-podge of traits and tendencies, with almost universally a decline in the milk producing power.

One cross, say, with a Holstein bull and a mongrel cow brings a heifer with 50 per cent. of each. If that heifer is bred to a pure bred Holstein the progeny is 75 per cent Holstein. Breed that progeny to a Holstein straight in line and we have a calf 87½ per cent. Holstein. We have been steadily "eliminating the hybrid." But it should be remembered that the producing capacity of each generation will depend greatly on the dairy prepotency of the sire in each case. Bred in this way, there is a constant increase of Holstein heredity in the resulting heifers of each generation, all of which will be enhanced and enriched if special care is taken to select only first class bulls for every generation.

The principles that govern are as old as life itself, but they are very dimly seen by too large a proportion of the farmers who produce the cattle of the country.



The Holsteins continue to roll up great milk and butter records. No sooner is the record broken by one animal than another comes forward with a still larger yield. The latest is Aralia De Kol, illustrated here, the first cow in the world to produce 28,000 pounds of milk in a year. Her record is 28,090 pounds of milk that made 1,142.32 pounds of butter. One year after calving she produced 501.4 pounds of milk in seven days. She is owned by A. W. Morris & Sons, Woodland, Cal.

France keeps fifteen times as many sheep as the United States, and this fact has without doubt much to do with the thrift and wealth of the French people.

HOLDING BACK MILK

It is not unusual for a cow to hold back her milk, but it is not natural for her to do so. The refusal of a cow to "give down" is usually due to rough treatment. It may require good treatment for a considerable time to change the "holding up" habit. We have never seen a cow to refuse to respond to good treatment, whether she had the habit of holding up her milk or the kicking habit.

SHELTER YOUNG STOCK

If young animals are not sheltered against severe weather the extra feed is all used up in an attempt on nature's part to keep the animals warm, and no profit results. The scrub animal and the treatment which made him a scrub have no place on the high priced land of today. Shelter is just as important as feed, and both are necessary in abundance.

The Shepherd

Sheep farming has been practiced since the earliest times and is one of the most profitable branches of the live stock industry.

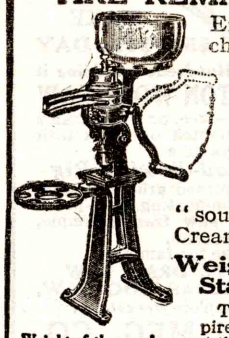
Two parts oats and one of bran make a well balanced ration for pregnant ewes.

Oilmeal is greatly relished by lambs and helps greatly in obtaining a fine finish for the market.

Sheep at six years of age generally lose their teeth; hence they should be fattened and sold before this period.

Sheep generally sell to the best advantage when the bunch is as uniform as possible.

EMPIRE
Cream Separators
ARE REMARKABLE



Weight of the crank turns the Empire

Engineers and mechanics judge machines by the "feel" and the "sound." We do a world-wide business with people who depend on the "feel" and "sound" of Empire Cream Separators.

Weight of Crank Starts Empire

The crank of the Empire is short and light, yet the mere weight of the crank starts the machine.

Almost Silent in Action

The Empire runs so quietly it would not wake the average baby asleep in the same room. This practically noiseless running is a great achievement. Empire Cream Separators are remarkable for easy, quiet running. The reason is the wonderful perfection of design and construction. For over a generation Empires have been preferred by those who judge by the "feel" and "sound."

Free Trial or Exchange

You may have a free trial of an Empire. You may exchange your present separator for an Empire.

Ask for Catalog 107. You get as quick and courteous attention from us, and from our local dealers, as you get fast, clean skimming from the Empire.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Chicago, Ill. Toronto, Ont.
Portland, Ore. Winnipeg, Man.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Those who *know* buy the DE LAVAL

Creamerymen—Because they are experts in the handling of cream and know by long experience that the De Laval skims cleanest and wears longest. That is why 98 per cent. of the world's creameries use the De Laval exclusively.

Experienced Dairymen—The De Laval is the universal favorite among big dairymen. They know that no other separator will give them such satisfactory service.

Old De Laval Users—Whenever a man who has used an old model De Laval decides to purchase a later style machine he invariably buys another De Laval.

Men Who Investigate—If anyone takes the time to investigate the merits of the various cream separators, either by finding out from other users what kind of service their machines have given or by testing other machines out against the De Laval, the chances are a hundred to one that his choice will be the De Laval. More De Laval machines are in use than any other make. There is a reason. The De Laval agent in your locality will be glad to tell you why.

The new 72-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

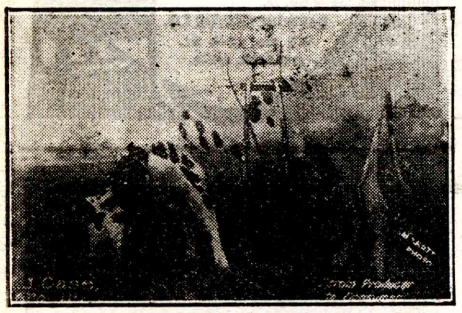
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

SHEEP WATER

Water for the lambs is of more importance than is sometimes thought. When the dews are heavy, as they are liable to be in late fall, the lambs may not drink much water, but that is not an indication that they do not need some. What they need they need badly, and no animal is so choice of the water it drinks as the sheep. Water is as important in the growth of any animal as food, and it is so cheap that it is shortsighted not to supply plenty of it fresh. It is important, too, to see that the lambs find it.

ICE WATER BAD FOR DAIRY COWS

Many a hard worked dairy cow will chill and shiver this winter when she takes a draft of icy water from the tank. And at the next milking time she will still be chilly and will give less milk than if her insides had not been frozen up. It pays to give the dairy cows warmed water—that is, with the chill taken off. Winter milk production is not a natural function of the cow, but is strictly an artificial arrangement by man. If profits are expected the cow must be humored a little. A small tank heater will pay big dividends in a dairy herd.



REDUCING THE COST OF LIVING

MILK FEVER

A bulletin from the Kentucky Experiment station on milk fever advances the theory that the disease is due to the toxin elaborated in the udder preceding normal milk production. The success of the modern air treatment is due to preventing by means of pressure the absorption of this toxin. Through the extreme dilation of the udder the blood supplying the mammary gland is greatly diminished until the milk gland has the opportunity to resume its ordinary activity. There seems to be present in the colostrum of the cow suffering with milk fever some substance toxic to guinea pigs.

Notes

It is estimated by Professor Kennedy, director of the Iowa Agriculture college, that if losses from hog cholera continue until January 1 at the rate they have occurred during the past three months, the farmers of the state will have suffered a loss of 12,000,000. To offset this tremendous loss the state legislature appropriated the measly sum of $5,000 with which to provide serum for the treatment of the disease, within the state.

Alfalfa hay and corn silage make an ideal ration for dairy cows, and, what is more, it is an economical ration from the standpoint of cost. Moreover, the raising of these two feeds helps to solve the biggest problem with which the American stock and dairy farmer is confronted—that of raising his own protein concentrates at home instead of having to pay high prices for imported feed stuffs. The facts stated simply mean that more farmers should erect silos and that more should grow alfalfa.

Don't expect that stable not to be bughouse if the hens roost in it, and don't kick the horse for kicking you when he gets bugs on him.

Don't blame the hogs for eating young turkeys when you do not have a wire fence to keep them out, and don't be surprised if your turks are not when they run in riot.

Never feed hogs or sheep in dusty places. The dust is injurious both in the mouth and in the nose.

Stock must be kept warm if they do well. If they have not comfortable quarters they must have extra feed to supply the needed animal heat. Which is cheaper, shelter or feed?

After they are weaned the pigs must be kept growing. See to that. Nothing can grow without plenty and suitable feed.

One Dollar

Is All It Now Costs to Have Your Seed-Grain Cleaned and Graded

$1.00 Brings It—Freight Prepaid

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The CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner

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if you want it. I don't want your dollar or want you to keep my "Chatham" unless it pleases you. If, after a 30-day test, you are not satisfied, return the machine at my expense and I will send back the dollar.

A Machine That Fits Your Farm

After 40 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on *your* farm. Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an *entirely different equipment of screens*, riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. In fact, *there are scarcely 2 states in the U. S.* to which *I send the same equipment*. Thus you get the exact and proper outfit to handle the grains and weed seed that grow on *your* farm. You *don't* have to pay for a lot of extras for which you have no use.

Extra Screens and Riddles Free

In case you want more or different screens, just write me and I will send them free. Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.

I also have a Free Service Department which will separate, clean and grade FREE any mixture you send in. If you've got some impurity in your grain that you cannot get rid of, don't get discouraged. Write me.

Handles all Small Grain and Grass Seed

My 1913 Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats and smut from seed wheat; any mixture from flax; buckhorn from clover; sorts corn for drop planter. Removes foul weed seed and all sunken, cracked or sickly grains. Takes out all dust, dirt and chaff. It is also a bully chaffer. Handles 60 bushels grain per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth.

Special Corn-Sorting Attachment

Last year I added a Corn-Sorting Attachment, which grades corn so that a *round* or *edge* drop planter drops the right number of grains in 98 out of every 100 hills (in repeated tests at State Agricultural Colleges). Same planters, loaded with *ungraded* corn, make only 65 out of 100 perfect hills. In two months I shipped to Iowa farmers alone 4,000 machines with Corn-Sorting Attachments. Try my Special Corn-Sorting Attachment. *It will increase your corn crop amazingly!*

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on Seed Selection. Every chapter is highly practical and exceedingly interesting. It shows an easy, simple way to get rid of any weed on your farm; how to separate any mixture of grains—in short, how to get perfect grain for *sowing, feeding* or *marketing*. Send postal *today* and receive by *next mail* my new Book *free*. Address Dept. 31,

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The American Rush to Western Canada is Increasing

Free Homesteads In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

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In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

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215 Traction Terminal Bldg.
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or address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

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Give Hogs Sal Tone and Watch 'em Grow

There's money in raising sound, healthy, wormless hogs. But much of the expensive feed given to wormy animals is a dead loss. Because the worms eat at the first table, and the animals get nothing but the leavings. All animals like Sal Tone. They will take it without urging. But worms and parasites simply can't stand it. It drives them out "tops and all." One man wrote us recently—"Sal Tone drove the worms out by the gallon.

The Stock Tonic — SAL TONE (TRADE MARK) — The Great Wormicide

Sal Tone is a medicated salt tonic wormicide and conditioner. It is ready prepared. It requires no skill to use it. Simple directions accompany each package.

It contains the vegetable remedies the animal's instinct would lead it to look for if allowed free range.

Sal Tone is prepared under the personal direction of Mr. John E. Robbins, who is now and has been for thirty years, a successful stock raiser and breeder on a large scale. It is the result of *practical experience*, the only experience that amounts to anything in handling animals. There is no *theory* about it. It has been used by him for years.

Sal Tone, the tested-and-proved remedy, is just as easy to get as the poorly compounded kinds.

We Will Send You a Supply On 90 Days' Approval

We will ship Sal Tone to you on our big guarantee that it costs you nothing if it fails to do all we claim—to remove stomach and intestinal worms. You merely pay the small freight charge and use according to directions for 90 days. At the end of that time, after you have had a chance to fatten and market your stock, report results. If Sal Tone does not do all we claim, say so and it costs you nothing. We leave it to you. You are the judge and the jury. Your verdict is final with us. There will be no appeal. This offer means money in your pocket. Don't hesitate. Mail the coupon NOW.

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Prices: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5; 200 lbs., $9; 800 lbs., $13. No mail orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Sal Tone is always sold in "trade marked" packages—never in bulk.

Ask Your Dealer for Sal Tone. If He Can Not Supply You, We Will Ship Direct.

The John E. Robbins Company, Greensburg, Indiana
Ship me your SPECIAL 100 LB. 90-DAY TRIAL ORDER OF SAL TONE. I will tell you in 90 days whether it does as you say, and if it does, will pay for it. If it does not I owe you nothing. UF2113

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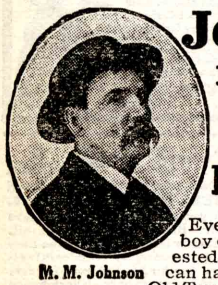
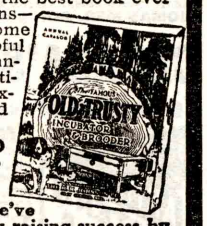
Hogs .... Sheep .... Cattle .... Horses.

Now is the Time to Get Johnson's 1913 Book About the Old Trusty Incubator



M. M. Johnson

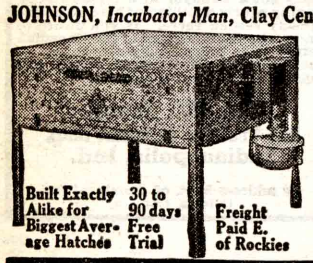
Every man, woman, boy or girl who is interested in chicken raising can have a copy of the 1913 Old Trusty Book **free** by writing a postal for it. It's the best book ever written by the Johnsons—"home made" and home printed—full of real helpful facts gleaned by the Johnsons from their own practical experience and the experience of over 400,000 Old Trusty customers.



There are over 400,000 good reasons for you to read this book. They are the 400,000 Old Trusty customers who we've started to biggest poultry raising success by reading the *Johnson books* issued in years past.

Send a Postal The Old Trusty is a triple cased machine—inner case of high-grade ⅞ inch powder-dry clear California Redwood—(not a knot in a mile)—then a case of highest-grade asbestos, fire proof insulation—and then the outer case, covering legs and all, of galvanized metal in handsome mottled finish. Johnson's machine is equipped with guaranteed not to leak cold-rolled copper tank and heater—direct acting regulator. Price, still less than $10 for 1913, freight prepaid east of Rockies and allowed that far to points beyond. Write postal *now*.

JOHNSON, *Incubator Man*, Clay Center, Nebr.



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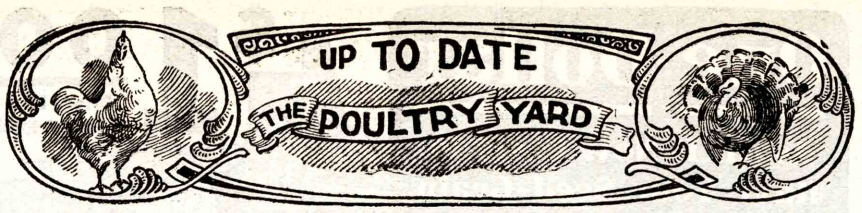

THE BLOOD SUCKER HEAD LICE

OUR scientific big guns call the head louse Goniodes eynsfordu; poultrymen call him the bloodsucker, and well they may, for this crawler gets the lifeblood of millions of chicks and reduces the vitality of many flocks.

The head louse and the gapeworm perhaps divide honors evenly as chick and turkey poult destroyers.

So it isn't a question of "look a leetle out," but you must fight these head lice all the year round on young and old stock if you would raise the maximum to full maturity and get the best returns from flocks.

Head lice are hard to kill.

Very few louse powders knock them, and a few louse killer manufacturers confess it and make a special head louse ointment to hit this bug.

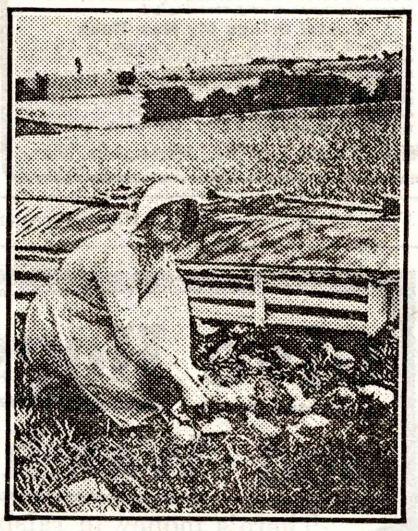

Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

GREASING TURKEY POULTS.

Pure Persian insect powder will do the trick, and you'll find all the head lice and body lice in the bottom of the basket if you spread it on a thin cloth that covers the chicks in that basket on the kitchen hearth.

Grease is a great bloodsucker knocker.

Grandmother used pure lard. She rubbed a little on the head, neck and throat and a trifle under each wing, and she started every brood that way and greased them "off and on" all summer till they were abdle to fight their own bugs.

Some use sweet cream instead of lard, and that's good too.

Then some use sulphur ointment, but it's apt to blind the chicks, and if used in damp weather chicks are apt to take cold.

Coal oil, gasoline and turpentine will kill the lice, but are too strong and irritate. The best all round ointment is made of a five cent. block of camphor chipped into a half pound of melted lard. That ointment keeps. It knocks lice quick and takes but a small amount. But really why should clucks and chicks come off the nest bughouse?

Isn't it a sign that John Bughouse or some of his near relatives are on the job?

If Mother Hen is set in a clean nest in a clean place and is dusted with a good killer before and during the hatch she and her family should come out of bed without bugs.

Feathers and Eggshells

Many a fertile egg is spoiled by bad handling—a knock ruptures the embryo, extremes of heat or cold, dampness, bad air, filth, these all affect the life germ. Eggs shipped by express are often queered by baggage smashers.

So many set too many eggs under a hen. Few hens can cover more than fifteen, and then only in warm weather. From ten to thirteen is about the number given to hens by experts. The colder the weather the fewer the eggs.

Many will complain this season because turkey eggs do not hatch or poults are weak. It is simply the old story of overfat breeders who have been fed excess carbohydrates (corn) all winter instead of a rightly balanced ration.

When the old hen begins to lay and whip her chicks it's time to wean them. Trying to force an old hen to hover chicks nearly always ends in the death of some of them, and we have known a cluck to skin the backs of the whole hatch.

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Get hatches that win Championships! Write me a postal *now!* I'll show you how others did it—how *you* can do it—how you can get prize-winning results at *least expense.* I'll quote you my *Rock Bottom Prices, freight prepaid,* on 6-times World's Champion Belle City Incubators—give you 1, 2 or 3 months' home test—10 years' guarantee. Write me for full particulars. Sent free. JIM ROHAN, Prest.

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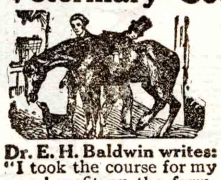

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Saves three fourths the oil and nearly all hatching work. **Stop** burning 3 to 5 gallons to a hatch—the Rayo uses **one.** Quit being a drudge with old-style, lamp-on-the-side machines. Fill Rayo oil tank **once**—the Rayo completes hatch without trouble, muss or worry. *Simple—economical.*

One Gallon to a Hatch. One Filling to a Hatch.

See eggs and thermometer thru **double glass top,** which raises for airing, cleaning and turning eggs. Lamp under egg chamber gives **perfect radiation.** Double-wafer thermostat **acts on flame**—produces exact heat needed, **none thrown away.** Automatic ventilation. Turn eggs semi-automatically, without touching tray. Clean lamp without removing chimney or tank. Oil tank holds 5 quarts, month's supply. Strong redwood case; covered with steel, enameled like mahogany, making it fireproof and handsome. **Hatches every fertile egg.** Six years on the market—thousands of testimonials from enthusiastic, satisfied users. RAYO hatching chart and $1.50 Tycos hygrometer **FREE.** Low direct prices—**freight prepaid.** Ask for Free Catalogue No. 13.

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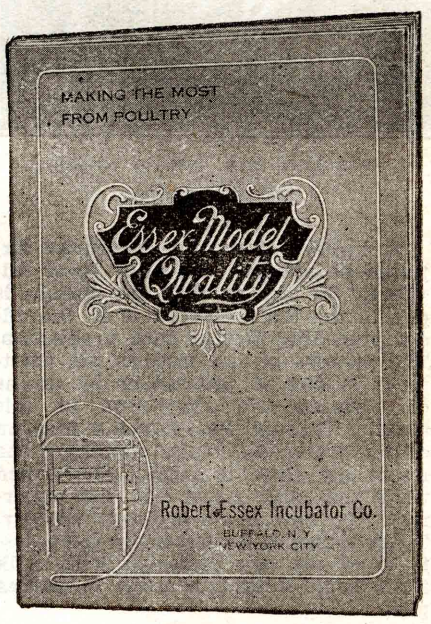

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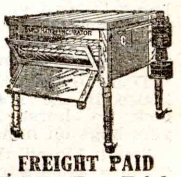

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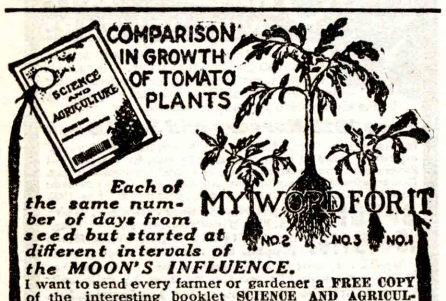

Each of the same number of days from seed but started at different intervals of the MOON'S INFLUENCE.

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Answer and we will send you, postpaid, free, 12 Everbearing Strawberry Plants. Banner Nursery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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SWEET CLOVER seed for winter sowing, white and yellow cultivated biennial varieties. Prices and circulars on request.
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KY. BLUE GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.50 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bees—Housecleaning

By J. P. Bramfield

We have a few colonies of bees and I notice a colony or so that have a considerable number of dead bees in front that seem to have been carried out recently. We do not notice that the others have such an amount of dead bees in front of their hives. At this rate they will soon all be dead. Can this be some disease working among them?"

THIS is only a natural consequence for bees in our latitude. The bees are at this time of the year in a winter cluster like a ball or sphere, and as the days get colder the tighter they adhere in the cluster. When a nice, warm, sunshiny day in winter comes, say a temperature of 50 degrees or higher, this cluster will loosen and the bees stir about and clean house. The old bees and others that may have died from natural causes are carried and dropped in front of the hive when one of these days comes along.

Now some individual colony will loosen the winter cluster on a little colder day than some others, and then a hive or so may have a more favorable position to get the noonday sun and warmth, or a colony's winter cluster may happen to be on the sunny side of the hive, thus receiving a warmth that the others do not get, and it is liable to loosen and clean out the dead bees that hay have died from day to day.

In this winter cleaning dead bees are usually dropped at or just over the alighting board, while during the warmer seasons when the bees will venture out they carry the dead bees and other trash of the hive far away and do not cause the irregular condition you speak of.

Bees can often be located in woods by observing this house cleaning operation on the snow at the base of trees, the tree is marked and when the proper season arrives the bees and honey can be recovered by those who care to do so.

Deacon Prim's Downfall

Do you remember Deacon Prim,
That good natured old soul?
He always boasted that he had
A perfect self control.

"Now, boys," he said, "control yourself.
You'll never be profane;
Your temper ne'er will rear and tear
If you yourself restrain."

"I wonder now," said Trixie Brown,
"If deacon wouldn't swear
If he sat plunk on a sharp tack
I set up on his chair.

"I'd like to try his self control.
I'd like to have the chance
To drop just one live bumblebee
Into his Sunday pants."

Wel, Trixie had his chance that day,
For when we went to swim
Who was a-swimming in the dam
But good old Deacon Prim!

Then Trixie found a hornets' nest,
And when he had a chance
He gently slipped that redhot nest
Into the deacon's pants.

Did deacon swear when he came out
And jumped into those pants?
Did he tear up the atmosphere
And do a grizzly dance?

Well, say, of all the languages
This world has ever spoke
The deacon swore them all to rags,
And they went up in smoke.

My friend, your brand of self control
May seem the very best;
But, say, have you sat right plunk down
On a hot hornets' nest?

—C. M. Barnitz.

Experience Versus Theories

The best fence manufactured today is built on experience. A fence built upon Shop Theories is one thing, but a fence built upon experience to meet the farmer's requirements, one that successfully stood the test for years and years, is quite another matter. The Coiled Spring Fence Company, Box 88, Winchester, Ind., whose ad appears in this issue, is making a fence that is built upon experience. They have learned from 26 years' experience what a farmer's fence ought to be to give satisfaction from a farmer's standpoint. You should write for their catalog at once.—Adv.

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Ratekin's Big Banner 100 Bushel White Oats—The biggest, prettiest, plumpest oat in existence. Side by side with common sorts they yield 100 bushels per acre where other sorts make but 25 to 35 bushels. Strong, stiff straw; sprangled heads; ripens early; never rusts, blights or lodges. There is none like them, and when our stock is exhausted there is no more to be had. Samples Mailed Free. Also our Big Illustrated Catalog of farm, field, grass and garden seeds. A postal card will bring them to your door. Address Bx. 33.
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where farm supplies are sold. Shipped to them in carload lots, thus saving freight charges and enabling dealers to sell at lowest prices, giving buyer the benefit.

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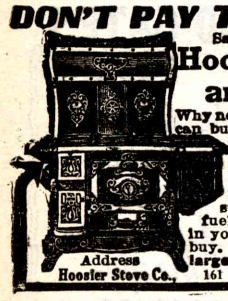

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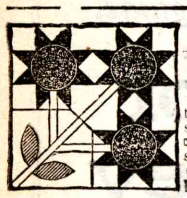

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Healthy, northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant and Grape plants—all covered by the following liberal guarantee:—All plants guaranteed to be first-class and true to name, packed to reach you in good growing condition (by express) and to please you, or your money back. You take no chances. Send for catalog today. O. A. D. Baldwin, R.R. 29, Bridgman, Mich.

Plain as Can Be

Thomas, I can't understand
How you folks get on so well;
You always get the highest price
For everything you have to sell.
Why that is easy, Mr. Burt,
As easy as to turn a plate;
Our folks look out for Number One,
And read and practice UP-TO-DATE.

YES, BUT—

ARE you always expecting something a little worse than what is? There are women, and men, too, in fact; women who are queens of a home and mothers of children, who, no matter with what good news or word of good cheer you may go to them, always have the one answer ready: "Yes, but—" The "but" always leads to a pending change, a worse condition that is coming. In their lives there is always a cloud ready to hide the sun. There may be no chance to find fault with the present, but very soon everything will be worse. Tomorrow is always an evil day; and if it come with nothing but sunshine, no matter, there is soon to be another tomorrow.

We are sorry for people of that kind. God can do nothing for them. Neither can man. They may accept the good things given, but they can neither appreciate nor enjoy them because they are so soon to be followed by something evil that will eclipse the good. Life to such people is a burden anyway you may fix it, for the fear of something coming takes all the pleasure out of what is.

We are glad not many are so pessimistic, but there are some just that way, and they are not only unhappy themselves, but a cloud of gloom seems to surround them, and it affects every one who comes near.

We believe all these tendencies can be overcome. It is so much better to look on the bright than the dark side. We really do not know what awaits us in the eternal future, but this world, this existence, is NOW; and if we are happy now we can much better risk the future.

There is another class that answers with the same words—yes, but—. Take them a tale of sorrow, of grief, of woe. "Yes," with a tinge of sadness, perhaps, "but—" and there is a glow that lights up the darkness. No matter how sad the tale or how severe the blow, there is something to come that will make it easier. To them tomorrow is always bright, and hope that sees good and not evil is always aglow in the heart.

Dear reader, how is it with you? Does the sun always shine in the home, or are you constantly looking for shadows and sorrow? In what atmosphere are the children growing up? In after years will they remember bright smiles of good cheer and hopefulness, or will a pessimistic gloom on mother's face haunt them in the after years? Be happy and cheerful. Make the most of life. Get all the good things it has in store for you, and constantly expect the better. In fact, live for the better, and lead all around you to the higher and nobler life.

Do you know where it is? How many things in the home need to be hunted for every time they are required for use! Keep everything in its place, and teach the children to do the same, the quicker the better.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

LIFE is a choice, every day toward success or failure, Every choice for good leads on to true victory, and every choice for evil weakens and debases.

Some Plain Dishes

Bread pudding is such an ordinary common pudding that many feel it is too common to enjoy. Did you ever make one like this? Spread slices of bread with butter, lay in a baking dish, add a handful of raisins, and pour over sufficient milk to cover; allow the bread to soak in the milk, letting the dish stand where it will keep warm. After an hour or two pour over a custard such as you use for a cup of custard pie. Bake until firm.

Another Bread Pudding.—Take two cups of bread crumbs, a cup of sugar, a cup of molasses, half a cup of raisins, a dash of cinnamon and two cups of sweet milk. Bake half an hour, stirring often, then add four cups of milk and bake two hours longer. Serve hot or cold.

Ginger Bread.—Melt a half cup of shortening, add it with a cup of molasses and sugar and one cup of sugar to a beaten egg; add a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a tablespoonful of ginger and three cups of flour. Mix well and add, just as the last, two level teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a cup of boiling water. Stir in quickly and bake in a well greased dripping pan. If lard or fryings are used for shortening, add salt to make it palatable.

Surprise.—Cut a half loaf into slices or use left-over bread, butter and lay into a deep pie plate. Cut up good baking apples, putting a layer of apples on the bottom of the pan, then sugar sufficient to sweeten, then the bread; continue until the dish is full. Bake until soft, turn out in a dish and serve.

By and By

Mother—Goodness, Tommy, will you never learn to be a good boy?

Tommy—Yes, mother, when I get grown.

Great Crops of Strawberries and How to Grow Them

IS a beautifully illustrated book of expert information written by America's most successful strawberry grower. It gives the famous Kellogg sure-crop method and explains just how Pedigree Plants are grown on the great Kellogg plant farms in Michigan, Oregon and Idaho. Any man, woman, boy or girl, who reads this book can grow big crops and get big prices. Strawberries yield more dollars per acre than any other crop. Our book tells the whole story. It's FREE to you.

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SPECIAL 10c Offer 5c pkt. Mixed Colors Petunias; 10c pkt. Ex. Fine Mixed Pansies; 10c pkt. Giant Single Pinks; 5c pkt. Finest Mixed Poppies. 30c worth for 10c, postpaid.

Remember my seeds are all Nebraska Standard. I pay freight on $10.00 tree orders. Send for catalog, see my prices. A postal brings it.

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Free Catalog

FREE Send today for pkt. Giant Pansy (50 col).

SEEDS

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100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity.

COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

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STEM WIND & SET

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

FOR SELLING HAT PINS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED, Watch, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch, guaranteed 5 years, and a Beautiful Ring, for selling 20 beautiful, imported, oriental, inlaid novelty hat pins at 10c each. Order 20 today and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain.

WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 258 CHICAGO

23-Cent Value for 6 Cents

A 33-Piece Easter Assortment

Easter Greetings

The sending of small Easter remembrances is a pretty custom that grows every year. The cards, book marks, folders and decorative novelties here offered, while inexpensive, are attractive and express the Easter sentiments as no words can.

4 Easter Post Cards	Value 4 Cents
2 Fancy Crosses	Value 5 Cents
1 Easter Book Mark	Value 2 Cents
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Regardless of higher prices, you cannot get more exclusive designs, attractive coloring, appropriate text matter, a more varied assortment, or better material and workmanship than is displayed in this outfit, which is well worth the regular price of 23 cents.

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What is Now the Fashion

Up-to-Date Patterns

All Patterns 10 cents each, post paid

08-10-30—SHAVING PAD.—A shaving pad makes a useful present for a man, and the one illustrated may be embroidered on white or colored linen.

5822—GIRLS' DRESS—The dress illustrated herewith is just the thing for the school girl. It can be made with long or short sleeves and with removable chemisette.

Serge or cheviot can be used for this dress with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material.

The pattern, 5822, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material, ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

5904—LADIES' SEVEN GORED SKIRT—This model represents a charming skirt in seven gores and a design very simple to carry out. It can be made with high or regulation waistline, and with inverted plait or habit back.

Any of the popular woolens may be employed in its construction, and the skirt may be used for separate wear or as part of a coat suit.

The pattern, 5904, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Width of lower edge is 2¾ yards. Medium size will require 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material or 3⅞ yards of goods 44 inches wide.

5964—GIRL'S DRESS. The blouse of this dress closes at the left side of the front. The skirt is a three-gored model joined to an underwaist.

Serge or broadcloth can be used to make this dress with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material.

Pattern No. 5964 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material, with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. The underwaist requires ½ yard of 36-inch material.

5958—MISSES' AND SMALL WOMEN'S DRESS—This dress is just the thing for the girl who attends school. It can be made with either the empire or regulation waistline. The skirt is a six-gored model.

Serge or cheviot can be used to make this dress, with the collar of satin.

The pattern, 5958, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 6 yards of 36-inch material, ⅜ of a yard of 24-inch satin and ⅜ of a yard of 18-inch all-over.

5808—LADIES' WAIST—In this model we have a plain shirtwaist with an uncommon feature, the sleeves extending to the neck edge. This is a new idea and one that has made a pronounced hit. Every woman requires a number of plain shirtwaists for general wear, and she likes these models to be different in some degree one from the other.

Linen, madras, percale, chambray or gingham may be used.

The pattern, 5808, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

5903—LADIES' DRESS—The lines of this stylish frock are excellent though the model is a simple one. It has the fashionable and convenient front closing, and is made with a three-piece skirt.

The lines of this stylish frock are excellent though the model is a simple one. It has the fashionable and convenient front closing, and is made with a three-piece skirt.

The pattern, 5903, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch material and 2⅜ yards of plaiting.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. All you have to do is to give number and the size you want and write your name and address plainly. Address Pattern Desk.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Always on Guard

No matter where a ship may be along the American coast; no matter how dark, or cold, or stormy the night, the coast guard is on watch, patrolling the nearest beach or rocky cliffs.

This man, always on guard, could, by his own unsupported efforts, do little to save life, or to guide ships away from perilous points.

As a unit in an efficient system and able, at a moment's notice, to command the service of his nearby station, he becomes a power to whom all ship owners and passengers are indebted.

In the same way, the Bell Telephone in your home and office is always on guard.

By itself, it is only an ingenious instrument; but as a vital unit in the Bell System, which links together seven million other telephones in all parts of this country, that single telephone instrument becomes a power to help you at any moment of any hour, day or night.

It costs unwearying effort and millions of dollars to keep the Bell System always on guard, but this is the only kind of service that can adequately take care of the social and commercial needs of all the people of a Nation.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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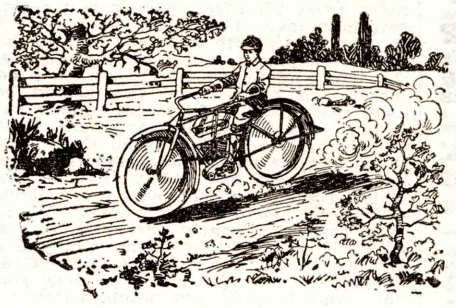
$250 Motorcycle Given Away



YOU see in this picture a boy riding one of the $250 Excelsior Motorcycles we are giving away. In other parts of the picture are the faces of several other boys. They are hard to find but by turning the picture about you will be able to see them. Mark at least two of the faces with a cross (✖) and send the picture to me. Be sure to send me your name and address, for I will tell you all about the contest in which you can win the seven horse-power motorcycle and many other prizes.

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for selling 12 packages Bluine at 10cts. each. Rifle first class in every way. When sold return our $1.20 and we send rifle. BLUINE MFG. CO., 591 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEVER since the beginning of this department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING has such a pile of letters come to the Cadet editor as now lie before him, all received since the letters for last issue were made up. All right. We are proud of them, and not one shall go to the waste basket, but many must necessarily be crowded out. That is the part we so much regret, but every writer is enrolled as a Cadet of Euity.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 20 years of age, and live in the glades of Kentucky, which has been my home for about 9 years. Our most important crops are corn, wheat, oats, potataes and garden vegetables. I also raised nearly a bushel of peanuts from a quart of seed I planted last spring. My school is out, and I guess I will spend the remaining winter days in reading, writing and quilt piecing. We take another farm paper, but I like the young folks page in this paper the best. I notice that most of the Cadets are farmers' sons and daughters. We should be proud of that. I never lived in the city, but I have been there several times. I enjoy a visit to town, but I want it to be short. My longest stay was only two weeks, and I was glad when the time came to get back home. I wish the cows may not get Mr. Gray. Be careful, Howard, during the snowy season.—Clara Edwards, Bandy, Ky.

(Editor's Note—Howard is not green, he's Gray.

DEAR CADETS: I am very much interested in your letters. I am not a farmer's daughter, but I would like to be. I expect to go on a farm very soon. I am a railroader's daughter, and was born and raised in this city. My mother is dead, and I keep house for my father and brother. I will soon be 19, and my occupation is that of a trained nurse. I belong to Olivet Presbyterian church, of this city. I am a lover of music, animals and flowers. I enjoy the Cadet letters, and would like to exchange letters, postals and photos with the boys and girls.—Myrtle Trombla, 1027 Holmes Ave., Lima O.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 15, and my hands are tied together with my mother's apron strings. But I have a penknife near me that I can use when she is not looking. My parents own a 240-acre farm, and I am supposed to be there when I am no where else. It is not very far to this farm when you are nearly there. So if you will invite me I will pay you all a visit if you will not expect me till the train I come on arrives. Mama says she will untie my hands long enough for me to answer all postals and letters I receive; so all please write to me.—Graycie Fennema, Othey, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: Will you please crowd over and make room for a Missouri girl? It won't take much room and I won't stay long. I am 17, and live on a farm 3 1-2 miles from Birchtree, our nearest town. I certainly love farm life, and wouldn't change places with any city girl. I have lived both places, and I think farm life is the best and purest life there is. I have father and mother and two sisters both older than I am, so I am still mama's baby. I went to a Christmas tree at the Baptist church, and had a jolly good time. Santa Claus left me many nice presents. I hope he visited you and didn't miss any one. I attend Sunday school twice every Sunday, and prayer meeting twice a week. We also have preaching nearly every Sunday, and Literary every Friday night, which I enjoy very much. I wish some of the Cadets would visit me; I would sure show you a time, and I know you would enjoy your visit. I attended annual prayer meeting last Tuesday night, and after it was over a crowd of us young folks had a watch party. We stayed up until one o'clock and watched the old year go out and the new year come in. We rang the bell until one o'clock and had a dandy time. We had our first snow today (January 2), and it hasn't been cold enough to skate yet. My next birthday will be April 12, and I would appreciate a card shower. I will be my own boss then. But there! mama's calling and I must be going. Would be pleased to hear from the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—Bertha M. Martin, Birchtree, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl from Minnesota, 16 years of age, and live six miles out on a farm of 80 acres. I have 6 brothers and 2 sisters, and play the organ, guitar and violin, besides we have a banjo, mandolin and harp. The principal crops on our farm are potatoes, wheat, oats and corn. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos with the Cadet boys and girls.—Eva E. Norlund, Finlayson, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: Will you let a happy young farmer be with you awhile? I will be 16 February 16, and wish you would all give me a shower of post cards. I just finished reading your page and thought it very interesting. I live in Minnesota and our crops are wheat, oats, barley, flax, corn and potatoes, but the farmers have to give it away. Number one wheat is only 70 cents a bushel. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Carl Lindeen, Parker's Prairie, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I will be 16 in February. We live 5 miles north of Amboy. I enjoy farm life because I can get out and work in summer. I would like to exchange letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—James Jackson, Amboy, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: How's everybody enjoying 1913 by this time? We have been having fine weather and good roads. Our first snow arrived yesterday (January 5), and so did out first 1913 UP-TO-DATE. Please move over a bit, Leona, and let me sit by Irene. I think she needs some one to cheer her up. And as to you, I don't think you need to worry, for I heard Fred's auto horn. "Who is that chap?" didn't I hear some one say? I am a farmer's son, 17 years young, and like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets about as well as the other fellow. So you girls and boys that want to write, I'm your huckleberry. But look! Here comes the Cadet editor, and the waste basket is not full.—Bliss Loudenberg, Bradford, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am an 18-year-old boy, and my father is a mail carrier, but he owns 160 acres and I expect to farm when I become of age. I certainly am glad when UP-TO-DATE comes. There is a grab for it at our home. The first thing I do is to turn to the Cadet page. I want to exchange letters or postals with the Cadet boys and girls.—Donald Ridens, Lynville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am not so fortunate as most of you, for I don't live in the country, which must be very delightful indeed. I live in the city, and I believe I would rather live here, for I like the gayeties of the city. I am 15 years old, and clerk in the postoffice, when I am not attending school. I am in first year of high school, and what a delightful time I do have in school! I have had about two weeks' vacation and it seems nearly a year. I do not take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but I would like to, for I think it is a splendid paper, especially the Cadet page. I assure you there are the most interesting letters in it I ever read. Would be pleased to correspond with all the boys and girls.—Celia Foster, Midland City, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I had never noticed the page for young people in UP-TO-DATE FARMING until the last two numbers, and then I became very much interested and wish to join you. I am a girl who fully enjoys living on a farm, and I spend much of my time in the woods and fields, for I am a great lover of nature. Our farm is called "Brookside" because of a little brook that runs through it. I am 19 years old and finished high school last year. This year I am staying at home to help mama, but am planning to go to college next year. I would like very much to receive letters and cards from the Cadet boys and girls.—Exie L. Moffit, Knightstown, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 17 years old, and we own a farm of 60 acres. We have a nice country home. I like country life very much better than town. I have lived in the country all my life, but very often I visit my uncle in town. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it is just grand. It is the most interesting paper I ever read. I enjoy the Cadet letters very much. I will be more than pleased to exchange postals and letters with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Hazel F. Matheny, Willow Island, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much. I can hardly wait until the issues come. I am so interested in the Cadet letters. I am a farmer's daughter, 17 years of age, and live on a small fruit farm just outside of the beautiful city of Muskegon. It is ten minutes' walk from my home to the nearest electric line. I have been living on the farm only three years, but I think it is the place for boys and girls. I was born in the city, but I love the farm. I like the study of nature and I love animals. I am a musician and artist, and I wish to be a teacher of music and drawing. I will be glad to exchange cards and letters with any of the Cadet boys or girls.—Florence Bliss, Muskegon, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am another poor little orphan, but almost an old maid, as I was 25 the 9th of January. I am a farmer in a small way, and do all the work myself. I am also a dressmaker, but I make almost as much from my little gar-

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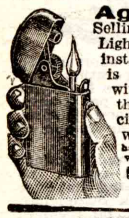
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den as I do from sewing. I have a great many flower seeds of different kinds that I would like to exchange for others with some of the Cadets, or any one else. I have sent cards to several of the Cadets, but never did get but one answer from them. I get dreadfully lonesome sometimes, especially when it is bad weather, and it is a great deal of pleasure to sit down and write a few interesting post cards. We have a great many interesting places here in Texarkana, and I would be just awfully glad to exchange postal views with any of the girls and boys, and I will most certainly answer every card or letter I receive.—Jonnie McKinley, 1014 West Fifteenth St., Texarkana, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 75 acres near the West Virginia Falls, which is a fine sporting place in summer for boys and girls. I am 17 years old. The chief crops here are corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, hay and apples. My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE for only a short time, but I think it is a fine paper. Father says he would not be without it. I think the editor should have great praise for thus helping the young people. I go to the graded school at Ona, about a mile from home. I would like to receive cards or letters from every state in the Union, and will answer all I receive.—Mabel Sexton, Ono, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a New Hampshire girl to chat awhile. My papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thinks it is fine. Ma says she dislikes to see it come when my brother is at home, for he will do nothing but read until he has finished it; but when Ma gets to reading it you may be sure the rest of us are quiet. I have two brothers and a sister all younger than I. I am only 14, but I enjoy farm life, and will be glad to answer cards and letters from all the boys and girls.—Elsie V. Parsons, South Barnstead, N. H.

DEAR CADETS: Will you please allow a Pennsylvania girl of sweet 16 to become a Cadet? I am a daughter of a farmer who lives a mile from Turbotville, on a farm of 60 acres. Our chief occupation is raising corn, wheat, hay and oats. My father gets UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I enjoy reading it very much, for I think it the best paper ever issued. I would be very glad to receive letters, postals or photos from any of the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Pearl Menges, Turbotville, Pa.

Letters Crowded Out

Artie Gale, Hartshorn, Mo.	16
Lowell Dalrymple, McCune, Kas.	17
Frank H. Thomas, Webster, S. D.	19
Walter Orr, La Grande, Ore.	16
Nora Merritt, Portageville, Mo.	14
Clyde Kaufman, New England, W. Va.	23
Dorothy Salyer, Kerz, Ky.	16
Minyard Salyer, Kerz, Ky.	18
Harvey Hewitt, Warren, O.	21
Kathryn Knasal, Floyds Knobs, Ind.	14
Mae Sayers, New Bethlehem, Pa.	18
Mary G. Brewer, Pleasant Valley, Cal.	10
Charlie Rhea, Whitesburg, Tenn	
Erie Smith, Wickliffe, Ind.	
Boon Smith, Waveland, Ark.	15
Georgia N. Harper, Greenfield, Ind.	
John S. Harper, Greenfield, Ind.	20
Chester D. Harper, Greenfield, Ind.	
Aggie Gindeoz, Bourg, La.	18
David Sorenson, Fortuna, Cal.	26
Jackson G. Evans, Mortin, W. Va.	
John L. Nightingale, Fairview, Okla.	20
Edith Peterson, Barnum, Minn.	10
Obed Crowder, Sweden, Ky.	18
Joe Hunt, Spring Creek, Pa.	21
Ethel Smith, Yelton, Okla.	17
Margaret Clark, Aledo, Ill.	15
Anna Pester, Galion, O.	
Bessie Jones, Kingston, Wis.	16
Ellen Lounson, Whiteshall, Mich.	
William Flanders, Fallon, Mont.	25
Wina Suggs, Pinchurst, Ga.	15
Louis M. Bean, Parma, Mich	19
Ozena Pace, Ashland City, Tenn.	13
Willie Brice, Dewville, Tex.	18
Arnold Kaser, Adel Iowa	8
Hattie Tucker, Bloomfield, Mo.	13
Warnie Tucker, Bloomfield, Mo.	16
Stewart Miller, Stephens City, Va.	17
Vena Alta Hellen Sadoies, Osceola, Ia.	16
Marie Hiles, Ceresco, Neb.	16
Edward Goodwin, Blissfield, Mich	19
Stella Ellison, Granada, Mo.	16
Earl Carter, Hickman, Ky.	20
Fay Bender, Pentwater, Mich.	13
Anice Repp, Hiawatha, Mich.	15
Hazel Byers, Hiawatha, Mich	14
Bettie Jarrett, Pinchton, W. V.	
Margaret A. Costella, Mullica Hill, N. J.	20
Bessie B. Trout, Lebanon, Ind.	32
Percy Schmohd, Marion, Tex.	17
Otto Elifritz, Castouro, O.	19
Esther Baervsky, Mays Landing, N. J.	16
Ray Harrison, Monticello, Ind.	15
Daisy Furgeson, Petty, Tex.	15
Mae Jackson, Peru, Ind.	23
Mary Maurer, Pitman, Pa.	18
Cecil P. Ruppe, Ellis, Kas.	16
Frank Grass, Whitefield, Mont.	
Edith E. Byers, Brumley, Mich.	15

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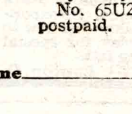
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Is now ready for you, brimful of quality vehicles of all styles at bargain prices. This handsome book is profusely illustrated in colors and describes every vehicle in detail. There is nothing left to the imagination, everything is plainly shown and clearly explained. You are as safe in ordering from it as if the vehicle actually stood before you.

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Fill in the coupon at the corner of this ad and mail it today, or just send a postal and we will send this Big Money Saving Book to you absolutely free by return mail. Do not put it off. The few moments you use now will result in your saving dollars later on.

Our Vehicle Guarantee is a most unusual one and guarantees you absolute satisfaction for the life of the vehicle. We ship on **30 Days' Free Trial** with the privilege of returning the vehicle if dissatisfied for **any** reason.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please send your Special 1913 Vehicle Catalog No. 65U25 to the undersigned, postpaid.

Name_____
P. O._____
R. F. D. No._____ State_____
P. O. Box_____ Street and No._____

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Reader:— Listen to Me!

BELIEVE every word I say, if you will, it will be the most profitable five minutes of your life. I can put you in the soap business, where you can easily make $150.00 per month. Any bright man or woman can make more money working for me than in any other way. I have hundreds of agents making $2,000.00 per year I have always been in the agency business myself and know the business from A to Z. I teach you how to make sales and make you successful. I have made over One Hundred Thousand Dollars selling Washing Machines and many of my old agents have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition to offer you—one that makes my agents more money, and I like the business better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is the fact that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I give no premiums, but my agents get hard cash for their work and soon have money in the bank. It's repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home next Monday morning—you'll find them washing; go to their neighbors, they are washing too—in fact, it's the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means someone is getting the enormous steady profit from your territory, which can be yours.

There is big money in the soap business. I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I give you a chance to make such a big profit that you'll be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success and I'll give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once and address your letter to W. W. TERRIFF, *President of The Wolverine Soap Co.*, 147 Water St., Portland, Michigan.

HOW TO **GET BETTER LIGHT From KEROSENE (Coal Oil)**

Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. McKergow, McGill University Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our burners fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give

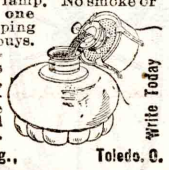
ONE LAMP or BURNER FREE

in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, ask for catalogue M. **AGENTS** Ball sold over 1000 on money back guarantee; not one returned. Bruner sold $800 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample lamp furnished.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 179 Aladdin Building, Chicago, Ill.

MAKE $21 SATURDAY

Splendid opportunity to make money fast. Sell this startling new invention—just out. Combination Burner and Filler for all Coal Oil Lamps. Complete—two in one. No competition—positively not sold in stores. Makes a big, white, brilliant light on any lamp. No smoke or odor. Saves oil. Fill lamp in one minute. No soiled hands, no slopping oil. Low in price—everybody buys. Big profits. LISTEN:—Johnson, Fla., says "sold one gross last week," profit $40.00. Hess, Iowa, wires, "sold out, ship another gross." No experience needed. Exclusive territory and protection free. Send no money.



Write Today

Fairchild & Co., 531 Nasby Bldg., Toledo, O.

AGENTS EARN $3 TO $9 A DAY

BIG PROFITS IN SCIENTIFICALLY TEMPERED KNIVES AND RAZORS with your photo, name and address, lodge emblem, etc. in handles. Great opportunity Work full time or spare hours. No experience necessary. We show you how to make money. Write today for special outfit offer. Territory going fast.

Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. 211 Canton, O.

216 1/4 Bu. Per Acre Seed Corn

Batt's Four-Ear Prolific. World's record broken. Circular Free.

TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 508, Cleveland, Tenn

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

Farming is both manufacturing and merchandising. The farmer is, therefore, both a manufacturer and a merchant.

—o—

The farmer who succeeds as a manufacturer and fails as a merchant, fails in his business. He cannot succeed at all unless he succeeds in both branches of his business.

—o—

The commercial laws that govern success and failure in manufacturing and in merchandising govern success in farming. The same principles underlie. Some farmers do not think about this, but all those who do recognize its truth. Farmers, as a rule, are only fairly successful at the manufacturing end of their business; and few indeed are successful at the merchandising end.

—o—

True, many farmers in every community are well-to-do; that is, they are able to live, pay their bills, and put a little money aside for the rainy day. If keeping alive, and meeting one's bills for necessities is a success, they are successful. But to count success as business men, basing success on business principles, few farmers are successful. Their farms fail to pay good wages for the labor employed, interest on the capital invested; keep up the running expenses; provide for deterioration, and then pay dividends. A farm, to be a success in a business way must do all these things; and the dividends should be equal to those produced by other legitimate business enterprises of like character.

—o—

To be a business success the manufacturer and merchant must produce and sell goods at a fair profit over and above the cost of production, and the farmer must do the same. He must know how to figure his costs. Many a manufacturer or merchant fails because he does not keep his records of costs correctly. Farmers fail to make profits larger because they fail to understand their costs, and to know how to reduce them.

—o—

The farm papers of this country, the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, and now certain great business interests are trying to help the farmer as a manufacturer. They are spending large sums to teach him true business principles in production; how to increase his output and lessen the cost. This is a great work, a necessary work, and it is being carried forward with as much vigor and persistency as possible. Yet, it is but half the work that must be done before farming is a business success, and farmers are successful as business men. The merchandising end is being too much neglected.

—o—

Increased production is essential only when increased quantities can be sold at profitable prices—prices that makes the business profitable on a successful business basis. Before increased production is to be advocated, a good business man looks forward to his market. This is where the institutions that are teaching the farmers business methods in production fail to meet his needs. The farmer needs an outlet for his surplus—a market that will take it, and pay for it at a figure that makes its production profitable.

As a manufacturer the farmer can stand alone. He can learn how to increase his output, and lower the costs of production without much co-operation. He owns his own factory, does his own work, controlls his own source of supply. As a manufacturer he can be and is independent of his fellowmen. And as a manufacturer, he can learn from the experts in his line the most economical and successful methods of production. But as a merchant, it is an altogether different problem.

—o—

To sell farm products at a profit to the farmer, there must be a system of marketing and distribution. There can be no system without co-operation. There can be no successful co-operation until there is first an adequate and efficient organization. Therefore, two things are very clear: The farmer cannot succeed as he should unless his marketing interests are properly attended; and the only way he can do his marketing on a business basis is through co-operation and organization. He must put himself in position to succeed as a merchant.

—o—

The production is being taken care of by the papers, colleges, experiment stations and others. It is in capable hands. The farmer need have no concern about this end of his business. He can have at his command all the knowledge of ages of experience to help him in producing. If anything at all is lacking it is means to apply the knowledge. Sometimes it requires money to make these improvements in production. Here is where the marketing end is indispensible: If he cannot sell his crops at a profit, he cannot make the necessary improvements.

—o—

To make his merchandising, or selling, a successful (profitable) part of his business, the farmer can not stand alone. He can not be independent. He can not accomplish this without the co-operation of his fellow farmers. No agricultural college or experiment station can do it for him, or show him how he can accomplish it alone. He must take what the market offers, be it much or little. But by having a system, built on sound and successful business principles, owned and controlled by an organization composed of farmers, then he can become a successful merchant, because the merchandising of his products will be put on a business basis through an organization of which he is a member.

—o—

The Farmers Society of Equity is the means whereby the farmers of this country can complete their business education, and make business success for the producers possible.

—o—

Reader, your own self-interest lies in the success of the co-operative marketing system. Until it is perfected, until it has a local union in your locality, until the farmers of your community and county are taught the principles of successful merchandising of their products, both you and they will continue to suffer losses that keeps you from being successful in the degree that you deserve to succeed.

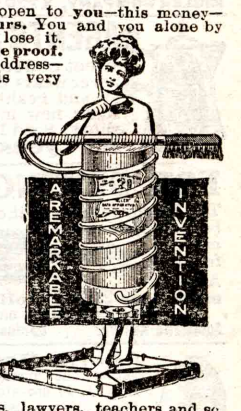
—o—

The Farmers Society of Equity teaches clearly how to succeed in the marketing of farm crops. It supplies the missing link, without which the

$1200.00 IN COLD CASH

Made, Paid and Banked in 30 days, by Stoneman—$15000.00 To Date

Reader, this offer is open to you—this money—the cold cash—can be yours. You and you alone by waiting too long can lose it. Investigate today—get the proof. Send your name and address—but NO MONEY—this very minute.



$1000.00 PER MAN PER COUNTY

Don't worry—don't find excuses—no experience is necessary—business supplies the capital. You don't have to wait a month—not even a week—payments can start the first day—and continue daily up to $1000.00 per month, per county. For years we have been quietly picking men from all walks of life, ministers, clerks, farmers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers and so on—enabling them with our co-operation and $50,000.00 appropriation to get what we here offer and can do for you—$1000.00 per man, per county. Some of these men you may know—possibly have envied without understanding the reason of their prosperity.

INVESTIGATE AND BE AMAZED Demand absolute proof—accept no other kind. Either we have the best thing that ever happened or we're colossal liars. Ask Schleicher, minister, whether it's true that he received

$195 TWELVE HOURS AFTER APPOINTMENT;

Langley, liveryman, $115 first day; Rasp, agent, $1685 in 73 days; Beem, solicitor, $164.25 weekly for 12 weeks; Korstad, farmer, $2212 in a few weeks; Zimmerman, farmer, $3856 in 20 days; Juell, clerk, $6800; Hart, farmer, $5000; Wilson, cashier, $3000 in 30 days. Let us refer you to these men, to the U. S. government to banks, business houses, noted people at home and abroad. Heed this caution from Chas. Starr, of Mich., who writes, "Sorry this field is closed. Should have acted sooner but was skeptical. Your local man's great success has set everybody talking and proves I was a chump. Wonderful what a man can do with a real opportunity." Then read this from Lodewick who acted quickly: "Lucky I answered ad. It's great. Money coming fast." Which will you be, Starr, a victim of "neglected opportunities" or Lodewick, the "early bird." To escape Starr's fate, send your postal this very minute—

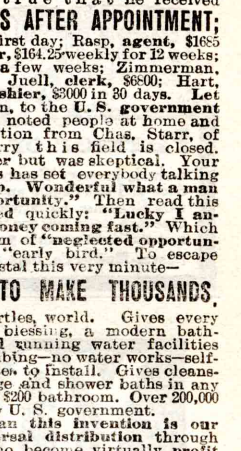
SPEND ONE CENT TO MAKE THOUSANDS.

Strange invention startles world. Gives every home that long-desired blessing, a modern bathroom with hot and cold running water facilities for only $6.50. No plumbing—no water works—self-heating. Only ten minutes to install. Gives cleansing plus friction, massage and shower baths in any room. Equivalent to any $200 bathroom. Over 200,000 delighted users. Used by U. S. government.

More remarkable than this invention is our startling plan of universal distribution through special representatives who become virtually profit sharing partners in a business that's immense—exciting—fascinating—dignified—and above all, has enabled them, will enable you, to get $1000.00 per month, per county. Asking to be shown doesn't obligate you one bit. Investigate today by all means.

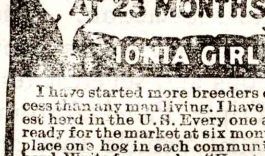
ALLEN MFG. CO., 3609 ALLEN BLDG., TOLEDO, O

THIS **O.I.C.** SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD



I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." G. S. BENJAMIN, 2686 Bl Portland, Mich.

A NEW IDEA IN TEACHING BY MAIL



FREE BOOK on MOTORING tells you how to get in the auto business, employment guaranteed. Don't miss it. Send now

Dyke's School of Motoring, Box 34, Roe Bldg., St. Louis, Mo

TRAVELING MAIL BOX

For those who have from 300 ft. to 1½ miles to go for their mail. Easily placed on telephone poles or 2 x 4's fastened to fence posts. The

OAKWOOD MAIL CARRIER

Made entirely of metal. Ball-bearing pullers. Sold on thirty days' trial. Write for book "Getting the Mail." Oakwood Mfg. Co. 18 Stanton Ave. Springfield, Ohio.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

Gold plated finish Neck Chain, 16 inches long. It has a heart-shaped secret locket with pearl setting. Every girl and young lady should have a locket and chain. Sent postpaid for 25 cents; stamps or coin.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis

chain of success cannot be complete. When farmers in a community form themselves in a local union of this Society, they are taught how to make co-operation an effective and profitable part of their business. This knowledge is just as essential to success as the knowledge of the secrets of successful production. It is not taught in schools or colleges. It is not demonstrated by experiment stations. It is found only in the teaching and business operations of this great body of organized and co-operating farmers.

—o—

Not alone does this Society teach the principles of business success in marketing farm products, but it teaches the practise. The best place to learn law is in the lawyer's office practise, and in the courtroom. The best place to learn medical practise is in the doctor's office and with his patients. The best place to learn the blacksmith trade is in a blacksmith shop. The best place to learn farming is on a farm, and the best place to learn how to sell farm crops co-operatively is in a co-operative farmers' organization that is practising what it teaches.

—o—

Every community of farmers must have a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity. This is the slogan of all the present members and officers of this Society. Every community needs it, for its work is necessary to successful farming.

—o—

On this page is a blank. There are at least sixteen farmers in each community who will recognize the truthfulness of this message, if you carry it to them. We want their names. Will you help this work along, brother farmer, by filling the blank with names and addresses of farmers living in your neighborhood, and help us to arouse them to their needs and opportunities? Send us the names of good men, and let this good and great and necessary work go forward with all speed.

— — — — — — — — — THIS IS THE BLANK — — — — — — — — —

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly at the town or city of.....

(As the F. S. E. is a business organization local unions are organized only at the places where the marketing is done.)

This list was sent by .....P. O. ..... State.....

	NAME	R. R.	P. O.	STATE
	Recommended			
1	for President			
	Recommended			
2	for Secretary			
	Recommended			
3	for Organizer			
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Just Out — We Want to Send You Our

Big New Premium

CATALOG

Saves You Big Money

on Groceries, Clothing, Furniture, Shoes and Other Household Supplies

Contains 120 pages of money-saving items. Write a postal for it today and see how you can get our Guaranteed Groceries at less than store prices. For instance: Laundry Soap at 2½c a bar; Baking Powder at 7½c a can; Toilet Soap (3 bar box), 12½c; Starch, 5c a box—everything at a big saving.

1500 Premiums Given

with orders for these Guaranteed Products. Thirty days' trial—no money in advance—money back if not satisfied. Write for our Catalog and learn how to furnish your home without extra cost on our money-saving Factory-To-Home Plan.

CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. D260 , Chicago

Colonial Rocker No. 10086. A beautiful all-over lmt. Leather Rocker. Given with $10 order of Products [146]

12-Gauge Hammerless "Pump" Guns

The Marlin hammerless 12-gauge repeating shotgun, Model 28, is a fine-appearing, beautifully-balanced gun, without any objectionable humps or bumps; no holes on top for gas to blow out through or water to get in; can't freeze up with rain, snow, or sleet; it's solid steel breech (not a shell of wood) permits a thoroughly symmetrical gun without sacrificing strength or safety; **it is the safest breech-loading shotgun ever built.**

It is **Hammerless** with **Solid Steel Breech** (inside as well as out)—**Solid Top—Side Ejection—Matted Barrel** (which costs $4.00 extra on other guns)—**Press Button Cartridge Release**—(to remove loaded cartridges quickly from magazine without working through action) **Double Extractors—Take-Down Feature—Trigger and Hammer Safety.** Handles rapidly; guaranteed in shooting ability; price standard **Grade "A" gun, $22.60.**

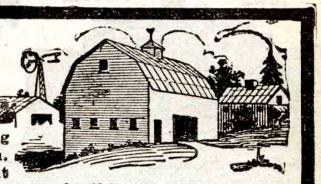
Send 3 stamps postage for big catalog describing No. 28 A, B, C, D, T and Trap Special and all other Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns. Do it now!

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
104 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at **FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG** mailed **FREE.** A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. **Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.** Box 33

I SAVED MONEY ON THAT STEEL ROOF



That is what you will say if you buy your roofing from us. We deal direct with you—No middlemen. We have no agents, pay no commissions and cut out all unnecessary selling expense. What we save in this way is your gain.

Because of this we do not have to sacrifice quality to make the price. We make nothing but the highest grade of Galvanized Steel Roofing. It is all guaranteed brand new, equal to our samples and exactly as represented. We absolutely guarantee

Satisfaction or Money Back---We Pay the Freight

Let us show you that we can put at least one profit in your pocket. Send for samples of Galvanized Steel, complete roofing book with directions and freight-prepaid price list **FREE**

The Ohio Galvanizing & Mfg. Co., 24 Ann Street, Niles, Ohio

WILLIAM GALLOWAY. Pres.

Shipped FREE!

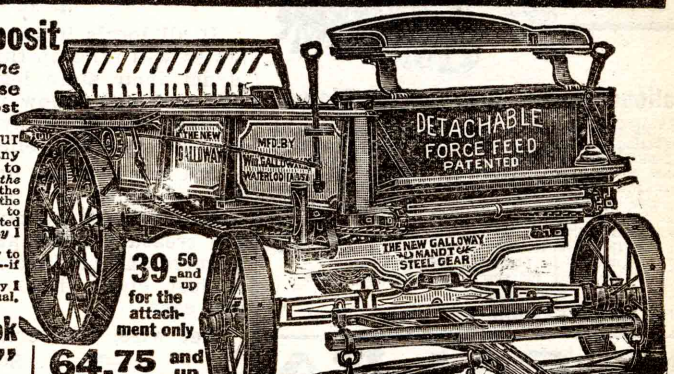
Yes, ABSOLUTELY Free—Not One Cent Down—No Bank Deposit

I don't want you to send me one cent for this spreader. No sir, *not one cent.* I don't even ask you to sign any mortgage, lease or note or even promise to buy it. I won't let you take *any* risk of any kind or nature. I'm making the most daring offer I've ever made and I'm banking on *my* spreader *and your judgment.*

Here's my plan: I'll ship you one of my new 1913 Model Galloway Spreaders right to your farm without even a dollar's deposit. I want you to take that spreader and test it in a way that would put any other spreader in the world on the scrap heap. I'll even tell you how to do it. Hunt up the toughest manure to handle you can find. If you've got any heavy, tramped-down, unrolled, frozen slough hay manure in your calf yard, *that's just the stuff to use.* If you can't find anything tough enough on *your* farm, get a load from one of your neighbors, let him watch the test, too. Drive out into the field; *get your team on the gallop* AND SLAM IT IN GEAR! Don't you worry about smashing the machine--*remember, it's a Galloway you're using now.* Besides, I'm taking the risk--*not you.* I've been putting the Galloway to tests like this for seven years. 40,000 farmers besides myself know what the Galloway will do. Study out the exclusive patented features--the things that make it easy for the Galloway to do things that would *wreck* any other machine in the world. See *why* I can make this offer, *why I can guarantee it for a lifetime and back that guarantee with a $25,000 bond.*

Take a month to make up your mind--use the spreader all that time anyway you want to. Then, if you can't honestly say to me: "Galloway, your spreader is better than I ever thought a spreader could be and I don't see how I can get along without it"--if you can't say and mean every word just sent it back to me and I'll pay the freight *both* ways so you won't be out a cent.

If you want to keep it, I'll absolutely guarantee to save you $25 to $50 on the very *best spreader in the world.* That's why I say: "The Only Way is the Galloway". Selling direct from factory to farm, every middleman's profit cut entirely off; the actual, net factory price with just one small profit added.



39.50 and up for the attachment only

64.75 and up for the complete outfit

Here's What Your Neighbors Say:

Gentlemen: I received the spreader all O. K., and have it now nearly six months. I have never had any trouble with it at all and I like it very much. I would not be without one now for a great deal. My team weighs 2200 pounds and will handle it even on plowed ground. This morning I spread a load and there was two inches of snow on the ground, but the wheels did not slip, even without the mud lugs.

Yours truly
Killawog, N. Y. *Walter Ensign.*

Dear Sir: I received your wagon box spreader and am more than pleased; it does the work far better and is much easier on the team than I expected. My little mules handle it easily and they only weigh 900 lbs. The farmers come from all around to see it work and they all say they are going to have one of them.

Yours truly
Navina, Okla. *F. J. Robinson.*

My Special 1913 Offer

I've got a new proposition for 1913 that's so much bigger and more liberal than anything I've ever been able to offer before that there's simply no comparison. Listen—if you decide to keep the Galloway after having had the free trial, I'll tell you how you may get it partly or entirely free. No canvassing—no soliciting. Just the fairest, squarest, straightest, cleanest co-operative offer that anybody ever made. I can't explain it all here and I won't try to. But I'll tell you all about it in a personal letter if you'll write me right away.

My Regular $1.00 Book "A Streak of Gold" Sent FREE

Nothing else like it ever written. Tells plainly just how to produce manure, store it, treat it, care for it and use it. This book is worth $25.00.

Price regularly one dollar a copy. I'll send it to you free in addition to a full explanation of my record-breaking, 1913 proposition and my big spreader catalog so you can pick out just the spreader you want me to send you on this free offer. A postal or letter is enough. Don't lay down this paper 'till you've sent it.

Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO.

5019 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Spreaders in Stock at Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs and Winnipeg 109

PULLED!

With a Triple Power

Hercules

Biggest stumps are pulled out in 5 minutes, with the Hercules. It pulls *an acre or more of stumps a day.* Why don't *you* clear those stumpy acres of yours? It means much to you. Put that stumpy field under the plow and it will be worth *double*—and will *pay* you big money in crops.

$1281 Profit Easy

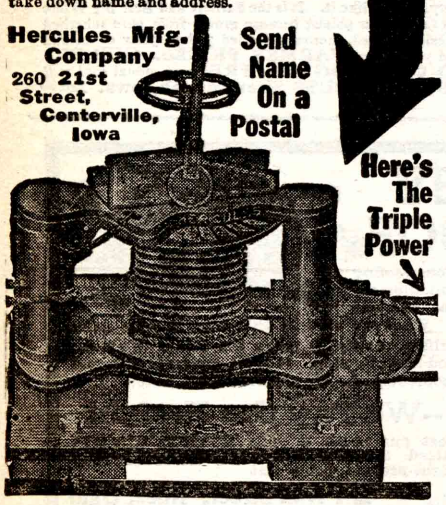
on 40 acres the first year after stumps are pulled. Remember, you plant on virgin soil—the richest land on your place. Get a Hercules now while I'm making such a money saving special price proposition. The Hercules is sold on 30 days' free trial—all broken castings replaced free any time within 3 years. Double safety ratchets insure safety of men and team. 60% lighter in weight and 400% stronger than any cast iron or "semi-steel" puller made.

Valuable Book Free

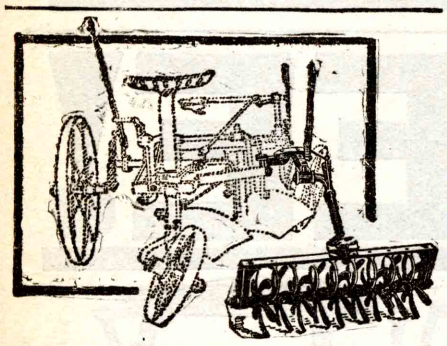
Read astounding profit-facts and figures. See many letters and photographs. Read about best crops to plant in virgin land where stumps stood. Then note special low introductory price to first buyers in each locality. Mail postal right now or take down name and address.

Hercules Mfg. Company
260 21st Street, Centerville, Iowa

Send Name On a Postal



Here's The Triple Power



National Rotary Harrows for Plows

It will surprise you to know the low price that we are quoting the first ten farmers in each township on our famous Rotary Harrows for Plows to quickly introduce them. We refund the purchase price and pay freight charges if not satisfactory. 75,000 in use and sales doubling each season. Guaranteed to increase yield 20 per cent. Pays for itself on first five acres plowed. The new way of harrowing as you plow proved to the farmers last season that it saves time, labor and money in preparing the seed-bed.

Write us today for special introductory prices and circular B.

NATIONAL HARROW CO., Leroy, Illinois.

ALFALFA

The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce $60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow in August for next year's hay crop. Write for prices.

O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis Indiana

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TO THE TRAVELER:

Your readers as well as your Editor may be interested in the following:

On December 26 a mass meeting of the voters of the county was called by state senator-elect to consider needed legislation. Among recommendations submitted was one for "rural credits." Objection was made and an animated discussion followed, resulting in the appointment of a committee of three to consider conditions, causes and a remedy. This committee met on December 31, after considerable discussion of various measures the following was agreed to.

TO THE SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES ELECT FOR BONNEVILLE COUNTY, IDAHO:

Your committee appointed to draft resolutions concerning "Rural Credits," for you to present to the lisligative body to which you have been elected, largely through the votes of the farming population of this county, beg to hand you the following, with the admonition, that as you hold your positions by and through our votes which we gave you with the idea that you would represent us and our interests, therefore, as these resolutions express not only the interests of the farming population, but of all useful people, we expect you, each and all to use your utmost endeavors to carry out our will.

We are tired of giving up the wealth we produce to capitalize the non-producer, therefore,

Resolved, First, All currency whether gold, silver or paper must be a full legal tender issued by an act of Congress and distributed through government banks as postage stamps are through the post office.

Second, Loans to be made through government banks on productive farm real estate at a rate of two (2) per cent. per annum.

Third, The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry. Provided that no legatee shall be allowed out of any estate over three million ($3,000,000) dollars.

Fourth, If a commission on Public Utilities be established by statute, said statute should provide that a majority of said commission shall be actual farmers. That members of said commission each shall be allowed by the state, a mileage of two (2) cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in pursuance of duties imposed by law, and no other mileage be allowd by the state and a penalty of loss of office and a fine be provided for accepting free mileage or passes from any other source.

Fifth, That a legal rate of usury or interest be provided not to exceed eight (8) per cent. per annum.

All of which we submit to you as individual members, and further, to the body of which you are members. The first, second and third resolutions after your approval as a body, to be forwarded to the United States Congress through the man whom you elect as United States senators, after first securing their pledges to work for the passage of laws by Congress to put these resolutions into effect.

R. A. SOUTHWORTH.
C. J. CASLON.
A. H. BEASLEY.

If all locals in all the counties and states will take up this matter and instruct their state legislatures to this end and will follow up with petitions or demands signed by public generally we will get some relief from Congress.

If Uncle Sam can print "bank notes" for one-fouth of 1 per cent., for national bankers, he can print legal tender treasury notes at 2 per cent. for farmers and producers. Two per cent. is just eight times one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Get wise, brothers.

—R. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Our Champion

"Farming needs a champion. Up-to-Date Farming seems to be the only one that understands our needs."—Stein.

EQUITY CLEARING HOUSE FOR OREGON

ABOUT fifteen members of the Farmers Society of Equity; which now has a considerable membership in Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Marion and Yamhill counties, met in rooms of the Portland Commercial club and decided that the time was ripe for the organization of a corporation, to establish a clearing house and warehouse for the Portland district.

A committee of three of the most active members was appointed and funds were raised to incorporate a company for $10,000.

This committee has already with the advice of a competent attorney, prepared for filing the articles of incorporation and is at work on the by-laws, which will be presented for the adoption at the first stockholders' meeting.

The committee will soon begin taking subscriptions for this stock and the secretaries of the various local unions, of which there are about thirty in the aforementioned counties, will be asked to aid in this work.

The stock will be divided into shares of $5.00 each and sold only to members of the Farmers Society of Equity.

* * *

Two New County Unions

Boone County, Indiana, comprising the locals of Advance, Whitestown, Lebanon, Gadsden and Hazelrigg organized a county union at Lebanon, on January 11th, with the following officers: Robert Stephenson, of Lebanon, president; A. O. Dulin, of Whitestown, vice-president; corresponding secretary and treasurer, W. J. Sanford, of Lebanon; recording secretary, R. J. Riner, of Advance. This county union will meet regularly on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at Lebanon, at 1:30 o'clock.

* * *

Over one hundred enthusiastic delegates and members from the locals of Clackamas, Mt. Pleasant, Eagle Creek, New Era, Maple Lane, Sunnyside, Damascus, Boring, Beaver Creek and Carus locals met in Oregon City and founded a strong county unit. This work is under the direct supervision of National Organizer Cutting, who intends to organize a state union in Oregon before leaving that state for other fields.

To the Unorganized Readers of Up-to-Date Farming

This society came into existence some five years ago in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and is incorporated according to the laws of that state.

Our brother, J. A. Everitt, at the head of this great organization, saw that the national banks and the state banks, the private banks and the trust companies were all combining for the purpose of gain. Also Congress saw that the boards of trade and the commercial world were all organized and becoming exploiters of the producers of the land. And he also saw that the Wall street gambler and the wheat and corn pit gamblers, and the devil and all of his angel gamblers, and the rest of the world that is living on ill-gotten gains, and the United States Congress were all aboard their boats just across that gulf where the rich man did and will call on the good old farmer to bring them some water to cool their parched tongues.

Now, my brother farmer, let us come together and organize ourselves into the Farmers Society of Equity and help to set up our boards against this greed for gain. I tell you, my brothers, we are living in a wicked world. Everybody is in a hurry trying to get that dollar. It makes no difference how they get it, just so they get it. Oh, Heaven! have we lost the good and patriotic spirit of George Washington? Let us get down on our knees and pray to God to bind that old serpent—Speculation—for a thousand years so that we can rest with ease for a little season.—G. W. Mathis, Fordyce, Ark.

Deaf People Hear Whispers

With Common-Sense Ear Drums—"Wireless Phones for the Ears."

For twenty years the Common-Sense Ear Drums have been giving good hearing to hundreds of thousands of deaf people, and they will do the same for all who try them. Every condition of deafness or defective hearing is being helped and cured, such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated Drums, Drums Wholly Destroyed. Discharge from Ears—no matter what the cause or how long standing the case may be, there is hope of good hearing for all the afflicted deaf. The Common-Sense Ear Drums are made of soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are out of sight when worn, and easily adjusted by wearer.

Good hearing brings cheerfulness, comfort and sunshine into the life of the lonely deaf.

It is certainly worth your while to investigate. Just drop me a line. I want to send you free of charge my book on deafness.

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You know you can't possibly tell anything about a truss or anything else for rupture merely by trying it on, for a truss or so-called "appliance" may seem all right at first and afterwards prove utterly worthless.

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So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

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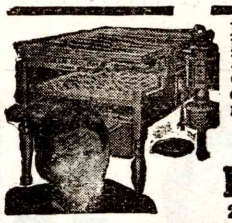

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THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

DEAR EDITOR:
Of all the articles printed in Up-to-Date Farming, I like those under the heading, "Evolution in Marketing." We farmers need more help on the subject of marketing than we do on the subject of production. I think nearly all of the readers will express themselves the same as I have. I wish for Up-to-Date Farming the greatest success and a very wide circulation.—Henry Hess, Linn, W. Va.

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DEAR EDITOR:
I am very much in favor of having more space given to reports of co-operation in marketing in Up-to-Date Farming in preference to articles on increased production.

I am convinced that co-operation in marketing is the only way to bring prosperity to the farmers and maintain it. Since the boll weevil has made the cotton crop of the south uncertain our farmers have turned their attention more to the raising of fruits and vegetables. These products, however, must be marketed quickly and here is where the farmer loses. Lack of knowledge of where the demand is and the ability to direct the produce there, results in glutted markets and ruinous prices. It is either take what can be gotten, or let his crops waste in the fields after they are produced. I have known of large fields of onions which were allowed to rot in the fields because the price was not sufficient to pay for gathering them. Potatoes are oftentimes fed to hogs, because there is no apparent market for them. Chickens, butter and eggs have a way of falling in price, just when the liberal production comes, with the result that farmers are constantly going into and out of the business. And this is clearly the fault of the marketing system. But, with such conditions prevailing here, I know of city markets not more than one hundred and twenty miles away where high prices are paid.—G. Brandes, Clifton, Tex.

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DEAR EDITOR:
Up-to-Date Farming is better now than it was before, because it is giving more thought and attention to marketing crops. This is what the farmers need. Farmers will certainly need to co-operate before they accomplish their goal for better prices and profitable farming. The proposed federation of farmers' associations is an excellent idea and I hope it can be brought about. It seems to me that Up-to-Date Farming is doing all in its power to help farmers.—A. E. Dean, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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DEAR EDITOR:
If either of the departments in Up-to-Date Farming are to be sacrificed or curtailed, let it be the one on production of crops. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, your publication is the only one devoted especially to the marketing side of the farmers' business; therefore, it should naturally give more space to articles on co-operative marketing. Second, it is reasonable to believe that the more farmers are educated about co-operative marketing and shown the benefits that must come through it, the more they will be in a position to use a co-operative system of marketing. The main cause of the high cost of living and the low prices to farmers for his produce is the careless system of marketing now in vogue. Cotton is largely rushed to the market as soon as gathered; thus there is an immediate glut and the prices are put down. It is true that some of the farmers cannot hold their cotton and they are thus forced to market to pay their debts, but a union of the farmers rightly managed would provide a remedy even for this. And as it is with cotton, so it is with other crops. Markets are glutted, prices are lowered and the farmers suffer. A system such as Up-to-Date Farming advocates would avoid all of this. Farmers would be more contented because they would be better off financially. Let us hope that the day will be soon when farmers will realize all of this and set about it to come into their own.

The Farmers Society of Equity is moving in the right direction, and my wish is that it will accomplish its purpose and secure a distributive system for farm crops that will protect the farmer in his labors and give him a just reward.—Eugene Ethridge, Ivey, Ga.

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DEAR EDITOR:
I think your articles on the "Evolution in Marketing" are fine. Every farmer in the county ought to read them. I can see how a federation of farmers and a universal farmers' organization would bring about a condition that would assure us better prices for our produce. We farmers here in Colorado often times do not get enough to pay us decent wages for our labor. I for one can see that before times will will be better we have got to stand together in our own interests.—A Putnam, Agate, Colo.

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DEAR EDITOR:
There is no subject in my estimation that better deserves space in Up-to-Date Farming than that of co-operation in marketing crops. On this subject, although I am new at farming, I can speak from bitter experience. From this town last spring there were shipped thirty-three cars of fine cucumbers and when the books were closed we found that we were in debt to the sum of $1,000. So there is no wonder that I am in favor of giving plenty of space to the above mentioned subject.

The whole trouble was nothing more or less than lack of co-operation and the right system in marketing. It is absurd for any people to ship carloads of any kind of truck or fruit unless properly advised as to whether the points shipped to are supplied or not. Practical co-operation and system does away with foolish plunging and enables each market to have what it needs, thus obviating losses that should be unnecessary to the growers.—R. M. Banville, Summerdale, Ala.

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DEAR EDITOR:
I prefer that more space in Up-to-Date Farming be given to reports of co-operative marketing, even if it is necessary to sacrifice some of the space now given to the articles on production. I am greatly interested in the articles "Evolution in Marketing." Notwithstanding that I believe we farmers have much to learn yet about production of crops, I am sure that the most serious question now is "How can we market our produce to always insure a profit."—J. Sanford, Lebanon, Ind.

DEAR EDITOR:
I became a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming only last March and I have regretted many times that I did not know of this paper years ago and have been a steady reader of it, because Up-to-Date Farming has been very beneficial to me in marketing my farm crops this year. I now see farming in a light that I have not seen it before. Speaking for myself, I feel that it is to my interest that as much space as possible be taken for articles on marketing like under the heading, "Evolution in Marketing." If there is anything that will be helpful to farmers at the present time, it is improvement in our marketing system. I am constantly urging my friends to subscribe for Up-to-Date Farming.—S. L. Reid, Reidsville, N. C.

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DEAR EDITOR:
I would prefer to have more space given to reports of co-operation in marketing. I would particularly like to have some articles on co-operation in marketing poultry and eggs.—Miss Cora Cleveland, Geneseo, N. Y.

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DEAR EDITOR:
I would prefer more space taken up for the reports of co-operation in marketing. I was very much interested in the article "Evolution of Marketing" and would like to hear more on the same subject.—E. E. Murphy, Denmark, Iowa.

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DEAR EDITOR:
I think Up-to-Date Farming is one of the best papers ever published, as it gives the farmers such valuable information. I consider the space given to reports of co-operation in marketing as being of the most advantage. I read the articles under the heading, "Evolution in Marketing" and find them very interesting and valuable.—R. E. Reed, Degraff, Ohio.

How to Improve Up-to-Date Farming

DEAR EDITOR:
On your request I will say that in my estimation UP-TO-DATE FARMING would be improved: First, by adding one or two short stories each issue; second, by running a girl's advice column; third, by printing some of the latest styles and patterns. At present you haven't much of interest to the Farmers Society of Equity ladies, and I think if you would have, it would be a great help.—Mrs. Myrtle Vosburgh, Perkins, Okla.

A CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY

AT CHATFIELD, in Fillmore county, Minn., there was recently put into operation the first farmers' co-operative laundry ever established in this country. It was built in connection with the co-operative creamery, and the officers of the creamery are its managers. The power plant of the creamery is utilized for the operation of the laundering machinery, while the waste steam from the boiler is sufficient to heat the water needed in the washing operations. It would seem that a laundry organized on a basis such as that outlined ought to succeed, while if there is any class of women that are entitled to relief from the work connected with weekly washing it is those who live on the farms. The experiment at Chatfield will be watched with interest. It is to be hoped that it may be duplicated in other communities which have co-operative creameries.

$80 Per Month Straight Salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D 608 E. St. Louis, Ill.

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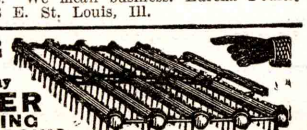
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AGENTS—$173 IN TWO WEEKS, made by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack, Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive county rights if you write quick. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Indiana.

AGENTS—$24 a week. New automatic curry comb; cleans horses in half the time; no clogging; big demand; big profits; free sample. Thomas Comb Co., 1682 Third St., Dayton, O.

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VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE—Especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables; at $8 to $15 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalog. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Virginia.

MRS. FARMER—Have your husband write for our free literature on choice northern Minnesota lands, near Duluth. Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

NEVADA LANDS—Nevada Alfalfa and Potato Lands—160 and 320 acre homesteads, good lands; good water, and transportation. Fifteen tons potatoes per acre, etc. L. C. Dolley, Box 179, Reno, Nevada.

ARKANSAS LAND—for high-grade improved farm lands in sunny Arkansas write J. N. Jaggers, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

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FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

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MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government positions. $90 month. Thousands of Parcels Post positions open. Annual vacations. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 26, Rochester, N. Y.

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WANTED—Salesmen to take orders for our high grade, home grown nursery stock. Pay weekly. Good money for hustlers. Write for terms and catalog. The Griesa Nurseries, Lawrence, Kas. Established 1869.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

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THE CARTOON ON THE COVER

THE farmer is the center of attraction nowadays. Columns of city and country newspapers are devoted to problems affecting his welfare. Coming to his support, and reinforcing the efforts of the Department of Agriculture, and the experiment stations and colleges, are many noteworthy and powerful institutions. Congress and state legislatures give freely in laws and appropriations whatever they believe will augment the farmer's prosperity.

Yet, in the midst of all these friends, all good-intentioned, holding out hands meant in all sincerity to be helpful, the farmer stands bewildered and disconsolate.

The reason may be perfectly clear to the casual observer. This year's crops are the largest in history. This year's profits are the smallest in years. When the farmer counted his crops he was happy; when he counted his cash he was puzzled and chargined; when he hears the voices of his advisers urging yet larger production, he is mystified, and when the dealer who purchases his products informs him that the price is low because he produced too much, he wonders what sort of friendship it is that urges him to produce yet more.

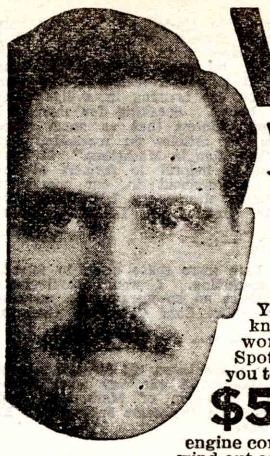
The farmer is really in a bad fix, but the helping hands outstretched cannot pull him out and he knows it. He needs assistance at the marketing end, and he knows that. It is as clear to him as two and two make four. But he does not know how to bring the necessary reforms about.

Get together, gentlemen; first help the farmer to market his products at profitable prices. Unless this is accomplished all other means must fail.

THIS PROBABLY MEANS YOU
Special Notice

We want a representative in each community to see all of the farmers and get their subscriptions for Up-to-Date Farming. We also want subscription solicitors in larger fields, and we call the attention of professional subscription canvassers to Up-to-Date Farming. They will find it a paper that they can secure a subscription for at nearly every farm home, because it is the only one that makes a specialty of the marketing side of farming, against about four hundred that are devoted to the producing side. Farmers are coming to understand that they must have the doctrine and plans of marketing preached and taught to them as much as for producing. For terms, address

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.



WHY NOT
Write Galloway Today?

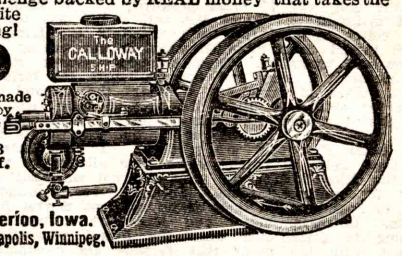
WHAT about? E-N-G-I-N-E-S!! You need a Galloway 5 H.P. right this minute, but you needn't sell your cheapest horse to buy one, for I will not only save you $115.50 on the price but will trust you for it besides. Who will do as much for you as Galloway?

WHY should you buy an engine from any one but me? My factories are greatest—my engines best by actual test—prices lowest for quality—free trial and payment terms most liberal.

You know me. For years you have read about me in this paper. You know how my business has grown from a "shoe-string" up to the world's most colossal factory-to-farm success. You know the $25,000 Spot Cash Bond that guarantees every Galloway Engine. Now I want you to know Galloway's startling new 1913—

$5,000 Challenge

The sensational defy that Galloway casts in the teeth of every engine competitor—a REAL challenge backed by REAL money that takes the wind out of every hostile sail. Write me for this $5,000 Challenge. It's mighty good reading!



Save $50 to $300

Why should you hesitate when you can get the best engine made at a saving of $50 to $300? I guarantee you this saving backed by the Galloway $25,000 Satisfaction Bond. You simply can't take any chances when you deal with me. A penny postal brings my splendid big Engine Book in 4 colors, and amazing Special 1913 Offer that knocks the spots out of anything you ever heard of. Mail that letter or postal today, SURE!

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President
William Galloway Company, 505 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.
We carry stocks of engines in Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Minneapolis, Winnipeg.

TRUSS WEARERS

FREE attention: The PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs—can not slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work and conquered the most obstinate cases. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TO-DAY.

TRIAL OF PLAPAO
Address, PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 59, St. Louis, Mo.

SEE YOUR NAME IN PRINT & GET A BIG MAIL.

For only 10c silver we will send a copy of our magazine, NEW IDEAS, and 200 Gummed Labels with your name and address thereon, convenient for use on your stationery or to paste on your books or other articles to prevent their loss, and print your name in our mailing directory, from which you will receive lots of free samples mdse., books, magazines, letters, etc. All this for only 10c (silver) or 12c in stamps.
Address D 202 NEW IDEAS, 233 So. 5th St., PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Prevents hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

ALSIKE

Hardiest clover grown. Will not freeze out; resists drouths. A sure cropper. Crop is fine for bees; hay is excellent for stock. Sow now for next year. One bushel will seed 12 to 15 acres. Write for latest quotations.

O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis, Indiana

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community. A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, as well as the ability to buy everything at wholesale prices.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

The Shoe With the Sole of Steel
Ten Days
FREE

FREE BOOK

Let me send this book to you by mail postpaid. Read it and learn more of this great shoe with the sole of steel—the she with the light, springy, airy "step"—the shoe that rests your foot naturally and comfortably, always holding its perfect shape—never a "rundown" heel, broken arch, warped sole, worn toe, twisted uppers, or cracks and leaks. Before you think of buying a pair of work shoes, get this great book of shoe facts and learn about this wonderful footsaving sole of seamless steel. Do not think of turning this page until you have sent for this free book.

I Want to Know Why YOU Have Not Sent for YOUR Pair of These Shoes on 10-Days' Free Try-on in Your Own Home

N. M. Ruthstein
The Steel Shoe Man

I want to know why you have hesitated—why you have held back—in the face of my open, frank, man-to-man offer to let you try a pair at my own risk, without your taking a chance or running the risk of losing a single penny.

I don't know how I could offer you anything more than that. I don't know how I could better offer to prove to you the absolutely wonderful advantages of this shoe, than to let you put them on your feet and try them for ten days at my risk.

Over a million men in all occupations have tried, tested, used and proved the actual value of this wonderful shoe with its light, springy, sensible sole of seamless steel.

I Want to Let YOU be the Sole Judge

I want to leave it wholly and entirely up to you to say, from your own trial and examination, that this shoe will preserve your feet, protect your health, and save you the money that you now waste in continuously buying the old, heavy, leaky, warping, unsanitary and painful leather-soled workshoes that look bad, smell bad, feel bad, and wear out every few months at the very best.

I Can Save Your Feet and $10 to $20

I can do this because I have done it for a million others. I can do it because I have created a shoe that is comfortable, dry, sanitary and economical—

Because each pair will outlast three to six or even eight pairs of best quality all-leather work shoes. Furthermore, there are no repairs—no loss of time or trouble of any kind. This shoe is made for comfort and made to last. The soles and sides (as shown in illustration) are stamped in one seamless piece from light, thin, springy steel, secured firmly to the uppers, which are of the very best quality soft, pliable leather—absolutely waterproof and almost indestructible. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets, which give perfect traction, firm footing, and protect the soles from wear. The rivets themselves (which take all the wear) can be quickly replaced when partly worn. The cost of these is almost nothing—50 adjustable rivets for but 30 cents, and they will keep the shoes in good repair for from two to even three years.

Abolish Corns, Blisters, Bunions and Callouses

This shoe will give you absolute foot comfort because it has absolute foot form—and the sole being steel, it cannot warp, twist or draw out of shape. Consequently corns, bunions, callouses, etc., cannot be irritated and no portion of the foot rubbed so as to start new miseries of this kind. You know very well that a perfect fitting shoe never made a corn in the world—and you also know that an all-leather shoe cannot fit after it has a twisted, broken sole, that allows the uppers to crease up into galling wrinkles.

Save the Arch of Your Foot

As soon as a leather sole becomes wet and slightly worn, the arch gives way and flattens out—immediately endangering the very life and service of your foot. In this shoe the steel arch cannot break or get out of shape—it is a continuous, elastic restful support—always remaining exactly the same during the entire life of the shoe.

Parcels Post Will Bring These Shoes to Your Door

Through the new system of our National Parcels Post, you can now have a pair of my shoes delivered right to your home. You do not need to go to town or to the express office after them—and as the capacity of my great Racine factory alone is now far above 5000 pairs a day, shipment will be made the day your order is received, and you will have the shoes on the wings of the U. S. Mails.

Banish Wet Feet, Colds, Chilblains, and Rheumatism

With this shoe you can work all day in mud and water—and your feet will remain powder dry. It is an absolute protection to your health. You escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, the dreaded pneumonia, and the long list of ills and dangers that result from damp or wet cold feet. In fact, these shoes pay for themselves again and again simply by preventing sickness—saving doctor's bills, and allowing you to work in weather in which you would not otherwise dare to leave the house.

Lighter Than Leather

This firm, yet springy, elastic tread gives you an ease and lightness of step and comfort that delights your feet, and gives your whole body a resiliency that lifts the pain and burden from the work of the day. You can stand more, walk more, do more, earn more—and live longer in perfect muscular health and strength.

Join the List of Happy Users

Become a Knight of the Steel Shoe. Save yourself and save your money. Farmers, miners, smelters, railroad men, hunters, and all workmen raise to the skies their praise of this shoe with its wonderful, yet simple, sensible, sole of steel. Break away from traditions that have cost you pain, loss of time and unnecessary expense. Accept this proposition that I have made to prove to yourself the comfort, the economy of this shoe.

Amazing Success

Indeed, the success of this shoe has been truly amazing—for within four years I have found it necessary to establish great factories in Racine, Wisconsin; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England, to meet the demand which has arisen in such tremendous volume from all over the world. This astounding growth is the result of good words spoken by delighted wearers to their friends and neighbors, and because I have not been afraid to place my shoe upon any man's foot to absolutely prove for it every word and every claim that I have made. This same proposition is made to you today. Do not delay. Do not put it off. Do not think about buying a pair of workshoes without learning all about this wonderful shoe with the sole of steel.

New 1913 Models in All Sizes—For Men and Boys

For men in sizes 5 to 12—6 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 16 in. high. For boys, sizes 1 to 4—6 in. and 9 in. high. They cost no more than ordinary all-leather workshoes.

Send This Free Try-On Coupon Today

Simply put your name and address on this coupon and mail it to me, or send me a postal card and I will immediately send you free, postpaid, my great book of facts, figures and illustrations, together with my complete literature and my Free 10-Day Try-On Offer. Send this coupon, or address your postal to me personally, today.

FREE TRY-ON COUPON

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
130 Racine Street, Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Please send me postpaid your free book, "The Sole of Steel," together with full particulars of your Ten Day's Free Try-On Proposition, which will enable me to examine and test a pair of your shoes in my home without placing myself under any abligations or taking any risk.

Name .....

Town .....State.....

County .....R. F. D.....

N. M. Ruthstein, The Steel Shoe Man 130 Racine St. Racine, Wis.

Also manufacturer of the World Famous "Scientific Shoes" for Dress and General Service.

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent On Trial To Prove It

Don't Wear A Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men-Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture

Are You Ruptured?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of the many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

Don't Make The Child Wear A Truss Through Life

I Want to Reach the Parents of Every Ruptured Child in the Country. The Truss is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only As a Relic of Barbarity

I want them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that I make for children who are afflicted in this way.

The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture. Now He Is As Sound And Whole As If He Had Never Been Ruptured.

My appliance can be put on any child with perfect safety to the little one. For growing children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—than my Appliance. I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children.

Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it— just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.

No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children.

The above is C. E. Brooks, of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

No matter what we may wish to think —ruptured children do not have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses.

But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome steel trusses any more.

You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.

Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him in 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,
W. M. PATTERSON.

No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am, Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.

80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send for Books' Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable. Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.

High Point, N. C.

Child Cured in Four Months

C. E. Brooks.

Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks.

Dear Sir:—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity. Yours sincerely,
H. D. BANKS.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS, 35D State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. .....State .....

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

S. R. FEIL, Pres. Registered Pharmacist and Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy

I'll Show You How

—To Make Them Grow Faster
—Thrive Better—Look Better
—Put on Flesh on No More Feed
—GET RID OF THE WORMS
—Save Your Stock Losses

I have done it for thousands of farmers and stockmen—I am doing it every day—I'll do it for you. All I ask is the privilege of sending you enough Sal-Vet to last **all** your stock sixty days. If it doesn't do what I claim I'll gladly cancel the charge.

The Great Worm Destroyer

TRADE MARK **SAL-VET** REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great Live Stock Conditioner

I simply want to show you what a remarkable change Sal-Vet will work on your sheep, your hogs, your horses and cattle. I want to show you how it will improve their condition—make them thrive better—look better—put on more flesh—and, above all, ***get rid of the worms and parasites,*** which are the biggest drain on your stock profits. After you see the wonderful results Sal-Vet produces you will be only too glad to pay its small cost and order more.

Remember, I don't ask a penny of pay in advance. I prove all my claims first.

S. R. Feil, Pres.
Registered Pharmacist and Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy.

Your Stock Will Doctor Themselves

No Drenching—No Dosing—No Mixing—No Trouble at All

Simply place the Sal-Vet I send you where all your farm animals can run to it freely and they will quickly rid themselves of stomach and free intestinal worms. I want you to see with your own eyes before you pay me one penny how Sal-Vet will save your sheep, how it will save your hogs, how it will protect your stock against deadly plagues, how it will make all your farm animals look better and put on more flesh with no more feed. I want you to see how it will do all these things for you by first getting rid of the blood-sucking, life-sapping, disease-breeding worms and then by putting your stock in the pink of condition before you pay me a cent. That's why I make you this unusual offer.

Send No Money

SIMPLY FILL OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Read the letters at the right from grateful farmers and stockmen who accepted my offer. See how Sal-Vet stopped their losses and increased their profits, how it rid their stock of the deadly worms—how it prevented losses when contagious diseases were all around them. It will do as much for you. All I ask is that you fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have, mail it to me and I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me one penny. Mail the coupon today.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL CO.
Dept. UPF 2-1-13 Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta.....State.....

Number of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President

[93]

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.

60-day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog and sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse and head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular packages.

Proof That Proves From Actual Users

"Your Sal-Vet has done all that you claim, and perhaps more. Hog cholera has been all around me, and I have not had one sick hog. I cannot praise Sal-Vet too highly, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all hog raisers."—(Signed) A. O. Kellogg, Troy Grove, Ill.

"I fed a carload of hogs on which I made a thorough test of Sal-Vet for seventy days. Cholera or some disease like it was killing off hogs all around me, but I never had a single one sick; they remained in fine condition during the entire time."—(Signed) W. C. Grove, Box 235, Hominy, Okla.

"I am greatly pleased with your Sal-Vet; my hogs are doing just fine, but my neighbors all around me, who have not used Sal-Vet, have had heavy losses."—(Signed) Jerry C. Smeltzer, Box 33, Canalou, Mo.

"All last winter I used Sal-Vet for 2,500 head of yearlings, and can not find words to say the good things about it that I would like. However, I believe Sal-Vet to be the best thing in the world to keep sheep in a healthy condition and in excellent appetite."—Svend Mauland, Big Timber, Mont.

"We have given the preparation (Sal-Vet) to our milch cows, and these also have shown great improvement since."—Geo. W. Smith & Son, Burnett, Wisconsin.

"Have been feeding Sal-Vet to some of my horses which were very thin and in a run-down condition. They have now picked up in flesh and spirits in spite of the heavy work incident to this time of the year."—Eli Furland, Artesian, S. D.

WARNING

Sal-Vet cannot be successfully imitated It is prepared according to a secret formula, under the personal direction of Mr. Sidney R. Feil, Registered Pharmacist and Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy. Mr. Feil has been engaged in Laboratory work for 25 years, and was formerly assistant to Dr. Nathan Rosewater, former chemist of the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission. Mr. Feil has also installed special machinery, at an expense of thousands of dollars, enabling him to prepare Sal-Vet in such a way that it is always the same and absolutely unequaled in efficiency as a worm destroyer and conditioner. Beware of imitations. Look at the name carefully. Get the original, genuine SAL-VET.

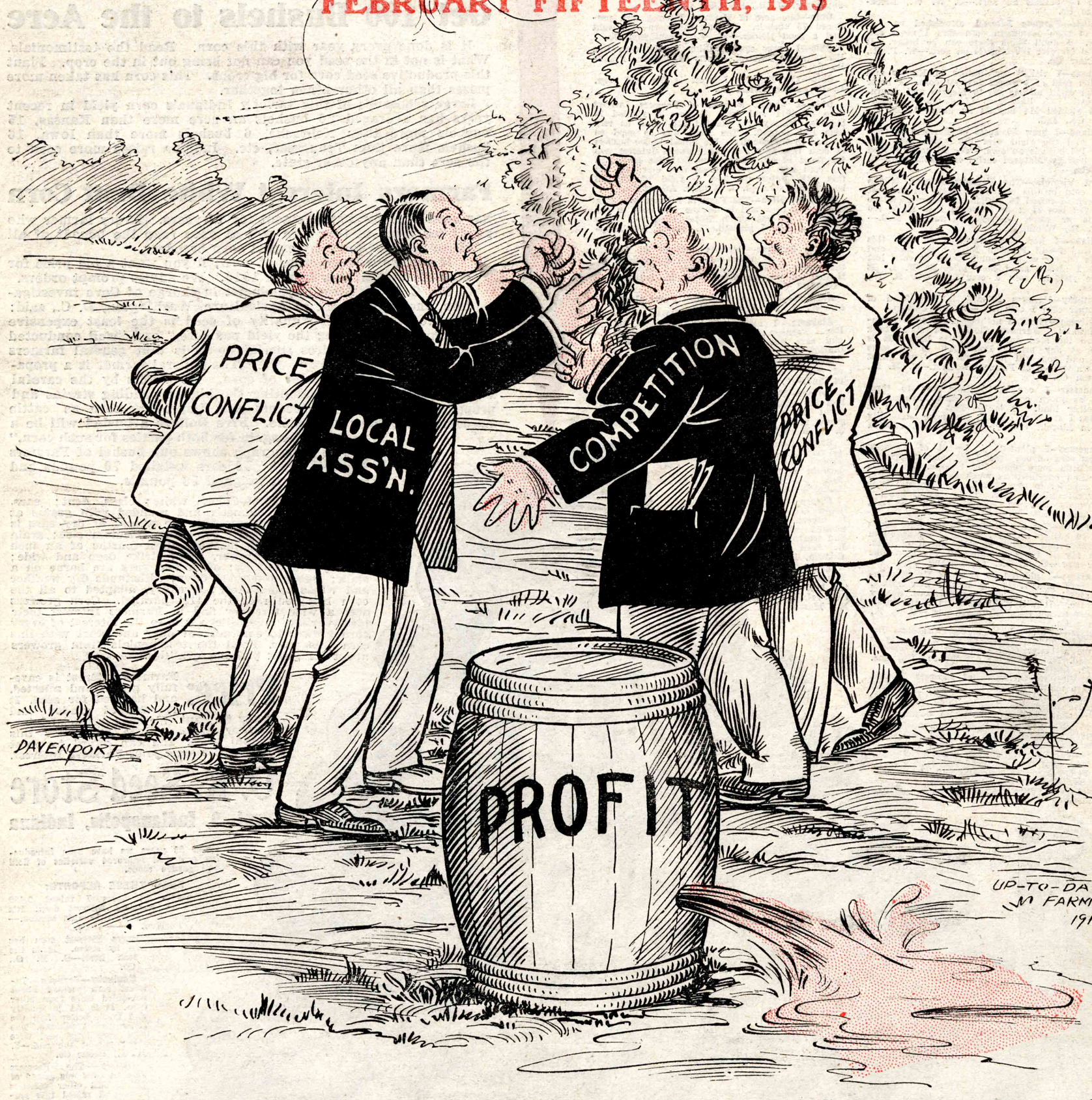
PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet Packages.

This Paper is Different from all Others. Every Farmer and Every Officer of a Farmers Association Should Subscribe. Blank Enclosed.

Marked Copy
Page 24

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH, 1913



While the Local Associations and Individuals are Scrapping Over the Markets the Profit Wastes

EXAMPLE—"We have six organizations trying to help the farmers in a radius of twenty-five miles. All raise strawberries. Last season the averages were as follows for the different associations: $1.59, $1.26, 83c, $1.09 and $1.13. These prices in the same season, for the same goods and oftentimes sold to the same people. Any business man can look at the above figures and know there is something wrong. It seems to me that no association would want to sell in competition with its neighbors, but this is being done all the time. The thing is to bring the different associations in a federation and the different sections of the country in touch with each other."—J. W. W., Louisiana.

BETTER CORN

No Other Corn Has Such a Record---Read These Reports Selected from Many Received

NOTE: We do not give complete address as that would divert trade from our house. Every testimonial is guaranteed genuine and the original may be seen on file in our office.

Indiana—The Farmers Interest corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C.

Kentucky—We thought we grew good corn, but your Farmers Interest is yielding 110 to 120 bushels an acre, beating our best native corn 25 to 30 bushels an acre.—C. W. W., Breckenridge Co.

Illinois—Farmers Interest astonished us. A field of such mammoth corn ears I never saw before. I don't think there can be better. It is good for over 100 bushels an acre.—W. P. R., St. Clair Co.

Kansas—I visited my brother in Kansas and saw his field of Farmers Interest corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears look like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bushels an acre.—A. M. T., Knox Co., Ind.

Indiana—I grew 50 acres of Farmers Interest corn, and the yield over the whole field was 90 to 105 bushels an acre. The 50 acres yielded 4,948 bushels. Matured early; ears mammoth.—C. A. Helm.

West Virginia.—The Farmers Interest is the finest corn in this county; it beats all the rest of them. I raised 75 bushels per acre; a cyclone destroyed lots of it or it would have made 100 bushels or more. Everybody wanted seed.—B. P. B., Woodland.

Indiana—I had three varieties of corn this year and found Farmers Interest my best and it was on my worst ground, being in corn last year. I always get highest price for F. I. It is the yieldiest corn I ever grew.—C. B. D., Orleans.

Kentucky—Farmers Interest is far ahead of any other corn I ever saw.—B. P., Chilton.

Oklahoma—There is nothing better than Farmers Interest. Farmers should not stand back because the seed cost is a little high. It is cheap at any price. Don't fail to try some of it and you will not regret it if you plant your whole crop of Farmers Interest.—C. M. B., Jefferson Co.

Tennessee—I can make from two to three times as much corn with Farmers Interest as any other kind. It is the best filled corn at the tips I ever saw. I won first prize on quality corn in Lincoln County.—Carlton McD, Lincoln Co.

Tennessee—I planted ¼ bushel of Farmers' Interest corn on one acre of ground and it yielded a little more than 100 bushels. It yields more than one-third as much as my other corn. It is superior to any corn I ever planted. It is nearly all uniform style. I can say it has but few equals and no superiors.—Carl Mallard, Humphrey Co.

Tennessee—Farmers Interest beats other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H., Cumberland Gap.

Tennessee—I planted 20 acres of Farmers Interest corn and it is the best I ever raised. It is ahead of all others in appearance, quality and value. It will yield more on fertile lands or in dry season than any other corn.—G. S. T., Davidson Co.

Virginia—I planted ½ acre of Farmers Interest corn and it yielded fine. I can say it gave me a better crop than any other corn I ever tried. The ears filled out the end just fine.—A. M. Lacey, Campbell Co.

West Virginia—One acre of Farmers Interest corn gave me 75 bushels yield. This was twice as much as my other corn yielded. I think it will prove to be the finest corn that was ever in the country.—G. W. H., Wise County.

What do all these farmers' reports mean to you? Do you get yields like they report? Do you want such big crops? Don't fail to send for our Corn Circular; it describes other high bred corn that we sell. You may prefer a yellow corn. This circular will give you full information. It will pay you big to plant your entire crop of Farmers Interest.

Missouri—I planted 6⅛ acres of Farmers Interest corn and the yield was about ½ better than another variety of white corn. It is ahead of all in quality and value.—J. M. G., Nodaway Co.

Missouri—I planted 4 acres of Farmers Interest corn which yielded about 1-3 more than any other.—I. R., St. Clair Co.

Ohio—One acre of Farmers Interest corn produced 75 bushels. I think this corn is alright and a good yielder.—W. V., Washington Co.

Ohio—I never saw anything in the corn line like Farmers Interest.—Harry A. Miller, Franklin Co.

Ohio—The Farmers Interest is the best corn. D. D. Landis, Miami Co.

Ohio—I bought a peck of Farmers Interest corn in 1911 and from ½ acre it yielded 70 bushels. This year I planted 22½ acres on very high hill ground. The yield was as good as we had in the country. We raised 15,000 bushels of corn this year and the Farmers Interest was the finest of all. Every one that has looked at the corn says it is the finest they ever saw. On this 22½ acres we had a yield of 80 2-3 bushels per acre.—J. I. Winner. Athens Co.

North Carolina—The Farmers Interest corn is a very pretty corn and is far the best corn in the country. It was much better than any other variety of corn I planted.—J. Brown, Northampton Co.

North Carolina—Farmers Interest is far superior to any other corn and out-yielded the others 15 bushels an acre. I consider it the best I ever raised.—W. R. Jenkins, —Guilford Co.

Alabama—It is the finest corn I ever planted.—W. O. H., Franklin Co.

Alabama.—I never saw the like in my life. Farmers Interest grew 12 feet high and ears like a churn.—W. L. McGahey, Clarion Co.

Georgia—Farmers Interest is fully 1-3 ahead of other varieties I raised on the same kind of land.—C. W. Harvey, Catoosa Co.

Arizona—Farmers Interest corn more than doubles the other varieties that I planted. On account of it standing the hot sun better. I grows much better than the other varieties.—J. S. Russell, Gila Co.

South Carolina—Farmers Interest corn is far better than any other varieties and about 20 bushels more to the acre. It is a fine yielder.—W. F. Hodges, Colleton County, S. C.

Missouri—I consider Farmers Interest corn far superior to others. I am well pleased with my seed and treatment of the O. K. Seed Store.—C. I. Godwin, Polk Co.

Indiana—My Farmers Interest corn is the best corn I ever raised.—W. E., Martin Co.

FARMERS INTEREST is the Highest Bred Seed Corn in the World

If you want more corn and better corn you must look to the seed. A few dollars invested in Farmers Interest Corn will return the investment many fold in the resulting crop. Read in the other column what others have done.

Get 100 Bushels to the Acre

It is done every year with this corn. Read the testimonials. What is not in the seed you can not bring out in the crop. Plant this productive seed corn for big crops. This corn has taken more prizes than all other kinds together.

Largely because of this variety Indiana's corn yield in recent years has averaged 20 bushels an acre more than Kansas, 15 bushels more than Nebraska, 6 bushels more than Iowa, 16 bushels more than Tennessee, etc. Indiana raises more corn to the acre than any other state.

Farmers Interest White Dent Corn

has been bred for improvement for 17 years. Every farmer who sends for some of this corn will at once reap the benefit of all these years of labor by expert corn breeders.

If you want large crops of corn; if you want a big price for seed corn, plant this corn in 1913. We advise prompt orders.

Mr. C. P. Hartley, physiologist in charge of Corn investigation, the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said: "Improvement of the quality of seed is the **least expensive** method of increasing the yield per acre," and "well conducted corn breeding requires **special** methods that general farmers have not time to apply. * * * The general farmer is a propagator rather than a breeder of corn. He **profits** by the careful work of the breeder by **adopting the higher yielding strains** and propagating them. Corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. **Five Dollars a bushel will be a profitable bargain for both parties for such corn."**

The photograph shows one bushel of Farmers Interest Corn; 56 ears weighed 70 pounds and when shelled weighed 58 pounds.

DESCRIPTION—Color, white; class, dent; ears, large, uniform diameter and rounded with grains at both ends; about one-fifth the weight of dry ears is cob, four-fifths corn; cob white, medium size; grain deep, often grains measure three-fourths of an inch long; a strong grower, roots strike deep and wide; stalk tall and thick; often two ears are borne on a stalk; season about 110 days; withstands dry weather and winds remarkably; territory, adapted to all the corn belt south of the 41st parallel. Corn growers over a wide territory find in Farmers Interest their ideal variety. We believe it is to the interest of every corn grower to embrace our offer and start with this corn this year. Read the testimonials from growers about its great yielding qualities.

Price: Farmers Interest is carefully grown and selected, and handled for seed. It is shipped graded and ready to plant. We have a special introductory price. Write today for this special price. You can afford to plant your entire acreage of Farmers Interest.

O. K. Seed Store

Dept. 9, Indianapolis, Indiana

For 33 years we have been introducing new and improved varieties of field and garden seeds.

READ THESE REPORTS:

Iowa—On 28 acres I raised 2,430 bushels of Farmers Interest corn. It's the finest white corn in this section.—C. F. Pearson, ———, Co.

Maryland—Farmers Interest corn has taken our section by storm. It is the greatest ever seen here.—S. B. O., Prince George, Co.

Kentucky—Farmers Interest corn yielded about one-third more than other corn. It is A1 in quality and much better than the other corn I planted. The ears were large and were filled out at the end.—J. N. G., Boone Co.

Illinois—The Farmers Interest corn was ahead of all other varieties I raised this season.—G. A. L., Jasper Co.

Illinois—The Farmers Interest made about 10 bushels more than yellow corn we had to the acre. I will plant almost all my corn with Farmers Interest.—F. W. W., Mason, Co.

One Bushel of Farmers Interest Corn, 56 Ears, weight 70 pounds.

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt - - - Editor
John P. Stelle Associate Editor

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Feb. 13

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Money Control the Great Question

"The Money Question is the Biggest Most Important and Most Difficult One Before the Country"

THE truth is that the money question is the biggest, most important and most difficult question before the country today." That emphatic declaration is attributed to Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, and who so nearly won the Democratic presidential nomination at Baltimore last year. We fully coincide with that view. It is the biggest question because it involves everything else in the country—the manufactures, the mercantile concerns, the railroads and steamboats, the mines and farming. None of these can be operated without money, and whatever controls the money controls them also.

It is the most important question because money is the medium of exchange, and without money or something used as a substitute for it there can be no exchange of property except swapping or barter—no buying or selling—and labor could not be employed. Everything would come to a dead standstill.

It is the most difficult question because those who control the money do so for the profit there is in it, and since every enterprise, including labor, and every exchangeable commodity on earth depends upon money, those who control the money can make the profit whatever their greed prompts them to make it. No one voluntarily surrenders an advantage like that, and there is little doubt but those who now control the money would not hesitate at the destruction of the government itself rather than surrender that control. Though controlled by only a few persons at the head of great banking institutions the system ramifies the entire country, and its influence is felt at almost every voting place. Those in public office dare not antagonize that control, hence it is secure so far as effective legislation or the action of the higher courts is concerned. The politicians dare not support or even suggest a measure for its overthrow. When they can no longer ignore the question, they dodge behind the people, or pretend to do so, and excuse themselves by the plea that the people do not yet know just what it is best to do. Mr. Clark is no exception. We quote from him further:

> The whole country has but a hazy idea of what is needed. The evidence which has been accumulated during the hearings before the Pujo and Glass committees is of such tremendous importance and covers such a vast field that the public has not been able to fully grasp the meaning as yet.

It is not for the public, the people, to do these things, but for their chosen representatives. Men like Mr. Clark were sent to Congress because of their supposed superior wisdom, and it is up to them to "grasp the meaning" of these great questions, and to find and apply an answer to them in the interest of the whole people. The discovery that a question is big, important and difficult, is of no benefit to the people. What is required is an equitable solution, and to that the authorities should promptly address themselves.

The question of money control is not a new one. Laws enacted years ago made it easy of accomplishment. Those who sought that control were the authors of those laws, and that class has been the authors of most of the monetary laws since then. They are not yet satisfied, and will not be until their power is as absolute as that of kings, and the government becomes a mere tool in their hands. The so-called Aldrich bill is a long step in that direction.

Evidence before the committees mentioned by Mr. Clark shows that even now one man and his subordinate associates not only control but claim more than twenty-five billion dollars of the country's wealth. That is an uncountable sum, and it is not all money for there is not that much money in the country—scarcely that much in the world. The whole world's production of gold last year was only $465,000,000, which is less than half of one billion. If they had in their vaults every dollar of gold that was ever coined in the United States they would not have half so much as was proven they owned and controlled of the nation's wealth. Hence it is not the gold alone. It is the manufacturing establishments, the mines, the railroads, the steamboats and steamship lines, and the great business concerns. But it is not the farms, because up to now the lands have been practically out of their reach. But the mortgage-bond scheme now before the Congress in the damnably false name of aiding the farmers is designed to bring the farms and homes of the people within the reach of that control, as the commercial and industrial institutions now are.

Suppose these few men with their twenty-five billion dollars wealth control, and a few others representing like power, should decide there is enough manufactured goods and machinery in this country. Every furnace would go out and every wheel stop. Suppose they should decide the railroads should cease to be operated; every locomotive would go dead on the track. Suppose they should decide that no more coal, or iron, or other mineral wealth should be taken from the earth; every mine whistle would cease to blow and suffering for lack of fuel would follow.

That is really the situation and those are the possibilities that confront the people. It is time for statesmen, or men who have been trusted as statesmen, to see the bigness, the importance, and the difficulty of the question. It is the inevitable result of the individual and corporate control of the wealth of the country, not the money only, but whatever is used as money—individual and corporate credit converted into money, or, rather, a substitute for money. This is the trap in which the people have been caught. Whenever the government surrendered its right, the only power on earth that has that right under the constitution, to coin or issue the money, it paved the way for the conditions that we have but feebly outlined, the great question that Mr. Clark says is before the country today.

Are our recognized statesmen equal to the emergency? It is doubtful while so many of them are subservient to the powers that thus control. Once more we instinctively turn to the farmers. They are amenable, of course, to financial conditions, but their lands and homes, as yet, are free, and their rich soil, dependent only on Nature and skillful culture, guarantees to them a living. The constitution of the country makes its citizens its rulers, and a large proportion of those citizens are indipendent farmers. If these were situated so as to act intelligently and together the powers of evil could be overthrown and liberty rescued from its greatest peril.

Up-to-Date Farming is Right

THE articles that have appeared in UP-TO-DATE FARMING expressing our opinion and giving the big institutions that are planning such great work for what they call agricultural extension, including the Lever bill before Congress, have met with general approval, but some have thought we take too narrow a view of the work of these great concerns. Every development convinces us more and more that we are right. The so-called "expert" teaching of better farming is a farce, and the idea of directing every effort to the production of more stuff without a market demand for it is absurd.

Illinois, at least, emphatically sustains us in that position. The Illinois Farmers' Institute, one of the most active and progressive agricultural institutes in the Union, recently adopted the following explicit preambles and resolution. These truly up-to-date farmers could scarcely use stronger language:

> Whereas, From time immemorial man has exerted himself, in every country and in every climate, practicing every method known to the art of agriculture, to extract large yields from the land—deep and shallow plowing; subsoiling; various methods of seeding; of planting; various amounts of seed; rotation of crops; the selection and improvement of the seed, the adaption of crops to soil, etc.—yet production has not been maintained, nor the fertility of the soil preserved; and with these facts before us and with history pointing to land ruin wherever civilized man has farmed without the aid of science, and wih organizations being formed throughout the country for the purpose of promoting better farming through the employment of expert farm instructors and demonstrators; and bankers, merchants, manufacturers, railroad corporations, county boards of supervisors and farmers are called upon to contribute funds liberally for defraying the expenses of these organizations, and,
>
> Whereas, The Illinois Farmers' Institute is often called upon to define its position with reference to this work, and inasmuch as the Illinois Agricultural Experimental Station and progressive farmers of this state have developed a system of farming known as the "Illinois System of Agriculture," the practice of which results in production with permanency; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Illinois Farmers' Institute does not approve any plans of any organization looking to increased production of farm crops which does not contemplate the practice of the "Illinois System," and this board earnestly urges all farmers to refrain from contributing to any fund to be used in paying the salary and expenses of any so-called "field demonstrator," "farm instructor," "crop expert," or "county agent," who does not thoroughly understand the "Illinois System of Agriculture,' 'and who is not in hearty sympathy with its principles and willing and anxious to teach them.

Bureau of Marketing

AS WE have shown in other issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, our long years of hard work against such odds as few men have ever encountered, are certainly to bear fruit. When we first began to argue the question of marketing as one of importance to farmers and urged other people to take it up and at least combine it with their efforts for increased production, our position was assailed from almost every quarter. But not for a moment did we relax our efforts, and now the marketing side of farming is being discussed everywhere. At the time when we are writing this article a bill has passed in the United States Senate to create a division of markets in the Department of Agriculture, and has been reported upon favorably in the House. Before this paper reaches our subscribers it may have passed the House and become a law.

Hon. Thomas L. Rubey, of Missouri, speaking of the measure and urging it before the House, declared that every year $1,500,000,000 worth of farm products go to waste, not because there is no need for them, but because under the present system they fail to find a market. The stopping of this waste, Mr. Rubey says, would do much to solve the problem of the high cost of living. It would surely bring increased profits to the farmers, and yet furnish more complete supplies to consumers, and even at lower prices. Our readers know that we have persistently argued this very point for months and years. The local market, continues Mr. Rubey, may be glutted with the products farmers may have to sell, while at another market within easy reach there may be a strong demand for that very stuff. He refers to the fact that several times in the past, potatoes have sold as low as 20 cents a bushel in the local market, while the very same quality of potatoes were bringing $2 a bushel not far away, and at points that could be easily reached from the home shipping point. There was during the past marketing season similar conditions with onions in Texas, California and Indiana, and with cabbage in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., and also with apples in Southern Illinois and elsewhere. It is so every year with various crops.

One duty of a division of markets said Mr. Rubey, would be to keep farmers all over the county advised as to market conditions anywhere within reach of them. Where there was a glut in one place and a scarcity in another, farmers would be advised of the fact and could ship accordingly. It is Mr. Rubey's opinion that if these market losses could be saved, farmers in general would receive more for their products than they do now and at the same time consumers would pay less than they do at present.

Heretofore, continued Mr. Rubey, just as we have said so many times, the Department of Agriculture has devoted too much time to teaching farmers how to produce larger crops, and has given too little attention, no attention at all he might have said, to the subject of marketing them.

Of course, all this is very gratifying to us, as it is directly in the line of our work for so many years; but laws enacted by the Congress and the States are so often deceptive and inefficient in their operation, that we must not be too hopeful. We are in favor of the measure and will do all in our power to help to make it effective, but we see nothing in it to cause us to relax our efforts. The farmers must be educated up to so great a change in the marketing side of their stuff, and consumers must be taught how to better obtain supplies. Hence this bill, should it become a law, makes no less work for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. On the contrary, it makes it all the more important that both producers and consumers should read it. We will be among the first to get the information thus given out by the Department, and it will be our unyielding purpose to give that information to our readers with such special instruction as will enable them all the more effectively to avail themselves of it.

And the adoption of such a measure will not make it any less necessary for the farmers to organize. In fact, it increases that necessity. Farmers must be in position to act together. They must be so united that they may jointly study the plans of the Department, and may more certainly note any defects therein. They must be united so as to avail themselves of the opportunities offered and advantages given. Individual farmers cannot do that, and unless the farmers can act together they must still depend upon the buyers and thus give to others the very advantages the government intended for them. Once more we appeal to farmers to take prompt action for their own benefit. If the government tosses you a plum get in position to catch it.

The Glutted Market Situation

EVERY crop produced by farmers represents a part of his business, and if his business is profitable it should bring in a part of his income. This is as true of potatoes as it is of wheat, or corn, or cotton. Glutted markets for any of these crops show an overproduction or a bad distribution, either of which is disastrous to the producers, and any marketing system that will solve the problem both producers and consumers are up against must see to it that stuff is not shipped in greater abundance than it can be moved and that market gluts must be prevented. We clip the following from a leading market publication of a few weeks ago:

The matter of moving potatoes is causing an unsatisfactory condition at loading points, inasmuch as the various operators who own warehouses in the north have their houses well filled and the fact that they can move but few cars results in their being unable to accept more spuds from farmers. It is understood that most warehouses are crowded to the limit, and that the car deal is responsible for the fact that a good portion of the crop is still in farmers' hands because of their inability to dispose of the crop to operators.

Under conditions like those it is the height of folly to urge the production of more potatoes. There are already so many that the cars cannot move them and the storage houses are so full they can take no more. The result is that the surplus must go to waste in the hands of the farmers. It may be claimed that these conditions are only local in their character, and that, while there was this surplus in the northwest, tributary to Chicago, there may have been a scarcity in the broader portions of the United States. We grant that possibility, but had these potatoes all been moved as offered, the central markets would have been glutted, prices depressed, and like losses would have followed lack of demand in the central points of consumption, we care not how hungry people may have been in other places not reached by the supply. We, therefore, declare this truth to be self-evident, that any marketing system to be effective for good, whether that system be promoted by railroad corporations, agricultural schools, or by the government itself, must enable farmers to hold surplus crops to the capacity of the railroads to move them, and it must find and supply general and local demands instead of piling the surplus up in over-supplied centers, from which it must be shipped at extra cost, or dumped into the waste heap.

This is true of every crop that is produced for consumption in the United States or elsewhere. The demand must be found and supplied as nearly as possible from the fields, and farmers must be taught how to hold their stuff, when to sell and where to ship. In fact, the system may easily make the demand a seeker for the supply. This, in ordinary parlance, will enable the two to meet each other, and when they do that the problem is easily solved.

Do American Farmers Raise Enough

FIGURES sometimes come from Washington that ought to surprise those who are constantly urging farmers to produce more and more of the products of the soil, and also those magazine writers who are so dolefully predicting a time when there will be a battle for food in this country. Last year, 1912, there was exported from this country no less than $150,000,000 worth of foodstuffs. This was $27,000,000 more than was exported the year before. If there is danger of a famine here, or a battle for food, why is all this stuff allowed to be sent out of the country? It is all bosh. Our farmers raise enough and to spare. People who know nothing but one side of a question should hesitate before going to the public as teachers of that subject. Of the foodstuffs thus exported last year, there were 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, 30,000,000 bushels of corn, 32,626 head of cattle, 9,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, and large quantities of other meats. Much of this stuff that went out of the country was actually needed here and would have found a ready market at fair prices if the demand could have found the supply. This calls loudly for a better system of marketing and distribution.

Among other farm products that were sent out of the country we may mention $623,000,000 worth of cotton, and $123,000,000 worth of meat and dairy products.

Our theory is to first supply the needs of home by finding every point of demand, and if there is a surplus after that send it abroad. Under the present system the products are hurried into the oversupplied centers whence much of it is sent by the speculators to other countries because they thus get greater profits, not caring whether any are left hungry in this country or not. Then the writers and speakers learn of the unsupplied places and raise their cry of more production or starvation. But right ideas are coming to the front in this country, and even the politicians should take notice.

THE PLAN

that will bring producers and consumers closer together in marketing deserves the support of every reader of this paper.

Why They Were Better

She—Don't you think these doughnuts are much better than those I made last week?

He—Yes, dear, the holes are so much bigger.

Mr. Dooley and the Inauguration

"Good mahrnin', Hinnissey!"

"Good mahrnin', Mister Dooley. I suppose ye're brooshin' oop yer ould kitaway coat to go down to Washington and attind th' inawgurashun sirrymonies iv Woodrow Wilson."

"Hinnissey, that has bin th' drame iv me iggistince, to shtand with me two troosty fate along Pinnsylvanya Avnee an' watch th' ould prissydint out an th' new prissydint in. It would be a grate wake that. But Hinnissey, me banker says that it would not be judishus to me pocket book to take a trip loike that. Why, jist to tip th' porters on the Pullman alone would take twinty-foive er thirty sints. Thin whin I got to th' cappytal I'd more'n loikely have to pay fifty sints f'r bed and brikfist, while whin I'm roight here to home I can lay to bed an' save a male."

"Yis, Mister Dooley, but if ye wint down there ye'd have a chanct to see Congriss in ackshun. 'Twould be a foine opporchunity to see th' pathriotic sinnytors at worrk turnin' out th' laws iv this broad land."

"Roight ye are, Hinnissey, an' they would be puttin' into practice what I've been advocatin' f'r many a day—co-operashun. It's impossible f'r th' house an' th' sinnate to git along alone unliss they git together. All bills f'r rivinyoo, f'r instance, must orriggynate in th' house. But th' sinnytors must put on th' finishin' touches. They can't git anywhere unliss they git togither. Do ye see, Hinnisseey? It's jist loike hitchin' oop a mule an' a long-horned steer. They're as different as can be, but if th' charryut iv shtate is goin' to make any progriss they'll have to pull togither.

"Now, Hinnisey, that takes me raight back to me favorite theory. I believe that th' projucer an' th' consumer should pull togither. As things is now, they won't avin shtand still long enough to git harnissed. Th' projucer is tryin 'to git within gunshot of th' consumer but he can't do it f'r th' shtore buildin's an' th' big warehouses that's always in th' way. I belave th' toime is comin' whin th' projucer on th' wistern plains will take wan iv his big lassoos an' hurl it through th' air an let it drap softly down around th' neck iv th' consumer an' thin he will say to him, 'See here, me friend, ye've bin roonin' away fr'm me f'r many a day whin I'm th' fellow that's a-feedin' ye. Here's th' very hond, mon, that raises yer cahrn an' yer cabbiges an' yer toornips an' yer coontry butter. Will ye take that hond an' saymint our friendshin in a glass iv hard cider?' That's what will happen wan iv these days, Hinnisseey. It's comin' jist as sure as me maiden name's Dooley."

Editorial Paragraphs

Reading Farmers—Are there any farmers who do not read? Our intimate acquaintance with rural life compels us to admit that there are. Children are growing up in homes where no papers come, and where books are few and unimportant. This is the most discouraging feature of our long and hard work to bring farmers to the front and secure for them opportunities equal to those enjoyed by other classes. If we could talk to these farmers personally the situation would be different, but the only way we have of communicating with them is the printed page. As we have said before, we can't make the paper talk; it has to be read, and to be read effectively it must go into the home. We have to depend upon our friends to help us get it there.

Partyism—Politicians want office either for themselves or friends through whom they hope to benefit in some way. This class of people seek popularity, and hedge around questions they fear would lose them votes. That is why so many great questions are passed lightly in the halls of legislation and others are supported that are clearly not for the best when the whole people are considered, but that are desired by strong influences antagonistic to the masses. The remedy for this is intelligent independence on the part of the voters. After all, the voters are the power behind the throne, and if that power would refuse to wear party shackles the politicians would take notice. The election last fall affords a splendid example.

Over in Illinois—It is very seldom that Illinois goes Democratic, but it did last fall, and following events prove that the state, in spite of the manifest independence of the voters, is cursed with a set of selfish, scheming politicians. The inauguration of the new governor and the setting up of the new state government was delayed by a disgusting factional fight over the speakership of the lower house of the state legislature. Even at the time we are writing the matter is still unsettled, and the defeated state officers are still in power. The voters of all parties should take cognizance of these disgraceful proceedings and teach their public servants better things.

Milk and Butter.—The milk and butter situation has been elicting a good deal of attention lately. In this as in every other article of production and supply the buying and selling bosses control the price at both ends, making the buying price so low that the producer has no profits and the selling price so high that the consumer can not afford to supply himself, thus reducing the consumption but making big profits for the fellow between. There is an abandonment of dairying in many quarters, it is said because the milking of cows no longer pays the farmer a fair profit. This condition wrongs the consumer as well as the producer, and it looks like the people of the United States ought to be able to knock out such an evil system.

In One Week—The Drovers Journal tells us of a recent case in Chicago when "those who were fortunate enough to sell their steers took anywhere from $8 to $14 per head less for them than such were worth one week previous." A market that is liable to so great a change as that in one week's time is not a safe market, and a business that is subject to so much doubt and uncertainty is not a safe business. Those who have been in charge of the national government are responsible for having allowed such conditions to come. If a government cannot protect its people from such gigantic wrong what use is it anyway?

Too Much Difference—When the farmer keeps cows on high priced land and feeds them high-priced feed, gets only 3½ cents a quart for milk that sells to the consumer in a nearby city for eight cents a quart, the difference is too great. All the profit is in the four and one-half cents margin and the handler gets it all. We shall lose faith in the intelligence of the American people if these things continue.

Parcels Post—If ever a law went into effect with a flourish of trumpets, the so-called parcels post did, and if ever a needlessly complicated enactment passed a deliberative body of sensible men the parcels post holds the record. Every post office has its "zones," and each must have an incomprehensible map as a guide to the postmaster in fixing rates. Each map is accompanied by a book of instructions that not one in twenty can understand. If the rates could not be made by weight for the whole country like letter postage is, why not fix the rate by the distance? An ordinary map with a scale of miles would enable any postmaster to determine the rate to any point without any of the zone mystification, and without the expense of making special maps for every post-office. The parcels post will soon be in as much disrepute as the postal savings bank now is.

Congressional Seed—"If congressional seed would grow wise and honest congressmen we would certainly say give the country more of it; but the fact is it will scarcely grow 'garden sass.'" Our readers know what we mean. Dignified congressmen will soon begin to send out packages of seeds to their constituents. It is wonderful that such a farce should continue so long. There is nothing extraordinary about those seeds except their customary worthlessness. They are usually seeds that the farmers care nothing for, and if they did they could procure just such but of better quality for a nickel a package, yet more than six million dollars of the public money have been thus foolishly squandered! It is of little or no benefit to anyone, and it is certainly undignified for the congressmen to engage in such a farcical distribution. Secretaries of Agriculture have opposed it and shown up its folly, as have many of the leading farm papers of the country. Yet Congress sticks to it and persists in making the annual appropriation for that purpose.

Less Than a Dozen—Congressman Lindbergh recently declared in an address in the House that "Less than a dozen men have been able directly and indirectly, to secure control of over 85 per cent. of the railroads; over 90 per cent. of the express and Pullman companies; over 65 per cent. of the telephones; over 60 per cent of the copper; over 65 per cent. of the petroleum, and over 87 per cent. of the steel." These are all public necessities, and it is impossible for the people to be "free and equal" under such conditions. There must be a change or our nation will go as other nations of history have gone.

Our Advertisers—We do not ask our readers to buy what they do not need, but often articles may be found in our advertising columns that people would like to have, and that they really need, but that they can not obtain from their local stores. That is one advantage there is in advertisements, and we are very careful to admit none but those who are reliable. We are sure our readers will be well treated by our advertisers.

Thinking of You—Every time we write a line for this paper we are thinking of every subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and we are wondering, will each subscriber read this and will it be a benefit to the reader? That is the only purpose we have in writing, and we are careful to write only the truth, and to favor those things that are good and oppose the things that are bad. Somebody must do that and do it fearlessly if the people be properly informed, and that is what we try earnestly to do.

Made Money Every Year

I have been a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming for about twelve years. I have made more money each year from reading it and taking its advice. It is a pleasure for me to introduce the paper to other farmers which I am doing. I agree with your stand against the Lever bill. I read the editorial on this bill with delight. I am never afraid to follow Up-to-Date Farming's lead because it is always right on every proposition. Every farmer should stand by this paper, which has done more to help farmers than any other paper in the world. When your subscription expires renew it at once. If your paper is in arrears when you read this stop right here and put 50 cents in a letter and mail it at once, or a $1 bill for three years.

I was not requested to write this. It expresses my convictions and I will say more: If ever this paper should cease to be published because it was not supported it will be the greatest calamity that can befall agriculture. I would like to hear from other subscribers. I have sent 133 subscribers to Up-to-Date Farming. How many others have sent this many? How many will you send to OUR paper this year?—A. H. Green, Arab, Ill.

On a Rough Sea

Sappy—I feel that I am surrounded by thought waves from my own brain.
Snappy—That's what's the matter with you; you are sea sick.

Had a Sour Mouth

Bess—She never said a sweet thing in her life.
Belle—No. she literally devours pickles.

What Was Wanted

She—John, dear, what about those new curtains?
He—Hang the new curtains!
She—I've been trying to, John, and that is what I want you to help me do.

A Cranky Business

"Did you ever notice how they wind up their autos in front? Every machine must carry a crank."
"The way some of them do one would think they don't carry anything but cranks.

Had Permanent Residence

They strolled into the museum. "Here are the mummies," said she. "Just to think! They have not moved for 5,000 years! He—"Gee, but aint they lucky? We have to move every spring.

No Room for Any More

Wife (who is very stout)—John, I'm afraid my new dress is not full enough.
Husband—I don't know how you could get any more in it.

Smile Awhile

But When

"Papa, every night Harry calls he tells me I am getting prettier."
"Does he tell you that before or after he lowers the lights?"

As One Says It

She—The man that sat next me at dinner today didn't have the manners of a pig.
He—I can't agree with you there, my dear, for I thought he certainly had the manners of a pig.

Had No Other Way

Askit—Do you manage to live within your income?
Spendit—I certainly do. How could I live without it?

Rule to Work Both Ways

"George, if you don't behave better I'll send you to bed fifteen minutes before your time."
"Then when I behave real good, why don't you let me stay up fifteen minutes later than my time?"

Apologetic

Mother—Frankie, you ought to apologize to the lady for stepping on her foot.
Frankie—Please excuse me, Mrs. Latham, I am very sorry your foot was in my way.

Expected to Have to Wait

Little Ikey, who had been visiting the orphans' home—Yes, I'd like to live at the orphans' home, but my folks are so big and stout I expect it will be a long time before I'm an orphan.

He Knew It

She—Do you know doughnuts are an ancient Grecian article of food?
He—Of course I did. They have been fried in grease ever since I can remember.

A Commendable Run

Preacher—What are you running for, sonny?
Boy—I'm running to keep two persons from fighting.
Pdeacher—That's good, my boy. Who are they?
Boy—Bill Perkins and me.

Pious Is as Pious Does

Jane—Mama, the new neighbors would like to borrow our lawn mower to mow their yard.
Mama—What! Today! This is Sunday. Run the mower behind the shed, and tell them we haven't any. I can't afford to let them break the Sabbath.

A Shorter Course

"Can't my boy take a shorter course in your school than the one in your catalog?"
"Oh, yes, it depends on what he wants to make. It takes nature a hundred years to make a full grown tree, but it can make a pumpkin in six months."

Decidedly Preferable

Why is it better to have paper money than gold? When you put it in your pocketbook you double it, and when you take it out you find it in creases.

Only Once

Homeseeker—People don't die very often over here, do they?
Native—No, sir, they never die but once.

Coming Out Right

Barber—Your hair is coming out at the top, sir."
Puz—Good. I knew it was in me, and I was afraid it might come out my mouth.

Very True

The Man—Society is a funny thing.
The Maid—How so?
The Man—A girl is not "in it" until she has "come out."

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

A MILD winter over most of the country with abundance of moisture has caused winter wheat and grass in the Northern states to be in excellent condition. If no extremely cold weather with bare ground follows the crops will have a good start in the spring. Winter wheat was a short crop last year. It is not usual for two short crops of anything to come in succession. By this token we are in for a good crop in 1913. The mild weather has also helped southern producers and they are putting abundant crops of early vegetables, potatoes and fruit on the northern markets about two weeks earlier than usual. But unseasonable weather, whether it is cold or warm is dangerous. Frosts may kill premature development. The peach crop of the southern belt must run such a risk. Reports tell us that the peach trees of Georgia were advanced, on February 1, to about their normal state of March 1. Some orchardists shipped ice in and packed it about the trees to retard development.

For once we can record a decrease in the visible supply of wheat from two weeks before. But we regret that it is now higher than at corresponding date last year and two years ago, also it is the highest it has been in ten years. It is very evident that there is no surplus wheat outside of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota because the crop was short in the other states. Therefore the future, until the new crop comes, rests with the five states and the owners of the visible supply. It is estimated that the country is nearly on a domestic basis now, having exported heavily. In view of this the five states' farmers and the speculators who hold 72,000,000 bushels ought to get together on the price.

The corn visible increased very little considering the enormous crop, and the same can be said of oats. These crops are more fortunate, because they are largely fed on the farms, but wheat can only be sold to make flour.

The price of wheat is about the same as two weeks before, corn and oats are each a couple cents higher. The reader should note the great spread in prices between cash and future wheat, also between winter and spring wheat. Oats and corn are being exported freely, on account of our low prices. The consumption of oats is also enormously increased over last year as is shown by primary receipts of this crop, 129,000,000 against 70,000,000 bushels in the same period a year before and only 13,000,000 bushels in the visible supply.

The government estimated the quantity of potatoes remaining in the hands of growers on January 1, 1913, was about 39.8 per cent. of the total quality raised for market in 1912, which compares with 33.1 per cent. of the 1911 crop similarly held on January 1, 1912; 40.2 per cent. of the 1910 crop on January 1, 1911, and 41.2 per cent. of the 1909 crop on January 1, 1910.

The quantity remaining in the hands of dealers on January 1, 1913, was about 9.8 per cent of the total quantity raised for market in 1912, which compares with 8.6 per cent of the 1911 crop similarly held on January 1, 1912; 10.9 per cent of the 1910 crop on January 1, 1911, and 9.9 per cent. of the 1909 crop on January 1, 1910.

The quantity remaining in the hands of both growers and dealers on January 1, 1913, was 49.6 per cent. of the total quantity raised for market in 1912, which compares with 41.7 per cent. of the 1911 crop similarly held on January 1, 1912; 51.1 per cent. of the 1910 crop on January 1, 1911, and 51.1 per cent. of the 1909 crop on January 1, 1910.

To help our readers to forecast the future we give the crops for the four years and some prices as follows:

Yields—1912, 420,647,000 bushels; 1911, 292,737,000 bushels; 1910, 349,032,000 bushels, 1909, 389,195,000 bushels.

Prices at Chicago—February 7, 1913, 40@48c; February 7, 1912; $1.02@1.05; February 4, 1911, 42@44c; February 7, 1910, 38@40c. April 6, 1912, $1.25@1.33; April 8, 1911, 53@65c; April 7, 1910, 17@26c.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on January 25, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign —before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Jan. 25 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
WHEAT	72,328,000	—1,510,000	—2,370,000	X 4,918,000	X 20,204,000
CORN	11,600,000	X1,693,000	X 291,000	X 4,118,000	— 2,762,000
OATS	13,549,000	X 547,000	—1,443,000	—4,924,000	—14,837,000
BARLEY	6,113,000	— 444,000	— 304,000	X 2,502,000	X 3,550,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 47,992,000 bushels. This is 813,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 2,459,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 8,756,000 bushels on the same date, 667,000 more than two weeks before and 3,350,000 bushels more than a year ago.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

WHEAT, NO 2 RED

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on February 7, two weeks before and a year before, as follows:

	Feb. 7	2 wks. before	A Yr. before
Chicago	1.11 @1.13½	1.12 @1.15	97 @..98
St. Louis	1.08 @1.12½	1.09 @1.14	1.00
Kansas City	1.00 @1.04	.87½@ .96½	1.00
Cincinnati	1.11 @1.14	1.12 @1.14	99 @1.02
New York	1.09 @1.10½	1.09 @1.10	99½@1.01

CORN NO 2 WHITE

Chicago	51 @52	49½@50	63¼@64
St. Louis	52¾@53	49	67½
Kansas City	51	49½@50	68½@69½
Cincinnati	55 @56	54 @55	68 @69
New York	58½	56½	71¾

OATS NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	36¾@37½	34 @35½	50½@51
St. Louis	36	33½@34	51 @52
Kansas City	35½@35¾	34¾@35½	51½@52½
Cincinnati	37 @38	37 @37½	52 @52½
New York	39 @40	38½@39	56

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on February 7 and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—May, 93⅞c; July, 91⅝c; September, 90¼c. Two weeks before, 93⅞u, 90½c, and 89½c, respectively.

CORN—May, 53¾c; July 54½c; September, 55¼c. Two weeks before, 52c, 52⅞c and 53½c respectively.

OATS—May, 35⅛c; July, 35c; September, 34⅞c. Two weeks before, 34½c, 34¼c, and 34⅜c respectively.

COTTON

February 7.—Middling upland cotton, 12.95c; middling gulf, 13.20c.

The price of cotton is 5 cents per hundredweight higher than it was two weeks before. It is $3.40 per hundredweight higher than a year before.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Market, February 7, 1913

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers ..... $6.15@7.65
Range of day's quotations for steers ..... 6.00@8.50
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up 7.75@8.50
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs. 6.00@7.25
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices ..... 6.00@8.20
Range of day's quotations ..... 6.75@8.20
Best heavies, 210 lbs. and up ..... 8.05@8.20
Common to choice lights, 130 lbs to 230 8.15@8.30

The price of steers is practically unchanged from two weeks before. The price of hogs is from unchanged to 40c a hundredweight higher than two weeks before.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparisons.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	92	106	105
Tuesday	33	62	152
Wednesday	25	30	52
Thursday	26	39	71
Friday	26	42	67
Total, 5 days	196	279	448

There was more activity in the trade today, but supply on hand was ample for the requirements and prices remained without a material change. Receipts were moderate, reported at 26 cars, but there were many cars left over from earlier arrivals and supply was ample. Buyers wanted fancy goods and were willing to pay a slight premium for the right kind.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, in bulk—2 cars at 42c, 3 cars at 43c, 2 cars at 44c, 3 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 46c, 2 cars at 47c. Michigan sacked—1 car fancy at 48c.

Per. bu. bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks, Kings or Rurals, ordinary to choice 40@48c
Fancy Rurals, possibly a shade over.
Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked...41@47c
....Russets in sacks ..... 45@50c

NEW POTATOES—Abauot 25c decline in prices has taken place the last couple of days. They have not been moving as fast as received. This caused a weaker feeling.
Per barrel, No. 1 ..... $6.50@
No. 2 ..... 5.50@

The price of old potatoes as 2c to 5c a bushel lower than two weeks before. The price of new potatoes is 50c a barrel lower than two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—The market remains very quiet. Demand lately has been small. Cold weather no doubt has helped to make it so. Offerings, while not large, are ample. The best goods are held with some show of steadiness, but stock that is at all faulty in any way rules easy. Prices vary with the quality.

BEANS—The material are to noted. Red beans in clear color are steady. They sell to ... very moderate. Such as are stained rule rather slow and quiet. All other beans are quiet. Hardly any trading in Brown Swedish and they are fairly plenty. Red Kidney have a light trade. Market for limas steady with inquiry fair.

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice $2.25@2.27
Prime ..... 2.15@2.20
Stock faulty ..... 1.50@1.75

Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, choice 2.25@2.30
White kidney, nominal.
Brown Swedish, long 1.25@1.50
Round ..... 1.25@1.50
Limas, per 100 lbs ..6.40@6.50

The price of pea beans is 20c to 25c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Limas, 20c @ 25c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other kinds unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 1,244 tons; shipments, 51 tons.
Choice Timothy hay $15.50@16.50
No. 1 Timothy ...13.50@14.50
No. 2 Timothy ...11.50@12.00
No. 3 Timothy .. 9.00@11.00

The price of timothy hay is 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. A year ago the price of choice timothy hay was $23.50@24.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $7@7.50. Oat straw at $6@6.50. Wheat straw, $5.50@6.

Oat straw is 50c @$1 a ton lower. Wheat straw is $1 a ton lower than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—The demand remains very moderate and it is usually for good corn.
Per ton, Illinois corn, no real nice quality on sale ..... $50.00@100.00
Oklahoma ..... 50.00@ 75.00

No change in the market from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	3,158	5,476	2,257
Tuesday	4,911	4,780	1,169
Wednesday	2,911	4,384	1,976
Thursday	5,213	4,214	1,221
Friday	3,794	3,453	1,346
Total	20,055	22,307	7,969

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to Feb. 1, 1913, 2,897,000 cases.
Receipts, Apr. 1, 1911, to Feb. 3, 1912, 2,486,863 cases.
Receipts, Apr. 1, 1910, to Feb. 4, 1911, 2,901,276 cases.

An easy feeling exists, and prices were quotably ¼@1c lower for fresh and unchanged for storage.

Merchants wish to have it understood that in purchasing eggs by grade this season from parties at interior shipping points they will insist on receiving the grade and quality bought and contracted for. Heretofore buyers here have been rather lax and have often taken eggs which would not pass inspection as the grade bought, rather than have any controversy about the matter and in some instances this "Good Samaritan" act has been to their disadvantage and made them losses. Therefore, the advice to country dealers is to be more careful in packing. Be sure your eggs will grade. With improved packing you are sure to get full value and better prices.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 17@22½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 18@22c.

Firsts quotable at 23@23¼c, with sales as these figures.

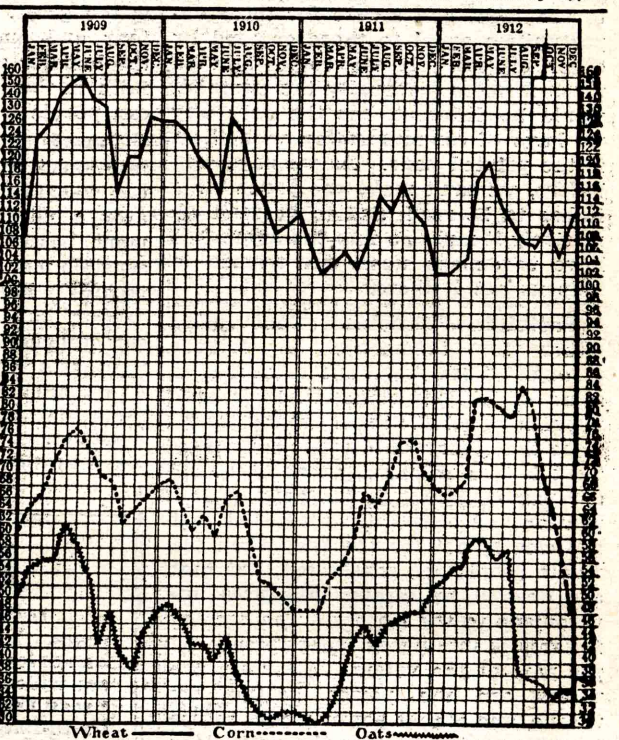
Checks—Fresh quotably 14@14½c per dozen and storage 12@13c.

Dirties—Fresh quotably 16 per dozen and storage 13@15c.

Refrigerator eggs were steady and Firsts quotable at 17@17½c to 18c for some very nice lots.

The price of eggs is practically unchanged from two weeks before.

APPLES—Cold weather the last few days has checked trade because there is some risk in moving apples. When it becomes milder trade will pick up again. All nice fruit remains steadily held. Small apples not so strong. An effort is being made to coo-perate with the retailers and devote two days—to-morrow and Saturday—to special apple sale days. Special prices will be made and considerable stock it is expected will be worked off.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to December, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for December were as follows: Wheat, 98c; corn, 46c and oats, 33⅛c. This chart will be continued.

Force a New One In and Force An Old One Out

Notwithstanding that the growers of sweet potatoes in the Southern states are having great difficulty in finding profitable markets for their crops, the paternal Agricultural Department at Washington sends out this advice:

"There is a constant and growing demand for sweet potatoes in the north and west where the markets have not been sufficiently supplied. The sandy cut-over timber lands of the Southern states are well adapted to the growing of sweet potatoes. With the growing demand for sweet potatoes in the north and west, there is every inducement for southern farmers to adopt improved culture and storage methods and make the sweet potato a most important money crop."

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Home Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural ..... State .....

In and About the Fields

Production and Marketing

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CORN

CORN is the greatest grain crop of the United States, and the United States is the greatest corn producer. This country produces three-fourths of the total product of the world. The crop of 1911 was about two and a half billion bushels (2,531,000), and it is interesting to know what becomes of this vast quantity of corn. The Department of Agriculture accounts for 513,000,000 bushels as follows:

	Bushels
Used in flour and grist mills (Census	245,000,000
Used in manufacture of glucose and starch	40,000,000
Used in manufacture of distilled liquors, 1910	21,000,000
Used in manufacture of malt liquors	14,000,000
Used for feed in towns	126,000,000
Exported	45,000,000
Balance	28,000,000
Total	513,000,000

This is only about one-fifth of the crop, and the balance is consumed on the farms. This part of the consumption is given by the department in this table:

	Bushels
Horses and mules	728,000,000
Swine	724,000,000
Cattle (other than milch)	254,000,000
Milch cows	231,000,000
Poultry	97,000,000
Human beings	92,000,000
Sheep	80,000,000
Seed	23,000,000
Other, or doubtful	103,000,000
Total	2,312,000,000

These estimates are, of course, only approximately correct, and they total 294,000,000 bushels more than the crop. But the point we want to emphasize is the small part of the crop that needs to be controlled to enable farmers to make the price. We may safely say that if the part that is consumed off of the farms, about one-fifth of the crop was held for an agreed price, that price would be paid and that would be the market price of corn. There are about 5,000,000 farms producing corn. If each of these would control an average of one hundred bushels that was not controlled, and sell only when the set price would be paid, then the market price would be made by the farmers. True, some of the corn consumed on farms was bought from other farms. But we declare that this would not affect the proposition if the supply for other purposes was controlled. The Department of Agriculture further confirms this view of the matter in its estimate that 20.5 per cent. or one-fifth of the 1911 crop was shipped out of the county where grown. The shipping part makes the trouble of too low prices when there is such trouble particularly as it is responsible for the visible supply. Control this shipping part and price-making will be easy.

TO GET CAPACITY OF ROUND CRIBS

SOME of our readers may have round slat corn cribs, the contents of which they would like to measure. The first step in getting the desired result is to ascertain the contents in cubic feet. This is obtained by multiplying the diameter by itself, this by the decimal fraction .7854 and the product of the depth of the corn in the crib. For illustration, suppose one wished to find the number of bushels in a circular crib having a circumference of sixty-four feet and a depth of nine feet. To get the diameter divide the circumference by 3.1416, the result being 20.3 feet. Squaring or multiplying this by itself gives 412.09 square feet, and multiplying this by .7854 gives 323.65 as the area of the crib. The contents are then obtained by multiplying the area by the depth, nine feet, which gives 2,912.89 cubic feet. A bushel of corn containing a good deal of moisture is usually estimated at 2.5 cubic feet, and dividing the total contents in cubic feet by this figure gives 1,165.15 as the number of bushels in the crib. The same formula will give the contents of any circular crib where the circumference and depth are known.

Littery

"Your master seems quite literary," the visitor said to the maid, as he noted the books and papers scattered about the room.

"Yes, sah, he is shore littery," replied the maid. "He litters things all over this house."

Farm Canning Factories

Mr. Farmer, you are the man to can your own crops, and do so at home, using all the family large enough to work, to help you grow and can same. Read this:

"Mr. Thomas M. Brown, Springfield, Mo.

"Dear Sir: I am through canning for 1912. Packed 4,400 cases tomatoes. I grew four acres; bought the rest from neighbors at $8 ton.

"I made, after paying all expenses and paying for the tomatoes I bought, over $1,800, and feel good over results for a small farmer with small investment in your $330 outfit.

"In the last five years, paid off a big mortgage on my farm, paid a lot of outside debts, improved my farm and stocked it up in good shape and have money in the bank. Made it all on your factory.

"When I bought it I was a poor man, badly in debt with a wife and several children to care for.—J. H. Spears."

If you want to start in the business write Thos. M. Brown, of Springfield, Mo., for free booklet. It will give you over one hundred testimonials with the addresses of the canners writing same.

He sells his factories on time or 10 or 15 per cent of the pack as payments. He makes sixteen sizes for the farm or large community, prices $85 to $850. You can own a home or pay the debt on the one you have if you will try.—Adv.

PUZZLE

Name the ten Advertisers Represented below

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest

EXPLANATION

We reproduce above portions of ten advertisements in this issue. For example: The first one is from the advertisement of the International Harvester Company. The others you are to find.

CONDITIONS

In addition to the solution of this puzzle it is a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answer considered, shall write a special letter, telling us what he or she would like to see advertised in Up-to-Date Farming that is not now being advertised. In case of a tie, the prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best letters. Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters on other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before March 1.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions given must be complied with.

PRIZES

First price, to correct answer and best letter $3.00

Second prize 2.00

Third prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 10 sending correct answer and best letter.

ANSWERS TO JANUARY 15 PUZZLE

1. American Separator Company
2. Stark Bros. Nursery and Orchard Company
3. The American Well Works
4. Lincoln, Leonard and Company
5. L. L. Olds Seed Company
6. Hercules Manufacturing Company
7. Peerless Wire Fence Company
8. Wood Bros. Silo Company
9. The Ohio Galvanizing and Manufacturing Co.
10. Elk Tailoring Company

PRIZE WINNERS

1st Prize, $3—Mrs. Edward Ranebow, Battle Creek, Mich.

2nd Prize, $2.—Stella Green, Milton, Ky.

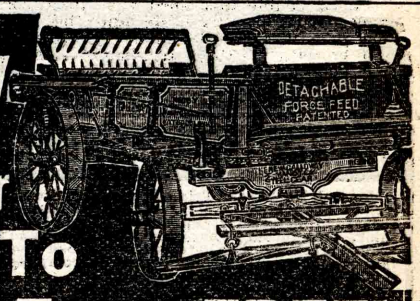
3rd Prize, $1.—Edwin Pollard, Sturgeon, Mo.

Honorable Mention, Beautiful Set of Post Cards.—Lola Miley, Ind.; Fay Buckman, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Mendenhall, Ohio; Leroy Smith, Pa.; Marie White, Ill.; Mrs. John Nead, Kas.; Jas. C. Byrne, Ill.; Geo. McLeod, N. Y.; Ellen B. Woods, Okla.; Mary B. Spencer, O.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of February 15 Puzzle announced March 15. **Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle March 1**

Here's My New 1913 Model Galloway Spreader That I Want To Ship To Your Farm FREE!



No payment down—no bank deposit—no lease, notes or mortgages—no red tape or obligations of any kind whatever. I'll ship you this new, 1913 Model Galloway right to your farm for 30 or even 90 days trial absolutely free. I'm going to make this spreader prove its worth to you without a word of argument on my part whatever. Here's the way I'll do it: I'll put the spreader on your farm for a 30 to 90 days trial absolutely free. I'll put it right straight up to you. Figure out a series of tests that would make scrap iron and kindling out of any other spreader made—then try them on the Galloway. Load it up as full as she'll hold with the toughest, tramped down or frozen slough hay manure. Let your team trot and slam it in gear! Do you think that there is one other manufacturer in the world that would dare to hint at such a test as that? You know there isn't! But if you can think of a severer test, go ahead. I'll take all the risk and let you be the sole judge. If you think you can possibly get along without the Galloway after you have had the free trial, just send it back to me. I'll pay the freight both ways—you won't be out one cent. If you want to keep it, I'll guarantee to save you $25 to $50.

Get My Big 1913 Proposition NOW!

Four years ago I started working on the biggest, finest and most daring plan I've ever offered. Now I've got it perfected. I can't explain it here—there isn't room. But if you'll write me at once I'll tell you how you may get one of my 1913 Model Spreaders *partly or entirely without its costing you one cent.* I won't ask you to do any work—any soliciting or any canvassing. It's the fairest, cleanest, most amazingly generous, co-operative plan that you or anybody else ever heard of. Write me and I'll tell you all about it.

My Regular $1 Book—"A Streak of Gold"—FREE

One of the most valuable books any farmer ever held in his hands. Explains fully, in plain language, how to make manure the greatest money crop on the farm, how to spread it, care for and use it. I'll send it free, also my 1913 Spreader Catalog and full details of my 1913 proposition. Send a letter or postal.

Wm. Galloway, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO., 5019 Galloway Sta., WATERLOO, IA.

Spreaders in stock at Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Winnipeg. 99

Wholesale and Retail Profit Saved! FREIGHT PAID

RUBBER ROOFING

1-Ply, 35 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.10 per roll.
2-Ply, 45 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.30 per roll.
3-Ply, 55 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.50 per roll.

Warranted For 25 Years. Terms Cash. These Special Prices Only Hold Good for Immediate Shipment.

FREIGHT PAID to any station east of Rocky Mountains except Tex., Okla., Colo., N.D., S.D., Wyo., Mont., N.M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla. on orders of three rolls or more. Special prices to these States on request.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BY HEAT, COLD, SUN OR RAIN.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. NO SECONDS, REMNANTS OR MILL ENDS.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 139 East St. Louis, Illinois, or Dept. 139 200 5th Avenue, New York City.

Franklin Paints
Quality

Direct to You-For Half Price
No jobbers', wholesalers' or retailer's profits--you buy the best paint which can be made at 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. from 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. of dealers' prices—the quality is

Absolutely Guaranteed "O. K. or Money Back"

Better paint cannot be made—our materials, formulas and methods insure maximum permanency of color, finish and protection. Our price saves half the cost. Our quality gives twice the length of service. Write today for finished sample, prices and Color Chart No. 1215.

Franklin Color Works, Franklin, Ind

FACTORY PRICES YOURS 60 DAY FREE TRIAL

The famous WITTE Gasoline Engine, built for 43 years by Ed. Witte, master engine builder, now sold **direct to you.** The standard engine of America, with every improvement up-to-date—detached cylinders, vertical valves, etc.—the entire engine backed up by a **Real 5-Year Guarantee.** Just think! It takes only **2c to get the money-saving, factory prices on 54 styles and sizes.** Save money! Write at once for **FREE TRIAL OFFER** and catalog. State style and size wanted. Address

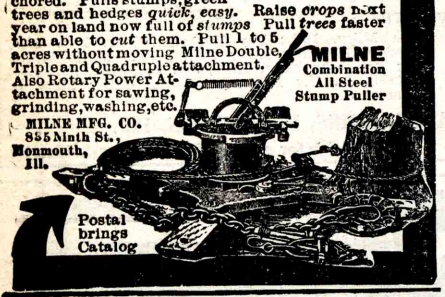
WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1977 **Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.**

Pull Stumps! Make Money!

Get this Milne Unbreakable All-Steel Combination Stump Puller. Self or Stump Anchored. Pulls stumps, green trees and hedges *quick, easy.* Raise *crops* next year on land now full of *stumps* Pull *trees* faster than able to *cut* them. Pull 1 to 5 acres without moving Milne Double, Triple and Quadruple attachment. Also Rotary Power Attachment for sawing, grinding, washing, etc.

MILNE Combination All Steel Stump Puller

MILNE MFG. CO. 855 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.



Postal brings Catalog

How to Clear Your Land

Monarch Double and Triple Power Steel Stump Pullers clear land quickly, easily and cheaply. Clears 1 to 5 acres a day. Pulls green stumps 7 feet thick. Guaranteed 700 horsepower, for 5 years and against breakage. For 18 years the choice of wise farmers. The only manufacturers of complete steel stump pullers in the world.

Get This Free Book!
Write for our great book. An education to every farmer with stumps. Don't wait. Write now. It's free. Act today.

ZIMMERMAN STEEL CO., Dept. U, Lone Tree, Iowa

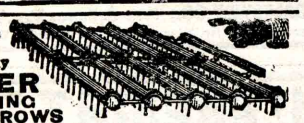
Get Our Book Now!

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in Manufacturers' Journals.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys
Established 16 Years
1088 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

FOR BIG RESULTS
100,000 farmers say
POUNDER SELF-CLEARING Flexible HARROWS
are **BEST.** Can we prove it? **SURE!** Write for Catalog and price. **G. H. Pounder, 43 Fort Atkinson, Wis.**



LIME for the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by
Ohio & Western Lime Co., Huntington, Ind.

WANTED!

Ten Men or More in every township to write me quick for my special 1913 proposition and price on a GALLOWAY SPREADER. **30 to 90 Days Free Test.** My Spreader positively works better and lasts longer than any other, or no deal, you the sole judge. Write at once for special 1913 proposition and new **free book.** "A Streak of Gold," Address, Wm. Galloway, President,
WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY,
509CF Galloway Station,
5019 Waterloo, Iowa.
Stocks on hand at Kansas City, Council Bluffs, St. Paul and Chicago. Prompt shipments.

Save $25 to $50

Waste and Annoyance of Stumps in a Field

YOU do not like a stumpy field. Neither do we. We object to stumps because they are so much and forever in the way, a worry to teams and a danger to machinery. These are matters of your experience as well as ours, and it applies to thousands of farms that have been cut out of forest lands.

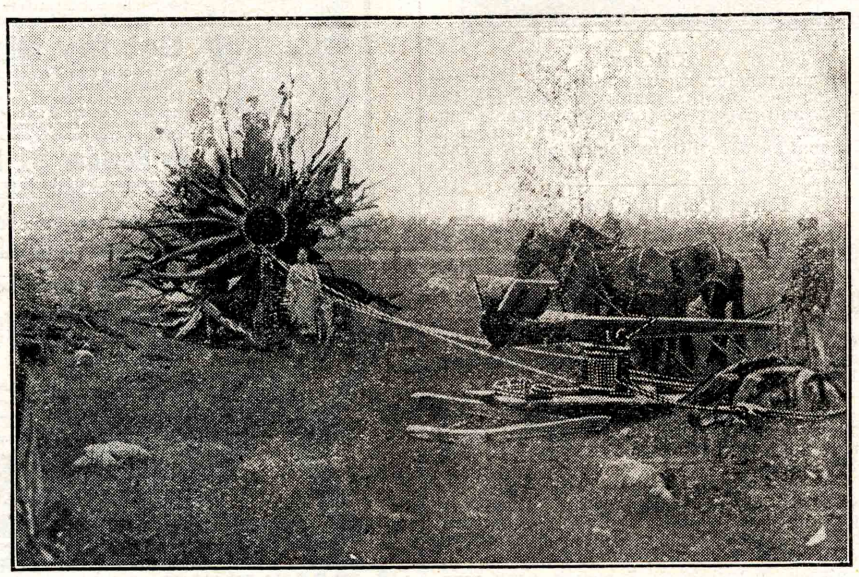
But we have been making some calculations, and have greater reasons for disliking stumps than those. We have seen many fields in which stumps stood so thickly that with a team and wagon one had to pick his way carefully to get through. In Arkansas and other places where "cut off lands," lands from which the timber trees have been taken, are being brought into cultivation the stump question is a serious problem not only of the work but of the production. Stumps standing as thick as the forest trees stood occupy or prevent the cultivation and production of half or more than half of the land. This lack of production must therefore be added to the increased difficulty of cultivation. In such case the farmer must "scratch over" a forty-acre field to have at best an imperfect twenty-acre crop.

All stumpy fields, of course, are not so bad as that, but stumps occupy more space than the average farmer is liable to think they do. No matter which way the field is worked, the unbroken part about the stump is not less than two feet on each side of the stump and then it points off in the direction of the furrows about six feet each way from the stump. Here is quite a bit of ground, enough for a good onion bed. If the field is planted in corn or any other crop to be cultivated in rows, the team and the plow or cultivator will destroy at least one row on each side of the stump until they can get back again into the proper row. This gives an idea of the loss the stump involves. Multiply this by the number of stumps in the field and an idea may be had of the total loss.

Another question enters into this proposition. The place where the tree grew and the stump with its smaller roots has partly decayed, is "new ground," virgin soil so far as cultivation is concerned, and it is reinforced by the humus and other elements that have come from the decaying roots and stump. Removing the stumps, therefore, practically adds that much new ground to the field, and it is more productive than was the field when it was all new.

We agree that the removal of stumps is a hard proposition, and many good farmers have permitted them to remain for lack of improved appliances to aid in their removal. But this is an age of invention. There is an improved machine adapted to every requirement of the farm, and we are assured that a stump puller is now made that makes the dislodgment of these non-rent-paying occupants an easy, or, at least, not a difficult job.

PULLING HEDGE WITH A LATE TYPE TRIPLE POWER STUMP PULLER



THE LARGEST STUMP QUICKLY AND EASILY PULLED. THEN THE LAND CAN WORK FOR THE FARMER.

Now Selling at FACTORY Prices
FREIGHT PREPAID

This is a special 30-day sale of 10,000 sheets of Edwards Steel Shingles. Our direct-from-factory prices are suprisingly low. And we now pay all the freight. Here is a great bargain—an opportunity to buy the most **durable, fireproof** roof for much LESS than the commonplace kind.

Edwards STEEL Shingles
outwear **FOUR** ordinary shingle roofs, are ten times easier to put on, and yet, THEY ACTUALLY COST LESS THAN WOODEN SHINGLES. They cost LESS, mind you.

Do not judge Edwards Steel Shingles by common galvanized iron roofing—the kind that rusts. We have invented a method that absolutely prevents rust from ever getting a foothold, as 100,000 delighted owners of Edwards Roofs have found out. It's the famous Edwards Tightcote Process applied to genuine Open Hearth Steel.

STEEL Shingles Easily Put On
You don't have to nail these steel shingles, like wood shingles, ONE AT A TIME. **Put on as high as 100 at once,** for they come in big sheets ready to nail on sheathing or old roof. Much easier than putting on wood shingles. No extra materials to buy, no painting to do, no tools to borrow. Your hired man can do the job.

No Danger of Fire
No, Sir, you don't ever hear of any building burning up if it is roofed with Edwards STEEL Shingles. It's the man who roofs with **wooden** shingles or **composition** paper who loses by fire his **house or barn.**

Why risk life and valuable property when you can make your buildings practically fireproof simply by roofing with Edwards STEEL Shingles?

Every Edwards roof is guaranteed against lightning by a $10,000 bond.

WRITE! Send postal at once for our latest Roofing Book No. 291 and Special Factory Prices. Give size of roof, if you can. (94)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
241-291 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

BIG FREE BOOK ON CLOVER
A gold mine of information

We have just published a wonderful new book entitled "Clover, the Great $Cash Money Crop$." It tells you how to get a sure "catch" first planting; how to keep clover in the rotation; about clover as a soil enricher; how to handle the crop for hay and seed production; how to grow clover that makes richer feed—that produces more beef and milk. It explains the cause of clover failures; how to avoid **winter killing;** how to prevent **ground heaving;** how to guard against the loss from **heat and drought;** all about the causes of **"clover sickness"** and how to deal with it. Hundreds of other questions, covering sixteen clover varieties, are fully answered. Ordinarily this book sells for 35c, but for a short time we will mail a copy free, or until a certain number have been distributed. Write at once.

GALLOWAY BROS.-BOWMAN CO., BOX 508 K WATERLOO, IA.

FREE Murray Catalog
"Direct from Factory to Horse"
Biggest and best Catalog of Vehicles Harness and Accessories published.

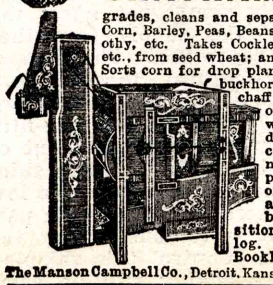
$27 Saved on this up-to-date buggy shows how Murray saves you from ⅓ to ½. Shipped direct from factory. 4 weeks' road trial. 2 years' guarantee. Get the Murray Book before you buy. Postal will bring it. Investigate our claims. *Write for it today.*

The Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co. 639 **5th Ave. Cincinnati, O.**

Your Seed Grain CLEANED and GRADED FREE

To prove my "Chatham," I will ship it freight prepaid, no money down. Let it clean, grade and separate your Seed Grain for 30 days. Then keep it and pay me my astonishingly low price **next November** or send it back, at **my expense.**

CHATHAM GRAIN GRADER AND CLEANER



grades, cleans and separates Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, Peas, Beans, Flax, Clover, Timothy, etc. Takes Cockle, Wild Oats, Smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes all dirt, chaff and weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels. Handles 60 bu. per hour. Gas power or hand power. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. **Write now for Booklet 31.** (73)

The Manson Campbell Co., Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

FREE BOOK ON

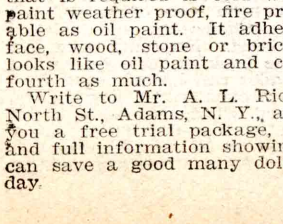
ALFALFA

How you can grow it on your land
How to get "catch" first planting
How to select and prepare the soil
How to get more than average crops

These and hundreds of other questions that you want answered are clearly and distinctly covered in our new book just issued entitled "Alfalfa—Wonder Crop". This remarkable book contains a priceless fund of information about alfalfa growing, secured from many sources; United States Government, State Experiment Stations, the best posted authorities and successful growers. In simple language, easy to understand, it tells just the things that you want to know before you start to raise this greatest of all $cash money$ crops. This book will convince you that you have some land on your farm where you can profitably grow alfalfa. This information was secured at a great cost of time, money and research. It tells how to grow alfalfa, how to get results from first planting, how to select the field and prepare the soil. It tells all about fertilization, plowing, liming, preparing the seed, when to plant and how to plant. Tells what to do during the growing period, how to get bigger than average crops, and how to cut and cure. The contents of this book are worth many dollars to the farmer interested in growing alfalfa. This book is ordinarily sold for 25 cents but we will gladly send it without cost or obligation of any kind if you answer at once. Don't put it off—write for free book today.

GALLOWAY BROS.-BOWMAN CO., BOX 504 P WATERLOO, IA.

SAW WOOD



Saw your own wood and save time, coal and money; your neighbors and

MAKE

$5 to $15 a DAY

Hundreds are doing it

with an APPLETON WOOD SAW

We make 7 styles—steel or wood frame—stationary or mounted on truck with gasoline engine, making a

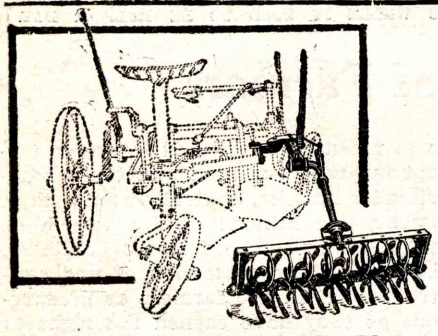
Portable Wood-Sawing Rig

Rigid frame, lathe-turned arbor, running in self adjusting, non-heating, dust-proof boxes makes our saw frames simple, strong, safe and succesful.

We also make the famous
FRICTION-DRIVE DRAG SAW
APPLETON CIRCULAR LOG SAW.

Ask for our complete *free catalog*.

APPLETON MFG. CO.
664 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.



National Rotary Harrows for Plows

It will surprise you to know the low price that we are quoting the first ten farmers in each township on our famous Rotary Harrows for Plows to quickly introduce them. We refund the purchase price and pay freight charges if not satisfactory. 75,000 in use and sales doubling each season. Guaranteed to increase yield 20 per cent. Pays for itself on first five acres plowed. The new way of harrowing as you plow proved to the farmers last season that it saves time, labor and money in preparing the seed-bed.

Write us today for special introductory prices and circular B.

NATIONAL HARROW CO., Leroy, Illinois.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 59 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Here the scarcity of timber for fencing induced the planting of hedges, for in those days stock, wild and tame, had to be shut out of the fields. These hedges in many places have grown to be young forests in strength, and they occupy broad strips of the most fertile lands. Farmers have tried various means to get rid of them, now that wire fencing has become both cheap and popular. They have tried digging an almost impossible job, and they have tried burning, but even the fire leaves the roots there and ready to grow again. A recent invention, however, the same machine that takes out stumps so easily, we are assured will remove these hedges root and branch. We are glad to give the above cut of the machine in operation. The picture is made from a photograph, and, therefore, it cannot exaggerate the facts. Note the size of the hedge, its breadth and thickness, and the cleanness of the ground where it has been used. This is sure adding valuable new ground to the fields and putting it in good condition for cultivation. It will certainly pay our readers to get more information concerning this new all-steel triple power stump puller.

FARM NOTES

THE wheat crop of Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand for 1912, is reported to be 321,000,000 bushels, or about 78,000,000 bushels greater than it was a year ago.

During the ten years between 1897 and 1907, it is reported that the Black Hills beetle destroyed more than a million board measure feet of the merchantable sized timber of South Dakota. The same insect has been found to threaten similar destruction in the Tongue River Indian Reservation of Montana. But under the auspices of the National Forest Service, the Cheyenne Indians are making successful war against the pests, and are saving much of the valuable timber of the reservation.

The Department of Agriculture says the ocean freight rates on heavy grains such as wheat, corn, barley and rye, from New York and New Orleans to Liverpool for the last quarter of 1912, were about double what they were the year before. No reason for the increased rate is given.

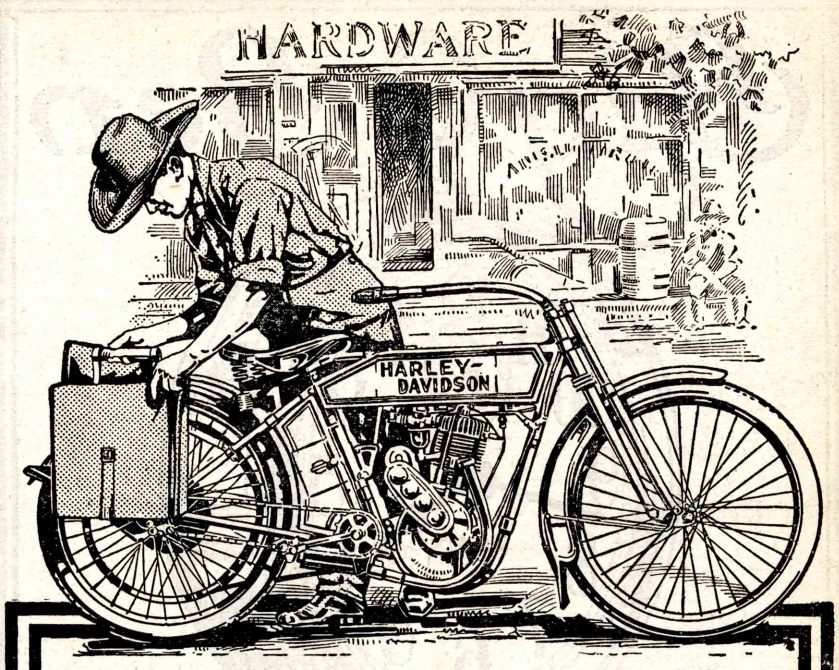
In Germany the average acres cultivated per hand is 10 acres, while in the United States the average per hand is forty acres.

The merchant mills of this country used 471,306,986 bushels of wheat in 1899, 494,095,083 bushels in 1904, and 496,480,314 bushels in 1909. In 1899 these mills produced 99,763,777 barrels of flour, valued at $333,997,686, or about $3.35 per barrel. In 1904 they made 104,013,278 barrels of flour, valued at $480,258,514, or about $4.60 per barrel. In 1909 they produced 105,756,645 barrels of flour, valued at $550,116,254, or about $5.25 per barrel. Note the increase in production and the constant increase in price of a manufactured commodity. It would be interesting to know the price paid for the wheat during those years.

The seed corn is a proposition which must not be ignored, and now is the time to get the seed ready and to know that it will not only germinate, but that it will produce vigorous plants. If you expect to plant seed of your own growing, select the best and most perfect ears, that have on them the firmest and most perfect grains. It will pay to test every ear.

Soil Salvation

Land which is properly terraced, ditched, drained, or irrigated brings just about whatever price the owner sets, and if he doesn't want to sell, better crops are his yearly reward. A valuable treatise on Terracing, Ditching, Draining, Irrigating, etc., called "Soil Salvation" is published by Bostrom-Brady Mfg. Co., 126 Madison Ave., Atlanta, Ga., and will be mailed by them free to any of our readers upon request, who expect to do Terracing, Ditching, Draining or Irrigating this winter and spring.—Adv.



Ten Miles For A Cent

A HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLE can be operated at a cost of from one-tenth to one-sixth cent per mile. It costs nothing when idle and will last for years. It is ideal for quick trips to town for repairs and provisions and will carry an extra passenger or freight weighing up to 250 pounds. The

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

is the only motorcycle which has a Ful-Floteing Seat. This device does away with the jolts, jars and vibration so unpleasant on the ordinary motorcycle.

The Free-Wheel Control, another patented feature, does away with the objectionable hard pedaling or running alongside to start. Instead the Harley-Davidson can be stopped and started by the mere shifting of a lever.

Over 3700 Harley-Davidsons (more than all other makes combined) in use in the Government R.F.D.Service Send for literature.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY

Producers of High Grade Motorcycles For Eleven Years

695 A Street MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Write Me Tonight

A letter or postal brings the greatest money saving opportunity ever offered. I will tell you how to get the famous Detroit-American Farm Implements at factory prices. Your own time to pay, 30 days free trial, without a cent of expense to you, freight paid.

The Famous Detroit-American Tongueless Disc Harrow

The best you can buy at any price, now offered on the easiest terms in the world and at only a fraction of trust prices. A For-all-time Guarantee protects you.

Manure Spreaders and Cultivators

at proportionate low prices and long, easy payment terms. Big catalog full of interesting, money making farm information, yours for the asking. Write me now.

Prices Smashed!

Lower even than wholesale. Direct from factories to you. Don't delay getting my big special offer.

Fred C. Andrews, Gen. Mgr.—American Harrow Co.
1429 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

Great Horse Story

"Kate and Queen"

By Prof. Jesse Beery

Free

A most wonderful and unheard of book offer. It equals the famous "Black Beauty" in human interest—surpasses it in practicability. "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other—even as you sigh for the slum waif and laugh with the child of fortune.

Prof. Beery has skillfully woven into this intensely interesting and true story, many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER

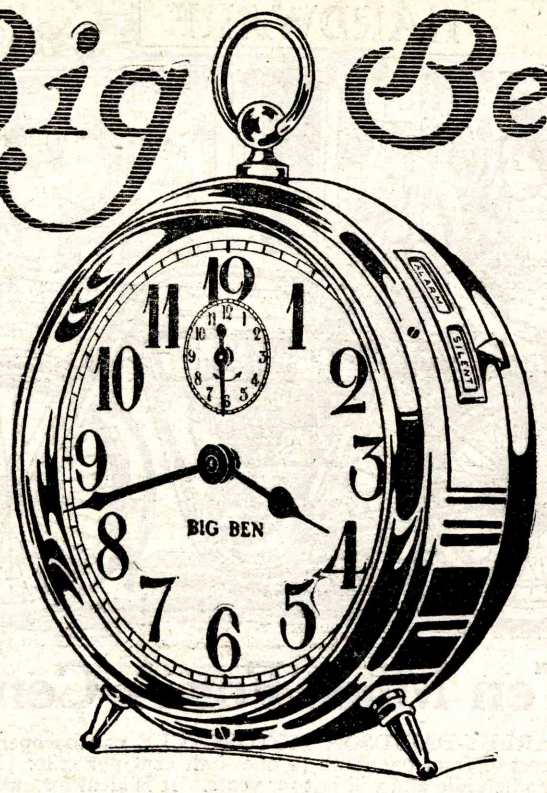
Prof. Beery desires that every horse owner, trainer, breeder—everyone interested in horses—should read this great story. To make it possible, for a short time he offers every interested horseman a copy FREE. He only asks that ten cents be sent to cover postage, and the names and addresses of five other horse owners. Send U. S. Stamps or coin. If you have even a passing interest in horses—if you own, train or breed them, you will gather from this book a fund of knowledge worth many dollars to you. Send for copy.

FREE With each book we also send free a beautiful colored picture of Queen—oil painting effect—suitable for framing.

PROF. JESSE BEERY, Box 715 Pleasant Hill, O.

"Queen"

Big Ben



Use Big Ben All Day Long

Big Ben not only gets you up on time every morning, but he serves the whole family all day long as a reliable clock to tell the right time by.

He's really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a time-keeper—a crackerjack of an alarm.

He can ring you up in the morning just when you want, and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes.

If you're a light sleeper, turn on the half minute taps before you go to bed. If you sleep heavily, set the five-minute call and you can slumber then without the get-up worry on your mind.

Then when you're up and doing, carry Big Ben downstairs into the living room so that the whole family can use him to tell the right time by. He stands seven inches tall and his great big open face can be seen distinctly across the largest room.

Big Ben is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

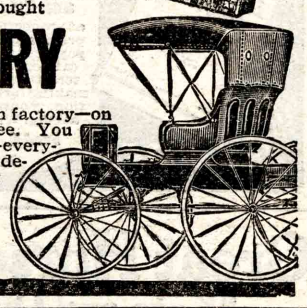
He's sold by 18,000 watchmakers. His price is $2.50 anywhere in the States, $3 anywhere in Canada. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order mailed to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*, will send him anywhere you say, express charges prepaid.

Do You Want to Save

$25.00 TO $40.00 On Your New Buggy

Phelps says he'll save you $25 to $40 on a genuine Split Hickory. Is it worth a postal to find out? Is it worth a postal to see the 140 styles of vehicles and complete line of harness all shown in Phelps' new book. Is it worth a postal to learn the *reasons why* 167,000 *other* people bought

SPLIT HICKORY



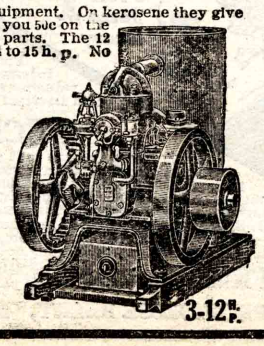
vehicles? Phelps sells direct from his own factory—on 30 days' Free Road Test—2 years guarantee. You keep all the middle profits—you take no risk—everything is clearly photographed and accurately described and all *guaranteed*. Why not get Phelps' book so you can compare with others. Phelps pays postage if you write him a letter or postal. Just say "Send Book."

H. C. Phelps, Pres., The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
Station 99 Columbus, Ohio

Run on Kerosene—Cut Fuel Cost in Two

Ellis Engines run on gasoline, kerosene or any fuel oil without extra equipment. On kerosene they give more power than other engines on gasoline. Do more work and save you 50c on the dollar in fuel. Strongest, simplest engines made—only three working parts. The 12 h. p., two cylinder opposed engine will do any work requiring from 14 to 15 h. p. No vibration. Low first cost, low cost to run, easy to operate.

ELLIS ENGINES



have patent throttle, giving three engines in one. Force-feed oiler, automobile muffler, speed-changing governor and many other exclusive features. Run either way—reversible while running. Buy direct from factory and save money. We pay freight, 10-year guarantee, 30 days free trial. Write for new catalog showing 1913 Models with special prices.

ELLIS ENGINE CO., 114 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich. 3-12

Turning Idle Hours Into Profit

THE expression so often heard that the gasoline motor is outstripping "Old Dobbin" is even truer than many people are willing to admit.

Homer King, living sixteen miles out of Indianapolis, is the lucky discoverer of a way to turn idle hours to profit and also save the feed on one horse all winter. He tells the following story:

Two years ago found me heavily in debt and striving vainly to pay interest and principal on my twenty-acre truck farm. By dint of hard struggling I managed to accumulate enough money from my produce to pay the interest on my land and live through until another harvest.

My land supported two cows, two horses, chickens, hogs, etc., in addition to my family. My oldest son helped me with the farm work when not in school.

Now I really couldn't see why I should feed two horses all winter and get nothing in return, save one trip to town a week. This usually required a good day of hard driving to cover the sixteen miles each way. So I sold one horse and purchased a motorcycle. From that time I made all trips on the machine.

I was astonished. The round trip that usually required ten hours I now make easily in an hour each way.

The saving in time was so great that I began making two trips a week and carrying to market butter, eggs, cream, dressed poultry. On each trip to town, I took orders for produce for future delivery.

That was all very well for last winter, but this season I am going the old record one better. My son now does the chores and such other work as must be taken care of during the winter months.

I have secured a job at a local factory at $80 a month, and make the trip daily on my motorcycle.

I figure that it costs me four cents each way a day to make the trip, and the $240 I make for the three winter months is clear profit, as the produce easily pays for the living expenses of the family. The upkeep of the machine is practically nothing.

With the exception of a very few days last winter, I found the country roads passable at all times, and so far this winter have not missed a single day in town.

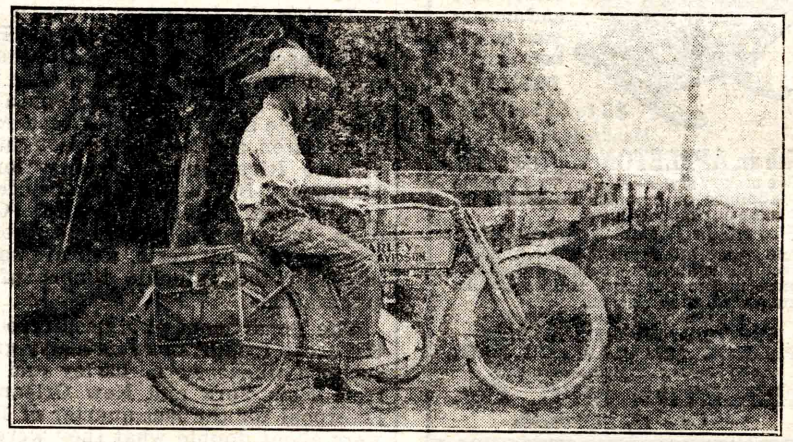
Thus, you see, I have not only solved the problem of an idle man and an idle horse on the farm in the winter, but I have taken a long step toward solving the high cost of living.

My motorcycle never eats unless it works, and it is always ready to work.

The machine furnishes swift, sure and immediate transportation and in an emergency I can hook it up to the cream separator, waterpump or grindstone. In short, I wouldn't do without my motorcycle.

Mr. King is working along the right road and in addition to the $240 he earns, he is establishing quite a good trade in fresh country produce, which always commands the highest price on any market.

It seems to us that this method of turning the idle winter hours into profit could be adopted by many others in the same position. That the motorcycle is rapidly outstripping the horse for quick trips to town is undoubted, and it only remains for many others to take advantage of this means of transportation.



TO TOWN AND BACK IS A MATTER OF MINUT ES WHERE IT USED TO BE HALF A DAY.

Prosperity of Farmers

MUCH is said now about what is called the prosperity of agriculture. Farmers ought to be prosperous. They deserve to be. Their calling possesses every element of prosperity, and farmers should prosper whether other people do or not. Commercial advantages, we mean trading advantages, have been against them for many long and discouraging years, and they have not had the political advantages to which they are entitled. Their votes are recognized and counted, but, the elections over, the interests that have "pulls" control the legislation, and measures ostensibly in favor of the farmers too often have what the politicians call "a joker" slipped into them that defeats their purpose so far as agricultural benefits are concerned.

But this is not the point. Are farmers really prosperous? Advocates of the land-bond scheme say the farmers of the United States are six billion dollars in debt. That is an uncountable sum, and there has not come from the mints of the United States, we believe, gold and silver coin enough to pay it. If that is true agriculture is not prosperous.

According to the Secretary of Agriculture the farmers of this country create annually from six to nine billion dollars of new wealth. Do the farmers keep it? Who gets it? It was recently established by sworn testimony that one man and those associated with him, controlled more than twenty-five billions of the wealth of the country. The farmers create it, but others get possession of and control it. Then are farmers as prosperous as they have earned the right to be?

There are well-to-do farmers. We would be ashamed of this agricultural country if there were not. The trouble is this: Well-to-do farmers are inclined to be satisfied, and ignore the condition of their less fortunate fellow soil tillers and stockmen. They do not appreciate the efforts to bring to farming the reasonable business advantages that other callings have, and they thus become clogs upon the wheels of progress and justice and equity. Prosperity is a fine word, but it should not be used to deceive, nor should it lull to sleep those who may feel that they are fairly well-to-do.

A Famous Book

There is no other book like it that we ever saw. And every farmer should have one. It is just brim full of good solid "horse-sense" on incubators and chicken hatching and raising. No other man but the writer of this book *could* write such a book. Every reader can have a copy free. You ought to have one; send a postal card. Have you guessed what this book is we refer to? Why, it's the Old Trusty Incubator book. Send to M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb., for one free and mention

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

WARRANTY—Castings replaced FREE any time—in one year or 20 years if shown to be defective. Disc Bearings replaced FREE if they ever wear out. Every Drill guaranteed to be and do ALL WE CLAIM.

Ask your local dealer to show you the OSCILLATING DRAW BARS on a Superior Single Disc Drill—the exclusive patented device that gives such great clearance—that allows the discs to sow around obstructions, not over them. **Send for the Superior Catalogue.** Go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the drill that puts the seed in the ground—that "Drills the grain to grow again." The "Superior Feed sows every seed."

Superior Drills can be had in any size from one-horse up in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer, Single Disc, Double Disc, Hoe and Shoe.

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Swedenborg's great work on the life after death, 400 pages, only 15 cents postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

MINNESOTA has a home for you. Good land at low prices. Literature giving information about soil, climate, price of land, etc., sent free on application to H. J. Maxfield, Commissioner of Immigration, Room 204 State Capital, St. Paul, Minn.

Violin Free

This is a fine, handsome, clear toned, good sized Violin of highly polished, beautiful wood with ebony finished pegs, finger board and tail piece, one silver string, three gut strings, long bow of white horsehair, box of resin and *Fine Self-Instruction Book.*

Send us your name and address for 24 packages of *Bluine* to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

BLUINE MFG. CO.
589 Mill Street
Concord Junction, Mass.

CLEAN UP—GET THINGS OUT OF THE WAY

WE ARE not afraid of new things. If we were we would dodge when the telephone rings, or seek a hiding place when an auto passes. But some old things we confess we are at least tired of. Valuable farms have been made where forests have been cut away. We have worked on such farms practically all our life. The big stumps were always in the way. We remember years ago hiring a man to dig out a lot of such stumps at an average price for the stumps of the field. He attacked one of the worst, and he and his son worked on it a day, and the stump still stood. He gave up the job and the stumps remained. Every year the teams were turned around them, the plows and machines caught on them, and the best spots of the field yielded nothing but vexation and trouble. New methods, now becoming common and safe, would have lifted those stumps out of that field in short order, and the saving of turning and dragging around stumps, and the land brought into productiveness by their removal, would have paid for their taking out in a single season.

There are farms that need drainage, and ditches made through them would add immensely to their value. But the plow with its shallow furrow, and the old hoe and spade and shovel have so much sweat and so many back aches marked on their handles that the farmer too often prefers to leave them in the tool house and the water on his fields. Did you ever hear of the dynamite system of ditching and drainage? It is declared and the proof is offered that the backaches may be saved and yet the water be led away and the soil made doubly productive.

This new system is even brought to the aid of the farmer in breaking up his stubborn fallow land, in getting down to the subsoil and even below, and bringing up the fresh fertility that the crop roots have been unable to find. We are told that crops have thus been greatly increased and the land values almost doubled.

And transplanting trees. Here is another new way. Trees to grow and do well everybody knows must have good ground to grow in, ground that will permit a wide outspread of roots, and that will yield its fertility. Leading and successful tree growers are using explosives to make the holes in which the trees are to be set, thus making, they say, ideal conditions for tree growth and saving the dreaded and costly, generally neglected digging to make proper places to set the trees in.

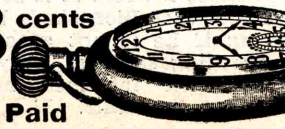
We repeat, that so many new things and processes have been introduced and have proven so successful and even necessary that we would not give them up, until we have no fear of new things, but rather welcome them in the line of progress.

The Stark Year Book has been received. Every farmer interested in fruits, fine trees, flowers or plants of any kind should send for one. This book is more than a catalog, it contains much valuable information. A copy will be sent free by Stark Bros., R. R. 52, Louisiana, Mo. Send for a copy.

Lest You Forget

Remember that a wide reading of this paper through any community will bring a great deal more money in for the crops and nothing can prevent it. Send your neighbors' subscriptions.

THIS AIR RIFLE FREE

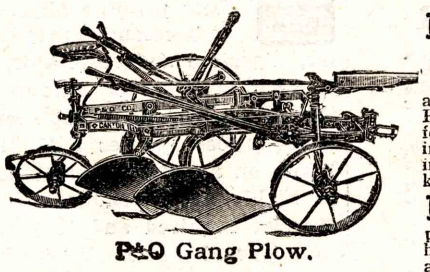


for selling 12 packages Bluine at 10cts. each. Rifle first class in every way. When sold return our $1.20 and we send rifle. **BLUINE MFG. CO., 691 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.**

P&O

LIGHT DRAFT PLOWS

THE draft of a plow depends nearly altogether upon the construction of the bottom, the shape of the share, the curve of the mold, and the position of the side plate. These necessary details must be worked out on a scientific basis, the secrets of which can only be discovered by actual experiments in the field. As the soil differs, so also must the shape of the plow. The greater the variety of soils the greater the number of plows necessary to meet the conditions.



P&O Gang Plow.

P&O Light Draft Plows have been on the market since 1842, and all the experimental work in designing plow bottoms was accomplished years and years ago. Today there is a P. & O. plow for every kind of soil, for every condition of these soils, in all standard sizes—walking, riding and engine gang, with every kind of attachment.

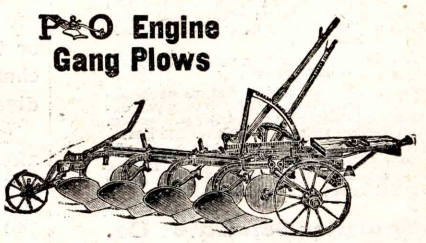
P&O Light Draft Plows are standard and supreme—made so by the use of the highest priced material, and our advanced methods of manufacture.

WE make no tools in which we take a greater pride than in the P. & O. Engine Gang Plows, made in several styles, both Mold and Disc, and in sizes from four to twelve furrows.

The P&O Mogul

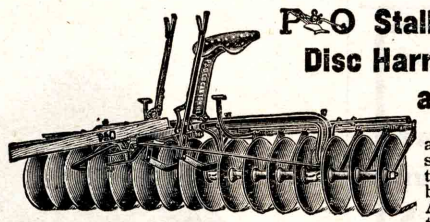
Is made with an individual lever for controlling each bottom. The levers all point to the center of the platform. This and five other patented features are exclusive, and cannot be found on any other make. The Mogul is made from five to twelve bottoms.

P&O Engine Gang Plows



P&O Junior Engine Gang.

The P. & O. Junior Engine Gang Plow is made for three furrows with a fourth bottom as an attachment. All bottoms are controlled with one lever. One man can operate both engine and plow. The P. & O. Disc Engine Gang is made with four or six discs, and with a platform for the operator.



P&O Stalk Cutters, Cultivators Disc Harrows, Corn Planters and Potato Diggers

We make a complete line of tillage implements, suitable for all soils and conditions. Remember that P. & O. Implements have been used by three generations of American farmers, and that everything we make is

Backed by an Unqualified Guarantee.

ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER for P&O Implements and then insist on getting them. When you are ready to invest in farm implements, buy the best—the P&O line. We will gladly send P&O catalogs and other literature to any address. Write us your wants.

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P&O

5 Year Guaranteed Buggies At-1/2-Retail Price

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Mutual Buggies, Surreys, Wagons, etc., are the highest quality, handsomest, moststylish vehicles built. **The only line guaranteed 5 years.** We sell direct at wholesale prices—and save you $25.00 to $100.00. **Write for catalog and delivered prices.**

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R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

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Here are all the parts that go to make up the bowl of the

SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

and with these three we guarantee Tubulars to skim 50% closer and to continue to skim 50% closer than any other separator made.

This being the case

Why should you have to wash up seven times this many pieces—twice a day?

That is a question that is easier to ask than to answer.

There has never a claim been made for Sharples Tubulars that could not be proven: — there has never a machine left our Factory that was not guaranteed **Forever.**

Mark that—not merely a year, ortwoyears —or even five—but **Forever.**

Look into these features before exchanging your old separator, or at the time you decide that there's money in selling the cream and keeping the skimmed milk on the Farm.

Write for our interesting Catalogue 136 and arrange for a **Free test right under your own roof.** The people who ask questions are the ones who buy Tubulars.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.

BRANCHES: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal. Portland, Ore. Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Can. AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

Hamstring the Snout of your HOGS with a BELL-HART Anti Rooter

A boy can ham-string the snout of a hog in a moment with a BELL-HART tool.

STOP THE ROOTING.

Once done, always done. Mr. Hog hasn't the power to lift the sod. Does not disfigure the finest show stock. Most humane of all known methods. Be the first to use the BELL-HART tool in your neighborhood.

Ask your dealer—if he does not carry it send us his name and $2.50 and we'll send you tool prepaid.

Write for Booklet which tells the interesting story about the discovery and advantages of the Bell-Hart Tool.

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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.

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ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.**

UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

CARE OF THE STALLION

IN ORDER that a stallion may impress his progeny with the best possible physical traits, it is essential that his muscular, digestive and respiratory systems be kept in a proper condition during the period that he is not required for stud purposes, writes J. H. McKinney. While on a route he must necessarily be highly fed to endure the physical exercise required and to perform the functions of a sire. When the season is terminated the careful owner will see that he is given a rest of, say, two or three weeks as well as a temporary change of feed in order to relieve the digestive organs for a time.

This change, of course, should be effected gradually, a little exercise being given for ten or twelve days and the food reduced by degrees until at the end of that time the grain and hay may be withheld entirely for about twelve hours and nothing but bran be fed, after which a purgative of aloes or raw linseed oil should be given. When purgation begins the bran should be largely discontinued, feeding only a small quantity, together with a light feed of grass and a little grain.

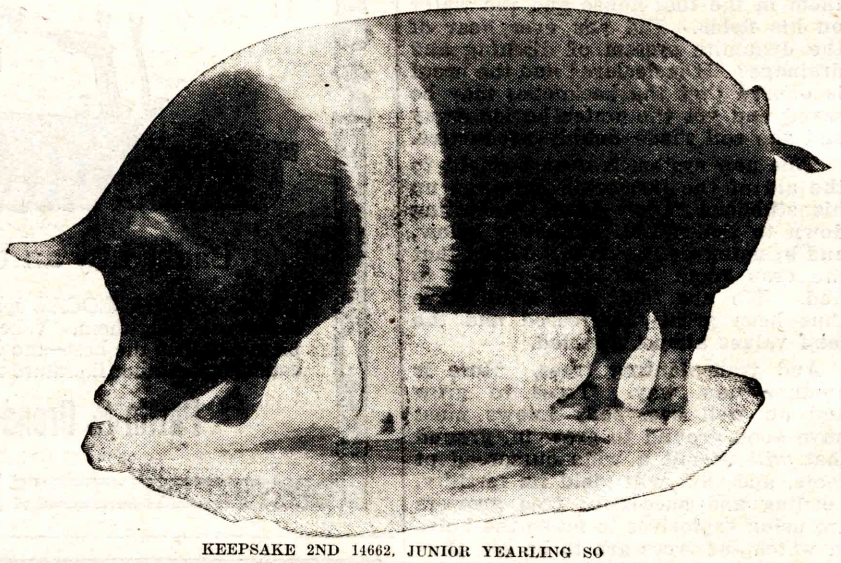
The horse ought then be allowed to remain quiet for two or three weeks so as to become thoroughly rested. He should then have a regular share of the ordinary farm work, thus paying for his maintenance and at the same time being kept in good condition by means of the exercise involved. This is the method that most easily adapts itself to the average farm conditions where but one stallion is kept.

The system of feeding will, of course, depend on the amount of work he performs. As a rule, it is well to feed considerable grass, bran and other easily digested foods, eschewing all drugs except the purgative mentioned unless in case of sickness. With the arrival of cold weather, when no grass will be procurable, he should be fed a reasonable quantity of hay and oats, as circumstances demand, together with a little linseed meal two or three times a week. It is sometimes claimed that a stallion sheds better in the spring if he is not groomed between breeding seasons. Any intelligent and well informed horseman knows better than this. If a horse is to do well and feel well it is essential that his skin be in good condition at all times, whether he is working or idle, and this cannot be unless regular grooming is given.

WHERE THERE SHOULD BE MORE SHEEP

THERE are many nice hill farms in this country on which the track of a sheep was never made, and others where but few sheep are kept and that only spasmodically. These are the farms on which there should be more sheep. Every hilly farm, unless too far toward the tropics, is a natural sheep fold; it only lacks the artificial sheds and enclosures. In our travels we have seen hilly farms in northern and eastern Kentucky, in portions of southern Indiana and Illinois, and the same are to be found in many places we have not seen, that would be the natural home of a flock of sheep. And the sheep would be profitable in themselves, besides making the land on which they pastured far more profitable.

There is an opportunity here for farmers that seldom comes to any class. Wool is scarce, and so is mutton. Lambs and fat sheep almost always bring a good price. Let the politicians and the monopolists go to the —bow-wows, while the farmers go to fine flocks of sheep, or rather bring fine flocks of sheep onto the hilly farms. Cattle for the rich bottom pastures, hogs for the clover and alfalfa fields, and sheep for the hills. That is a simple but sensible proposition.



KEEPSAKE 2ND 14662, JUNIOR YEARLING SO GRAND CHAMPION HAMPSHIRE HOG

KEEPSAKE 2ND 14662n, JUNIOR YEARLING SOW, SAL TONE STOCK FARM, GREENSBURG, IND.; FIRST IN CLASS, SENIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, AT CHICAGO, 1912. FIRST IN CLASS, SENIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, 1912.

COPPERAS FOR HOGS

Copperas (sulphate of iron) is in common use for destroying worms of hogs and is safe and effective for the purpose unless in the case of pregnant sows. It is best not to give copperas to pregnant animals. The dose of copperas is one dram for each hundred pounds of pig, and it is given once a day in slop for five consecutive weeks if thought necessary. Pregnant sows infested with worms may safely take sulphur in their feed, the dose being from two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful. This may be given in conjunction with salt.

The QUIET One

Five seconds after you touch the crank of the quiet running Empire Cream Separator you know it is perfectly designed, otherwise it could not run with such remarkable ease. Five seconds after you begin listening to the low, even sound of the Empire you realize

The EMPIRE is the World's Most Perfect CREAM SEPARATOR

While you hold one ear within a foot of an Empire running at full speed, you can hear the ticking of a watch held near your other ear. It isn't human nature to be satisfied with a noisy, hard turning separator. Noise and hard turning mean imperfection and cause loss.

One Practical Little Woman had almost concluded to buy a certain much advertised separator. Fortunately, before deciding, she asked for a

FREE TRIAL of the Empire—just as we offer you a free trial in your home. She tried the crank. She listened to the Empire run. She said to her husband, "Father, come here: This is marvelous. This is the separator we shall buy." We could mention many similar cases.

Ask us for free trial. Ask about our exchange proposition. Write for catalog No. 107

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY

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Help the Horse Help You

Give him ideal working conditions. Protect his neck and shoulders with **Ventiplex Collar Pads.** Then see him throw his weight in the collar—then watch him pull. Then see how gladly he'll help you.

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are made of our patent, porous, Ventiplex fabric. It's full of little air passages, allowing a free circulation of air. Absorbs moisture like a blotter. Draws it right through to the outside from whence it quickly evaporates. Easily washed. They keep the horse's neck and shoulders clean, dry and free from sores, galls, etc.

Your dealer should have them in stock. If he hasn't, write us. Tell us his name and address.

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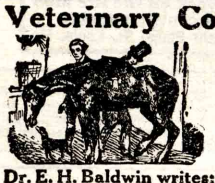

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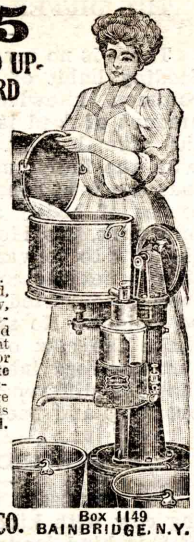

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk, making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

For years the Province of ALBERTA, (Western Canada), was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock. There is splendid opportunity now to get a

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(and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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THIS O.I.C. SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD

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I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, 26 St. Elg Portland, Mich.

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and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.

It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.

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We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal subscription, 35 cents.

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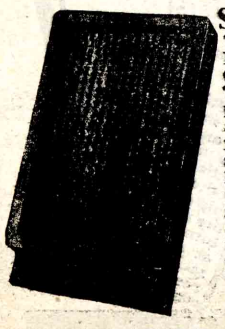

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O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind

Rural Progress

By E. H. Clark

THE onward march of progress is finding its way to all departments of industry and the farmer should be alert to claim his share and thus better his condition. Recent statistics show stock production failing to keep pace with our population in the United States. Also that prices of farm produce have risen along with land and practically all food products. Our increasing population and the demand for greater luxury has brought forth a condition in rural affairs which deserves careful study.

The fact that livestock is not increasing normally is most lamentable and certainly regretable from an economic standpoint. Now that prices of meat and butter have reached a high point, the stockman should be in a position to realize on the shortage. In the face of this however, many cattle producers are selling their stock simply because the market is good. Like killing the goose that laid the golden egg, their policy is short-sighted. To turn rough, cheap forage into a finished product as butter, beef, pork, or mutton, means economy, not only in the use of land, but also a wise principle for the permanent welfare of a community. A people who turn out a finished product enjoy the benefits of all its stages of manufacture.

With high priced hay and stock foods, the cost of producing live stock has increased. But with the use of the silo preserving forage in its best condition and rendering it a succulent, nutritious food through all seasons of the year, we have a means of greatly lowering the cost of production. Corn silage can be produced on the farm at a cost of $2 a ton, including all expense, interest on money invested, taxes, etc., and it can be turned to a good value at from $7 to $8 per ton when fed to dairy or beef animals.

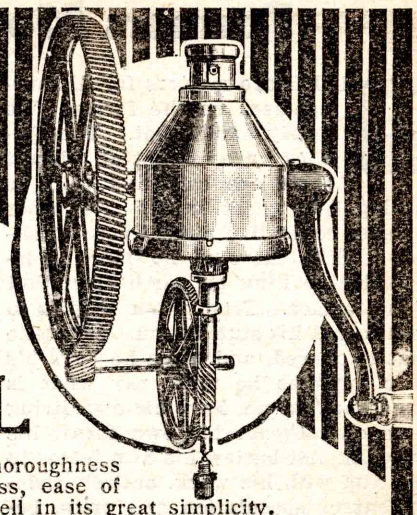
The use of the silo for horse feeding and sheep feeding is taking a most important part in these industries. Recently one of the largest importing establishments in the middle west erected a large silo and are now feeding silage to their $2,000 horses. Some of the biggest sheep feeders are now using silage and find it a most economic food.

With this new equipment for canning what is usually wasted, we will be able to cope with new conditions. Worn land can be brought back to the richest producing soil, for by keeping stock and utilizing the roughage on the farm, the soil will be built up.

As improved machinery, the science of spraying, improved market conditions and methods of transportation have come, so will follow improvements which will better our condition and make life easier and happier. To be alive, however, to these new interests, and to take advantage of them means progress and we must be ever alert to search for improvements and economic principles which will assist us in our work.

We are accused of being too progressive, too anxious to take up with new things, but this is not true. We cannot be too progressive. Fruit trees should have been sprayed twenty-five years ago when it was well demonstrated by investigators to be the best method for growing fruit. The silo was known to be a splendid method of preserving corn thirty years ago. Much of our improved machinery was invented and put on the market long years before it was put into use. Many of the improved crops, such as alfalfa, have come slowly into general use. Good methods of feeding and breeding of stock have been preached for a hundred years, but only a small per cent. of the stock farmers are putting into practice the best of these findings and teachings. No, we cannot be too progressive in our methods, providing we use good judgment in their introduction.

The Simplest CREAM SEPARATOR Ever Built — DE LAVAL



EXCELS ALL OTHERS not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability, but as well in its great simplicity.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE OPERATION, CLEANING, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS WHICH REQUIRE FREQUENT adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.

Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the simplest cream separator ever built.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT CANNOT be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use or the operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated above, which is furnished free with every machine. Visit the local De Laval agent and see for yourself its simplicity of construction.

The new 72-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

HORSES FEEL YOUNGER AND WORK BETTER WHEN CLIPPED

If your horses are clipped before the spring work begins they will get all the nourishment from their feed—be healthier and look better. They will dry off quickly, be more easily cleaned and feel better generally—that means work better. Use a

STEWART'S BALL BEARING ENCLOSED GEAR CLIPPING MACHINE

Not an expense—but a highly profitable investment. It turns easily, does more and closer work than any other machine—can't get out of order. Gears all file hard and cut from solid steel bar—protected and run in oil. Includes 6 feet new style easy running flexible shaft and celebrated Stewart's Single-Tension Clipping Head. You can make money clipping your neighbors' horses while yours will do better work. Each machine guaranteed. If it doesn't give perfect satisfaction, return it and get your money back. Complete from your dealer at ..... $7.50 If he can't supply you send $2.00 and we will ship one C. O. D. for balance.

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Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

is a real profit device. Gives 15c to 40c more from each sheep. You know the size of your flock, so figure your profit and you'll find the machine will more than pay for itself the first season. Any boy can run it all day without tiring. All joints ball bearing with ball bearing shearing head. The equipment includes four sets of knives fully guaranteed. Price.... $11.50 If your dealer hasn't it send $2.00 and pay balance C. O. D.

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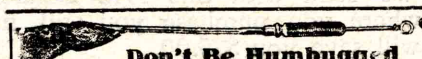

Don't Be Humbugged

Gabel's World Beater Pig Forcer is sold on 30 days' free trial. Good reliable agents wanted. Reference: Bradstreets and 1st Nat'l Bk., Hawkeye. GABEL MFG. CO., Hawkeye, Ia.

SAMPLE 49c.

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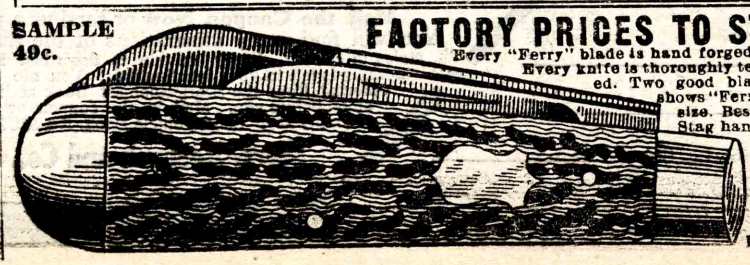

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.

S.E. Ferry, Dept. A Indianapolis, Ind.

Farmers Moving to Town

THERE are matters for discouragement on the farms. We freely admit that. The seasons are doubtful, insect pests are bad, and price is nothing but guess work. No other business could live under these conditions. Still there is no more independent calling on earth than that of the farmer. True, when he goes to town to sell his stuff he must still take what is offered, and when he buys his home supplies he must pay what is asked; but he can have his own living—his own bread, his own meat, his own milk and butter, his own teams to help him with his work, entirely independent of speculation and price, because he need not buy these things. Besides, the farm home is the ideal place for love and happiness, and for the bringing up of a family.

In spite of all these things, some good farmers become discouraged and dissatisfied, and, after having gone far on the road to success, conclude there is a better place for them in town; they want to join the crowd that do their own price making and sell only for profits. They, therefore, sell the stock and possibly the home, and move to town, and embark in some business they may have long looked upon with admiration, possibly with envy.

A change soon comes over the spirit of their dreams. Instead of going to the garden for vegetables they must go to the grocer's. There are no nests to go to for eggs, no cows to go to for milk, no churns from which to take the butter, and even the bread and meat must be obtained from the dealers. All is different. The exhuberation of being among the stock, the pleasure of the walks in the pastures and fields, the bloom and fruit of the orchards—these are all gone. True, the toil went with them, but the town life proves as irksome as the field work was tiresome.

And the trade that was so confidently looked to for profits proves disappointing. There are others in the same business, who have learned it from long practice. They have their customers attached to them by years of service, and they know turns in buying and in selling that the new merchant just from the farm cannot know. The profits, therefore, like the imperfect bloom in the old orchard, fall without fruit. And the amount of business is so much smaller than was expected. When the farmer, now a business man, used to come to town, he often found the stores crowded with men and women anxious to trade. It does not seem to be so now. Even his neighbors, whose trade he naturally expected, do not come as often as he felt sure they would. These disappointments and unthought of leaks and losses he finds to be worse than insect pests on the farm, or even occasional drouths and floods. His invested capital don't come back, and maturing bills are hard to meet. In a little while he finds himself getting into "a hole," as business people call it.

Some farmers go into business and make successes, but not all—not many, in fact. Most of them lose their farm accumulations, and find themselves unpleasantly situated as to a home for themselves and families. We have such cases now in mind, and could give names and addresses if it were desirable. We always feel a sense of regret when we see a farmer selling out and moving to town to go into business. It is too hazardous. Besides, there are too many stores and shops already. Too many only add to the margins that must be piled up to make the divided business supporting. Better, far better, is it for farmers who see the evils coming their way, to gather their neighbors in organized efforts to turn back those evils, and secure for their calling, which is the greatest business on earth, the advantages that belong to it, and that it has lost only by inactivity on the part of the farmers themselves in the most important part of their calling, the selling part.

The Pigs Were Safe

Visitor—Mr. Bent, I think you keep your pigs too near the house.

Mr. B.—That is what the doctor said, but I don't see how it can hurt 'em.

Positive Proof

"I am assured your wife is a woman of excellent taste."

"Yes, she excels me. She showed fine taste in marrying, but I didn't."

Not While He's Away

"Does your wife raise a racket when you stay out of nights?"

"No, she waits till I get home."

THE DIFFERENCE IN BREEDS

There is no mystery surrounding the feeding habit of the dairy cow. It is common knowledge that a certain amount of feed is required to support the animal body. The amount varies with the individual cow. It is known that the feed consumed by the cow in excess of bodily support is converted into milk, provided it is the nature of the cow to convert feed into milk. If this is not the cow's nature, then the feed is converted into fat and increased weight. No system of feeding will make the cow of beef tendency convert her feed into milk. It is in this that the difference lies between dairy breeding and beef breeding.

THE KICKING COW

One man says to conquer the kicking cow with kindness. A statement of this kind leads one who has really had experience with that kind of a cow to wonder if he knows what he is talking about. Kindness is a great thing—a necessity—but it should be used before the cow is made a kicker.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Stock in cold barns or out in the weather require more feed than those that are warmly housed and sheltered.

If a sow has acquired the habit of eating her little pigs the best thing to do is to fatten her and send her to market. In this as in many other cases an ounce of prevention is worth nine pounds of cure. The way to prevent sows from eating their pigs is to give them half a pound of tankage with a bran and shorts slop a week or more before farrowing time. In fact, the protein ration should be paramount during the period of gestation. If a little oilmeal is added to the ration just prior to farrowing it will produce a laxative condition of the bowels that will be beneficial.

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Triple Panel Auto Seat Buggy You save at least $25.00

Up to the minute in style and finish. Materials and construction that make it easy for us to guarantee absolute satisfaction during the entire life of the buggy. Metal Auto Seat, genuine leather upholstering, highest type body construction. Triple braced shafts, best wheels made, full wrought fifth wheel, real long distance self oiling axle, new style auto skeleton top. Warehouses in thirteen big cities throughout the country carry a supply of these buggies and we make shipment from the city nearest you. This insures prompt service and low freight charges.

Our Vehicle Guarantee is a most unusual one and guarantees you absolute satisfaction for the life of the vehicle. We ship on *Trial* with the privilege of returning the vehicle at any time if dissatisfied for *any* reason.

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WE WILL HELP YOU

"I made $88.46 first three days, writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woodward earns $170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day. See what others have done.

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in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process latest method. Goods come out instantly with fine brilliant, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 2 to 10 years. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated.

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Just out. Patented. New Useful Combination. Low priced. Agents aroused. Sales easy. Every home needs tools. Here are 15 tools in one. Essex, Co., N. Y. agent sold 100 first few days. Mechanic in shop sold 50 to fellow workmen. Big snap to hustlers. Just write a postal—say: Give me special confidential terms. Ten-inch sample free if you mean business.
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Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.
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Beacon Burner FREE

FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.

100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS. We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
HOME SUPPLY CO., 112 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

12 Handy Tools in 1

Automatic Combination Tool

lifts or pulls 3 tons, is a wire stretcher and splicer, post and stump puller, vise, clamp, wrench, cider press, etc. Patented automatic features make it work *easier* and *quicker*. Saves cost of eleven tools. *10 days FREE trial. State and County Agents Wanted.* Write today for booklet and exclusive territory.
Automatic Jack Co., Box 162 Bloomfield, Ind.

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from your kerosene (coal oil) lamps and lanterns than from electricity or gas. Our great WHITE FLAME BURNER fits any common lamp and gives a soft white light equal to three ordinary lamps. NO MANTLE TO BREAK. Nothing to get out of order. Safe and Reliable. Delights every user. AGENTS make $5 to $15 daily. Everybody wants them. Write quick for particulars and territory. Beware of imitations. Complete sample postpaid 35 cts., stamps or coin, 3 for $1. Money back if not satisfactory.
White Flame Light Co. 303 Clark Blk., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Would $80 Monthly and Expenses, to introduce our goods, rig furnished, and a business that is honest, legitimate and straightforward, interest you? If so address HYSELL COMPANY, Dept. I, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X770 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

$80 Per Month Straight Salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business.
Eureka Poultry Food Co., D 608 E St. Louis, Ill.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract.
IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 57, Parsons, Kans.

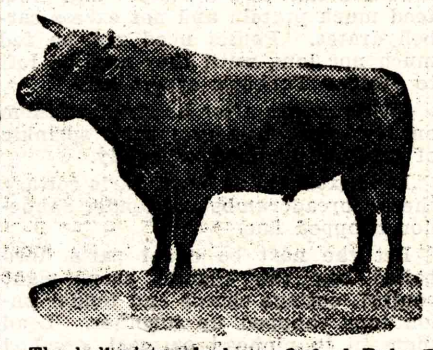
3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

DUAL PURPOSES OF MILK SHORTHORNS

WHEN a farmer has decided to make cows his money making stock the question arises, What breed shall he keep? In the first place, no farmer need have two or more breeds of cattle on the same farm, writes H. W. Avery. Let him select the breed that suits him best and start in with a pedigreed herd, small or large, as circumstances may dictate, or, if he cannot afford the pedigreed females, use a pedigreed bull on a good cross of the breed desired; then, having made his start, stay with the breed as long as he farms. There is no great difference among the breeds. Each one



The bull pictured above, Oxford Duke E, is a good representative of the milking shorthorn type and is very close to the ideal. He is owned by B. W. Little, of Janesville, Wis. The milking shorthorn enjoys wide popularity on many farms where both beef and milk production are desired.

fills its own place, and locality to a large degree will determine the breed to be selected. There can be no doubt of the value of the general purpose cow, and as long as farmers make money breeding it the type will not be abandoned.

A cow that will give a profitable amount of milk and make good beef in time, except when she is in flush of milk, is a paying investment for the general farmer. Also a farmer wants a regular breeder. It is for these reasons I chose dairy Shorthorns, and I have paid off the mortgage as the result of my choice. All of my cows give upward of 8,000 pounds of milk a year and breed large, healthy calves. In my herd is a two-year-old with a record of 10,395 pounds of milk. This same heifer was second in a butter fat contest at Syracuse, 1910, all breeds competing.

The minute a cow is not wanted in the herd she will bring from $50 to $80 as beef, which makes a considerable item so long as the cow has been up to that time a profitable milker. The Shorthorn is hardy and does not require a large amount of grain, being a great forager and consumer of silage and straw.

ISOLATE THE NEW HOG

Good breeders and farmers with experience have the fixed habit of never allowing a newly purchased hog to mingle with the other hogs on their farms until he has been kept in quarantine for several weeks. Every new hog that is bought should be quarantined in a pen widely separated from that which contains the other hogs, and he should be kept there for not less than three weeks, or until there is an absolute certainty that he will not develop any disease or carry it to the other animals in the herd.

There should be charcoal before the hogs all the time. The supply may be made from corncobs. These may be burned in a pit, which should be three or four feet wide, three feet deep and eight or ten feet long. A load of cobs should be put in the pit and set afire. As soon as they are well ablaze the pit should be covered with strips of sheet iron and the cracks covered with earth so as to exclude the air. In a day or two the pit may be uncovered and a supply of charcoal will be ready for use.

Guess He Was Right

Teacher—It was not proper for you to say "You can't learn me nothing."

Pupil—Yes it is, for you just can't.

There's a Certain-teed Roofing for every building on your farm — large or small

There is a simple method of applying *Certain-teed* Ready-to-lay Roofing on all kinds of buildings—farm houses, barns, garages, poultry houses, silos.

It comes in rolls, also red, green and slate gray shingles.

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Cold weather cracks tile, rains wash and rot shingles, wash gravel off, and the sun melts tar. *Certain-teed* Roofing contains no tar or paper, it will not crack, warp or blow off, it is weather-proof and we guarantee it to wear fifteen years—*costs less* and is *easy to lay*.

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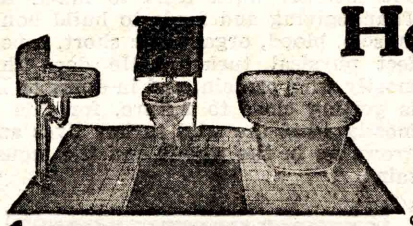

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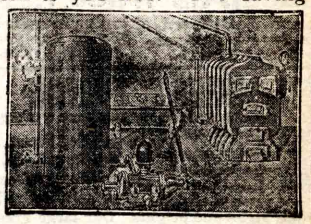

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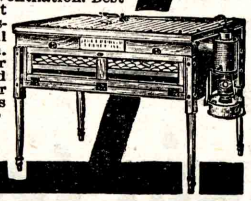

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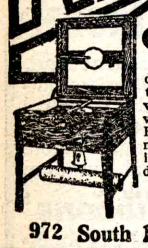

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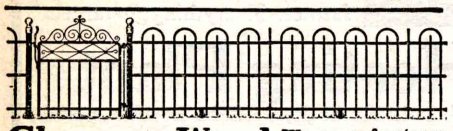

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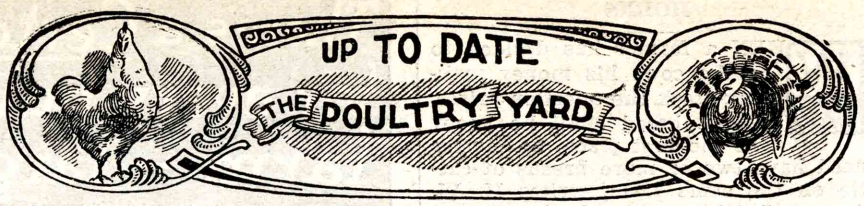

BUILDING THE TURKEY

WE ARE not exhibiting the skeleton in the closet that gossips claim rattles its bones in every house but their own, but below we show the big boney frame of a turkey to remind turkey raisers they are not just feeders, but builders.

You never saw a hog raiser start little pigs on corn. They get milk, the bone, muscle food, the body builder.

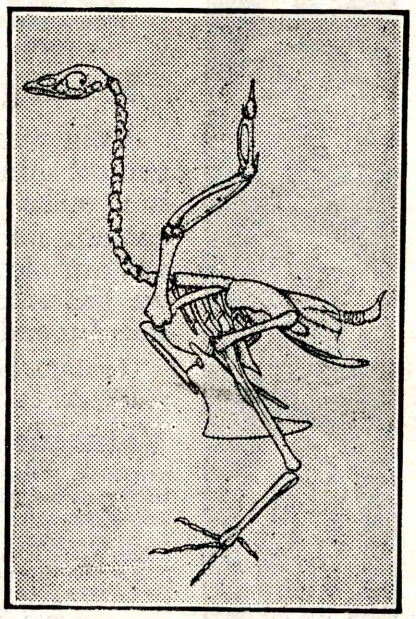

Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

A TURKEY SKELETON.

Same with the calf, human and otherwise.

So the successful turkey raiser cuts out fattener until time to finish for Thanksgiving and feeds to build bone, muscle, blood, organs—in short, a perfect physical turkey. He does this mostly with protein, and in doing so he is getting close to nature, for this is mostly what the wild turkey lives and grows on in the woods and the mountains.

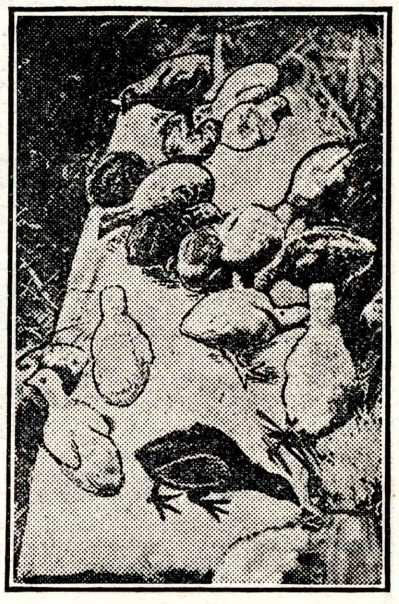

Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

TURKEY POULTS FEEDING.

The wild turkey almost lives on bugs, worms, grasshoppers, snails, and Mother Turkey is just following her natural bent when she trills her pretty poults away from that corn meal fattener out into the fields and the hills, where she shows them where to find that animal and vegetable food the Creator provides for their perfect growth.

Let the turkey raiser get back to nature; let him give Mother Turkey the eggs to hatch and poults to brood; let him remember turkeys are almost wild and that he's a builder and must feed much protein and not excess carbohydrates. Poults need not be fed much nor long until they may be left to Mother Turkey's expert care.

Thirty hours after hatch start them on dry sweet breadcrumbs, a sprinkle of grit, and have water handy.

Let next meal be equal parts cottage cheese, breadcrumbs and tender dandelion chopped fine.

Let the next be equal parts hard boiled egg (an egg to every eight poults), cottage cheese and tender onion tops chopped up together. Lead them in to pinhead oatmeal, cracked red wheat, then whole wheat, and at last let them loose on nature with Mother Turkey.

Mother Turkey's motto is, "Feed little, but often, and feed mostly protein."

Yes; that's the ticket for building bon ton perfecto turks.

Feathers and Eggshells

There is a thousand times more virtue in good old style hot whitewash and slacked lime than in a whole lot of these diluted tar disinfectants with big names that are about two-thirds water and sell for over forty cents a quart.

An Ashland (Pa.) fancier slept in the basement of his home, where an incubator was in operation. The incubator caught fire and the man was suffocated by the smoke and the house was saved with difficulty. Beware of the claptrap, firetrap incubator and handle all incubators with care.

A Boulder (Colo.) fancier gathered up his dirty Indian Runner ducks and carried them to the bathroom, where he gave them a good swim in the fancy white enamel bathtub. He then took them to a show and won first prize. His wife also deserves a gold medal for allowing such a stunt.

Starting right is one great big thing in poultry. We recently visited a plant whose proprietor was about to shut down after investing all he had and money he borrowed in the business. He failed because he started with poor stock, and with poor foundation, however brainy the management, failure is sure.

A Pennsylvania woman in attempting to cut off a turkey's head with an ax chopped off three fingers, and the turkey got away. Too sad for comment. But where was that woman's husband, and doesn't it pay better to hang up a turkey and stick than to lose three fingers, and a fat turkey too? It do.

Now when spring comes, after you have helped your wife clean house, clean up the poultry house, kill the bugs, renew the floor, whitewash and see that the yards are sanitary. Go at your work methodically and keep cool, and you'll be surprised how much more you can do than when you have no outline of work and go at it like a bull in a china egg shop.

We wish to wave the red flag before the incubator operator who is careless in cleaning and tending that incubator lamp. Within a short distance of us is the ruin of a building destroyed through such carelessness. An incubator lamp should be kept in prime condition. The best of incubators should be closely watched, and the human who persists in running an incubator in any old slouchy way is no better than any other firebug and should be drummed out of town.

C. M. Barnitz.

Greider's Fine Catalogue and calendar of pure-bred poultry for 1913, large, many pages of poultry facts, 70 varieties illustrated and described. Incubators and brooders, low price of stock and eggs for hatching. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10 cents today.
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100 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing.
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Poultry Chat and Chick Troubles

Mrs. J. B. Howe

A little later in the year more complaint is heard from poultry raisers about gapes, than, perhaps, any other one thing. As a usual thing, the chicks start out fine and seem to be making a fine growth until they are, say about six weeks old, and are commencing to feather up, then the trouble begins. A chick is discovered standing by himself and struggling to get his breath.

He can not eat to amount to anything, for that dreadful chocking sensation seizes him whenever he lowers his head.

Now, if ever is the time to take him in hand, for a little chick like a young baby grows rapidly worse or better. There is no standing still. If left to himself he either chokes to death or loses strength rapidly, through fasting and the irritating influences of the malady.

The trouble is caused by a collection of small worms which have fastened themselves in the chick's windpipe, and are fast assuming such size and proportion that they will soon shut off the air entirely and then the chick dies of suffucation.

A number of remedies have been given from time to time, all of which are practically ineffectual. By fai the best remedy is prevention.

However, when one sees the chick gasping for breath, it is not humane to not make an endeavor to relieve it.

About the best instrument to use is a wing feather from a grown fowl.

Pluck the bib off both sides, leaving only a soft tuft at the end.

This should be dipped in turpentine and gently inserted in the chick's windpipe deep enough to reach the bottom of the windpipe where the worms have attached themselves.

A little practice is necessary to do the work successfully. It can be better done with two people helping, one to hold open the chick's mouth, and draw the tongue out of the way; the other to insert the feather in the opening of the windpipe, which can plainly be seen, as the chick opens it, at each breath. Sometimes one or more of the worms may be plainly seen, on the end of the feather. When fully grown it is about an eighth of an inch in length One worm might not do a great amount of harm, except by way of irritation, but several hung in a cluster, when fully grown, manage to shut off the air and choke the chick to death.

Even if one does not actually dislodge the worms, the turpentine coming in contact with them causes them to loosen their hold, and they are then sneezed up by the chick.

Many so-called gape cures and preventives are on the market, most, if not all of which, are utterly worthless.

Gapes are found only when chicks are raised on infected ground. By that, we mean ground where chickens, or fowls of some kind have been kept, or reared until the soil has become befouled with their droppings.

Some seasons they are worse than at other seasons. Set your chicken coops in the spring where no chickens have been kept for at least three years, and you will have no gapes. Ground that has shown infection by producing gapes and other chick ailments should be cultivated with a growing crop, preceded by deep plowing or spading. In this way it is purified and renovated, and made fit to again keep chicks in a healthful state upon.

Chickens that have gapes sneeze them up and they, or the egg of the worm are swallowed by other chicks, and in this way the disease spreads and the infection continues.

It is claimed that if chickens are kept entirely away from infected ground for a period of three years the infection will die out.

When chicks are droopy from any cause whatever, at feathering time, which by the way, is a great strain upon the young fowls, a tonic in the drinking water, once a day is a great help.

The Douglas mixture is useful at such time. It is cheap, cleansing, purifying to the blood and effective.

It is made thus:

Dissolve one pound coperas in one gallon of water and add two ounces sulphuric acid. For chicks use one tablespoonful to one-half pail of water.

Poultry Hints

The following I know to be valuable from our own experience. It beats spraying the chicken houses. Take a bunch of hay or other material that will serve the same purpose. Sprinkle in it, say a quarter of a pound of sulphur and set it afire in the middle of the house on a still day. Cover with an old pan or tub to keep the blaze down. Get out of the house and keep the chickens out for an hour or longer, and you are done with trouble from mites or lice for a month or two. Also, after using this smudge you are not likely to have roup or cholera soon. Should cholera appear among the fowls, put a teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid to two gallons of water or milk for drink for the chicks. We never lose but very few. We have four chicken houses, and each house has a covered scratching shed on the south, and keep the fowls in on cold days. We have two hundred hens, all White Wyandottes, and we seldom lose one, and a case of eggs ready for market is a frequent occurence.—⅝. Peffley, Eldorado, Kas.

Times Were Hard for Millers — The Boss Couldn't Give Johnson a Ten-cent Raise in Wages

—So Johnson Started to Make Incubators

"One day I told the boss if he could stand a ten-cent raise, I could. . . But times were hard for millers, and I had no sooner asked for the raise than I was ashamed for approaching him. . . Along towards morning I woke my wife up. Says I, 'Do you remember how quickly they gobbled up our incubators when we left Sheridan, Missouri, for Oronogo, and how the same thing happened when we left Oronogo for Clay Center?' They were good incubators, and after the people made sure of that fact they wanted them. I feel sure that had the ten cents advance been granted I would be an engineer now."

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You Can Now Get The Old Trusty Incubator For Less Than $10—All Freight Prepaid

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The large volume of sales makes it possible for Johnson to take less than 7 per cent profit. All told about in Johnson's Book. Read how Johnson landed in Clay Center with 65c in his pocket. Went to work in a mill for $1.50 per day. Made incubators in spare time in boiler room. Smashed a lot of old ideas by practical, sensible demonstrations. Soon made artificial hatching popular and easy for everybody. Kept quality up and price down always.

Johnson's Book tells how to save money and prevent trouble. It tells how to make a success right from the start without experimenting. It is plain and honest throughout. Shows hundreds of actual photographs sent in by owners of Old Trusty incubators—gives their names and addresses so you can write to them. Contains no guesses or theories. Every page is a sane, sensible sermon that will make you a better poultry raiser. Why not

Send for Johnson's Book —right now—before you forget? Read the reasons why over 400,000 people have bought Johnson's incubator and why they have all made money with it. Read how the Old Trusty is made and why it is made that way. Read how Johnson offers you 30 to 90 days' free trial, 10 year guarantee, and 20 year guarantee if you want it. Get Johnson's price—it's less than $10—all freight prepaid east of Rockies—that far if you live beyond. Send now for Johnson's Book—free. Address

JOHNSON—Incubator Man, Dept. U, Clay Center, Neb.

A Few Facts About Construction

Case, clear California redwood, not a split, crack or knot in a thousand feet of it. Covered with first grade asbestos and handsome sheet metal to make it fireproof, heat proof, moisture proof. Patented heating system that discharges heated water at opposite end of lamp—every part of egg chamber gets same temperature. Tank made of pure, heavy copper, tested 30 pounds to square inch. Regulator without levers, or other "do-dads" to bind and spoil the hatch. Edward Miller sun hinge burner, guaranteed thermometer—best made. Every part of the Old Trusty is made as "Honest Abe" Lincoln would make it if he were my partner in business. Write for my book—it's free.

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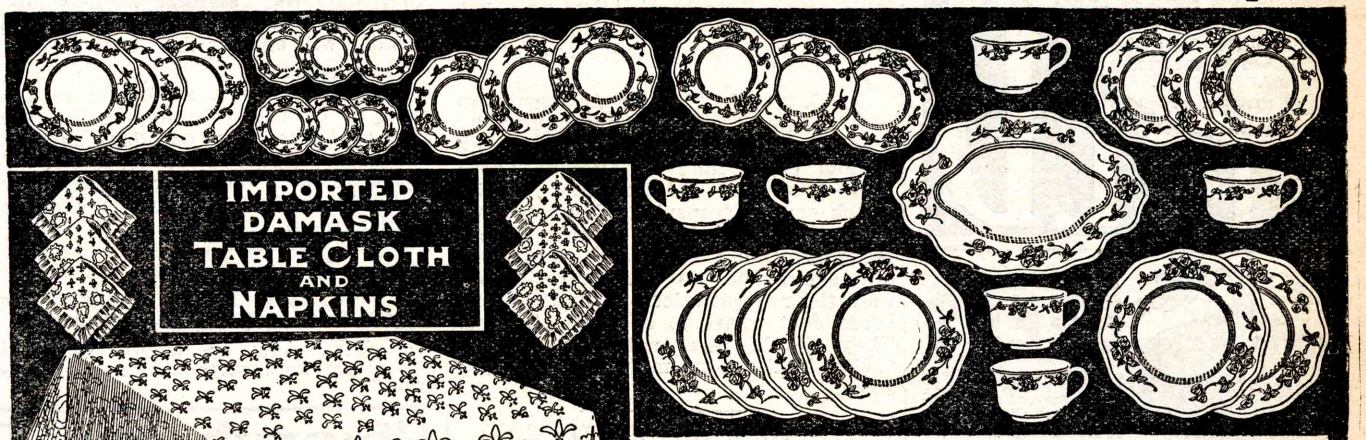

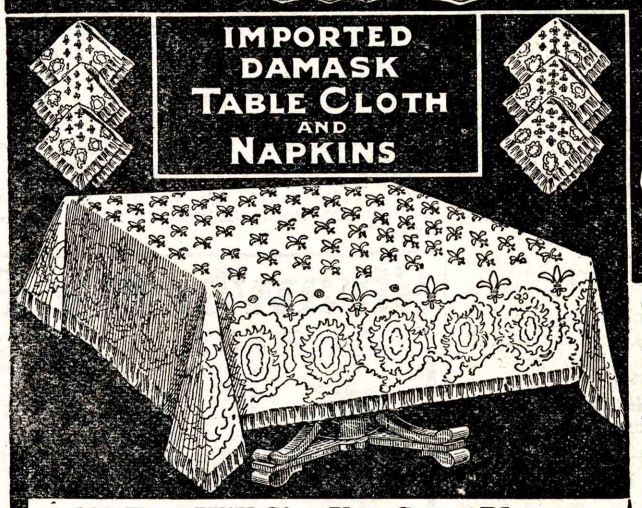

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WRITE US NOW! Do not wait, but make it a point to write us at once and be the first in your locality to own one of these beautiful sets. Just say you want our free offer and will help us if you can, and you will be delighted with our promptness and liberality.

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PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnip, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth $1.00.

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to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

H.W. BUCKBEE

Rockford Seed Farms

Farm 335 Rockford, Illinois

FREE SEEDS

FRENCH RADISH Very early, crisp and tender.

Dwarf Giant Tomato Extra Early

FOR TESTING

Dwarf Giant Tomato. Grows two ft. high produces enormous size Tomatoes. They often weigh one or two pounds each: color crimson; a wonderful bearing plant.

We will send a trial package of each to any one who writes, also our new 1913 Seed Catalog included (4 colors)—all FREE. Write Today.

Smith Bros. Seed Co., Box 56, Auburn, N.Y.

SALZER'S

Bonanza Assortment of Vegetable Seeds **16c**

Get this for your kitchen garden. For 16c postpaid. Worth 35c.

Sure to please. 1 package each:

Cabbage Carrot Cucumber Lettuce Onion Radish

Above collection and six big packages of choice flower seeds **25c**

12 packages in all.

or send 30c and we add the wonderful New Earliest Red Riding Hood Tomato—alone sells at 15c. Catalog and Premium List FREE.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., 1166o. 8th St., LaCrosse, Wis.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Ferry's Seeds prove their worth at harvest time. After over fifty years of success, they are pronounced the best and surest by careful planters everywhere.

Your dealer sells them.

1913 Seed Annual free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

YIELD

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FREE Send today for pkt. Giant Pansy (50 col).

SEEDS

Large instructive catalog of New and Standard Seeds at right prices. Send 2c stamp for postage. Gardeners ask for Wholesale list.

ALNEER BROS.

No. 20 A. Block, Rockford, Ill.

JUNG Jack Rose Early Tomato Seed FREE

In order to acquaint you with the high quality of our Farm, Garden and Flower Seed, we will send a packet of our Jack Rose Early Tomato seed absolutely Free if you send a 2c stamp to pay postage. We will also include a copy of our illustrated bargain list catalog. It's a money saver. Send today.

J. W. JUNG SEED COMPANY,

Fairfield Seed Farm, Dept. 22, Randolph, Wis.

SEED PRICE LIST

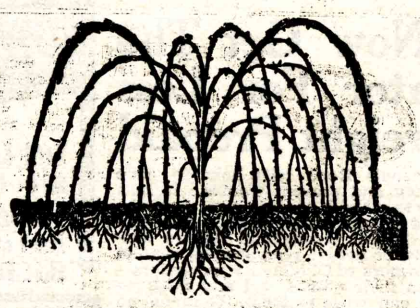
Stoecker Seeds are Seeds that Grow. Prompt attention and honest measure is our policy. All seeds tested by experts and backed by strongest guarantees Your money back if anything is not as we say Write today for our Price List

Stoecker Seed Co. Dep17 Peoria, Ill **FREE**

HORTICULTURE

CARING FOR RASPBERRY BUSH

THE red raspberry should not be summer pruned, excepting that the old canes should be cut out at once after the fruit has all been picked. In the spring the weak shoots should be removed, and not more than eight canes be allowed to a plant. The best berries will be found on one-year wood, and they should not be allowed to fruit more than three years. This may be managed by using method in



The Raspberry.

pruning, so that each year there will be no canes more than four years old.

The red raspberry is propagated by shoots which grow up from the roots. One-year-old shoots are preferable for planting. The rows should be at least three feet apart, with the plants two feet apart in the row. Frequent and thorough cultivation is necessary to keep down the suckers which grow from the roots. It is a good plan to plow the ground between the rows every spring.

The blackcap requires summer pruning. The tips should be pinched off as soon as the shoots get to be two feet high, in order to induce side-branching. If these side-branches grow to long, pinch them back. Allow no canes higher than six feet. In the spring reprune, cutting out weak and excessive growth.

Black raspberries do not send up root shoots. They are propagated by burying the tips of the shoots in the ground some time in August. These take root and produce new plants, which can be transplanted the following spring. The black raspberries are more rank in their habits of growth and should be planted further apart than the red varieties. Planting every three feet apart is a good distance. They should receive thorough cultivation in the same manner as the red sorts.

BEES AND FRUIT

Bees and fruit go well together. The bees gather from the blossoms and in return fertilize them. The hum of these industrious workers in the orchard foretells rich harvests. Under the tree is a good place for the hives.

They All Do

First Congressman—It is best to think before you speak.

Second Congressman—Yes, I never speak until I think how I'll get out of it if it don't seem to be popular.

A Fair Average

Brother—Where did you get that cake?

Sister—Mother gave it to me.

Brother—She always gives you more than she does me.

Sister—Never mind. She's going to put plasters on us tonight, and I'll ask her to put the biggest one on you.

PRETTY FLOWERS IN GARDEN

SWEET pea vines must have good support. Brush branches suit them better than anything else, but these are not always easy to get. A good substitute for brush is very coarse meshed wire netting.

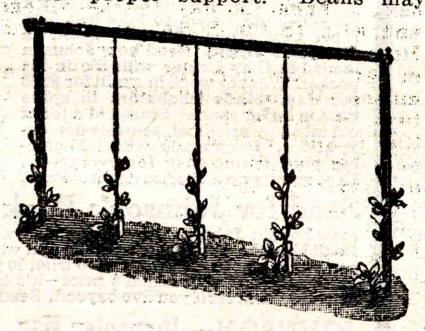
As soon as the plants begin to bloom begin to cut from them. The more blossoms you cut off the more you will have. If care is taken to remove the blossoms as soon as they begin to fade, the plants will continue to bloom until frost comes; but if seed is allowed to ripen, you will have but few flowers during the latter part of the season.

In cutting sweet peas give the flowers as long stems as possible. Never crowd them in vase or bowl. Just bunch them loosely in the hand, and then drop them into whatever is to hold them, give it a shape, and lo, your flowers will have arranged themselves to perfection.

No garden should be without some sweet pea vines. The great beauty and fragrance of the blossoms make them one of the most popular flowers.

GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR POLES

IT IS every year becoming more difficult to obtain poles for beans and plants of that kind and very often a crop is greatly reduced because of lack of proper support. Beans may



Substitute for Poles.

be supported without poles in this manner: Stakes, from which wires or strings run, should be driven in the ground very early, so the roots of the plants will not be disturbed. The beans should be at least eighteen inches apart in the row and the rows should be three feet apart.

Wire, of course, makes the best support, but very strong, hard-twisted twine that will not stretch in the damp weather will answer the purpose.

The supporting posts may be set at any distance apart, according to the strength of the pole supporting the wire or twine. An excellent support is a gas pipe, but, of course, this is too expensive for a large garden, but may be used to advantage in the average small garden.

Not Lost

"Please help me recover my child," said the sad faced mother to the policeman.

"Is your child lost?" asked the officer.

"No, sir," said the mother. "but his clothes are worn out and he needs recovering."

Great Crops of Strawberries and How to Grow Them

FREE BOOK

IS a beautifully illustrated book of expert information written by America's most successful strawberry grower. It gives the famous Kellogg sure-crop method and explains just how Pedigree Plants are grown on the great Kellogg plant farms in Michigan, Oregon and Idaho. Any man, woman, boy or girl, who reads this book can grow big crops and get big prices. Strawberries yield more dollars per acre than any other crop. Our book tells the whole story. It's FREE to you.

R. M. Kellogg Co. Box 285, Three Rivers, Mich.

Wonderful Fall-Bearing Strawberries

Fruit in fall of first year and in spring and fall of second year. Big money-maker! 500 plants set in May yielded from Aug. 23 to Nov. 11 nearly 400 quarts which sold for 25c per qt. The past season (1912) we had fresh strawberries every day from June 15 to Nov. 15! We are *headquarters* for

Strawberries and Small Fruit Plants of all kinds

Big stock of best varieties at very low prices. Plum Farmer, Idaho and Royal Purple Raspberries, also Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Grapes. 30 years' experience. Catalogue free.

L. J. Farmer, Box 335, Pulaski, N.Y.

About Mushrooms

How to really make big money in mushrooms, is fully explained in the wonderful book, "The Truth About Mushrooms," a great revolutionary improvement, things many growers never knew before. Everything explained from A to Z, at first hand, from the greatest practical authority in America. Add $10 to $70 a week to your income. Demand exceeds supply. Grow in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Small capital to start. Profits bigger and quicker. Any one can do it. Women and children, too. Now is best time. Send for free book.

Bureau of Mushroom Industry, Dept. 31, 1342 N. Clark St., Chicago

If We Can't Save YOU MONEY don't buy, but send for our Free Catalog and see. Apple trees 8c; peach, 8c; cherry, 8c; pear, 15c, and up. All kinds of shade trees; berry plants, roses, privet, etc. An orange or lemon plant that bears free with order.

ERNST NURSERIES, Box 11 Moscow, O.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS guaranteed as good as grows, at $1.00 per 1000 and up. Catalog FREE.

ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

Each of the same number of days from seed but started at different intervals of the MOON'S INFLUENCE.

I want to send every farmer or gardener a FREE COPY of the interesting booklet SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Don't miss reading this instructive booklet on the MOON'S INFLUENCE over plantgrowth. Send your name now and you will be sure of a copy of a limited edition.

$1000 PER ACRE FROM MY TOMATOES

FRANK H. GREGORY, Gregory Farm 48 Fairacres, Bay City, Mich.

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.65 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Agent's Something New

Selling the newly patented Brandt Cigar Lighter. Is operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light, everytime the button is is pressed. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive. Strikes a light without the aid of matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, whenever and wherever it is wanted. Works with one hand and never fails. Something new. Big demand. Everyone wants one. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.

D. E. BRANDT LIGHTER COMPANY

42 Hudson St., New York City

Strawberry Plants FREE

Your name on plants FREE.

a postal will bring 6 Bradley strawberry This wonderful variety is enormously productive, berry extra large in size, bright flame red color, and of fine delicious flavor. Have largest stock of plants in the country; we have Americus, Francis, Productive and Superb, everbearing strawberries; all the standard varieties and a large stock of Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Gooseberries and Currants. Fruit trees of all kind and varieties. Asparagus and Rhubarb roots. Our 40-page catalog free; ready now, write for it today.

Bradley Bros., Box 9, Makanda, Illinois

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 34

A Jolly Farmer

I used to be a dumper,
And hurried off my crop,
And when I raised a bumper,
The price was sure to drop.
But now I know 'tis folly
To rush through the market gate,
And I am feeling jolly
'Cause I've learned from UP-TO-DATE.

THE GOVERNOR IN THE HOME

"Speak gently. It is better far
To rule by love than fear;
Speak gently. Let no harsh words mar
The good we might do here."

WHO is the governor in the home? There must be a ruling power in all well ordered establishments, not excepting the home,—but in the latter there should be no arbitrary rule, no mock dignity, no superciliousness, no tyranny. The home establishment is a partnership. The capital invested is the hope of a happy and successful life with all that such a life may bring. Hence the partners have an equal investment of capital. We may admit for custom's sake that the man is the head of the firm, but why is he? What inherent superiority or greatness made him so? But yielding to custom, the head may direct the body, but it does not domineer over it.

The happy home is the one that is ruled by kindness, mutual concession and love. The husband and wife are one, yet each has an individuality, and that individuality should be respected. There is no room for stubbornness, contrariness, wounded dignity, or mysterious wrongs to brood over. True partners have no secrets from one another, particularly in matters affecting the partnership. Therefore, in the home everything should be frank and confidential. There is no room for a dark closet in which things may be kept hidden. We never like to read of a "skeleton in the closet." Where there is such a thing there is neither love nor happiness, and the capital invested in the partnership is lost. Both men and women err sometimes in the government of the home, because men and women are human beings, and to err is human; but all should remember that "it is better far to rule by love than fear."

THE BOYS IN THE HOME

WHEN we speak of the home life we usually think of the girls, but there are boys in the home, and there are boys who will go out from the home. What will they take with them into the new homes they shall make? What influences will they wield in the great world of which they are to be a part? Are they better than the boys were that went ahead of them? Have they higher ambitions and a well defined desire to assist in making the world better and the people in it happier?

We are always hopeful of the boys, but we are sometimes forced to wonder whether the world is getting worse or better. As the boys are in the home, or out of it it might be better to say, so will be society, the church and the nation. We are sorry so many boys have ways away fro mhome that they would not take with them to their homes. We are sorry, also, that bright and intelligent boys sometimes do things that impair their manhood, weaken their resolutions for good, depress their intellectual powers and pull them down when everything ought to be for the lift up. Oh, the cigarette! That is the bane of the young manhood of today; and whatever pulls the young man down impairs the civilization and honor of the future race. There is profit to the makers in the baneful cigarette, and for the sake of that profit they would pull the whole human race to a lower level, when every aspiring man or woman ought to be looking to and working for a higher. In the cities there is nothing advertised more gaudily than the cigarette, and the city youth is woefully addicted to its use. And sad to say, it finds its way to the villages and even to the homes on the farm. How foolish would the horse or cow, or even the hog, be thought that, among all the good things of its pasture, it would hunt out the weeds that it knew would weaken its powers and destroy its usefulness. The boy or man that uses cigarettes, or even the cigar, the pipe or the chew, must know there is nothing in any of these than can make them better—that they tend downward rather than upward. The first named, because of elements put in it to create a desire for it and perpetuate and multiply its use, is positively ruinous to the moral, intellectual and physical system. Yet it is used.

We won't give up our hope in young men, especially the boys on the farm, but those who would rise and make themselves famous, assist in the work of making the country greater and the race nobler, must avoid the evils that everywhere await them on what ought to be life's brightest part.

Thoughts for the Home

Keep your face to the sunshine, and the shadow will always be behind you.

It is said that a pinch of salt added to the coal oil in lamps will result in a brighter and evener light.

To take the stain from table knives rub them with a piece of potato dipped in brick dust.

A little salt added to bluing water will keep clothes-pins from sticking fast to the clothes in freezing weather.

A Utah woman figured that she traveled 125 miles a year in her kitchen, which was arranged as most kitchens are; but she had it remodeled and everything placed more convenient, and thus reduced the travel to fifty-seven miles. There is a hint in this for every kitchen queen.

A sweet and kindly disposition is contagious. There are kindness germs as well as disease germs. People can't help being kind to those who are kind to them; except that possibly there may be a few that are immune.

"The noblest thoughts and deeds of men are not recorded by the pen." Nor of women either.

An ounce of systematic work is worth pounds of doing things just as it happens.

Don't take up silly quarrels that lead to hard feelings among families. We only live once in this world, and life is too short and should be too sweet to lose one hour in bitterness.

Pin handkerchiefs and collars and other small things to sheets or larger garments before hanging out in cold weather, and thus save aching fingers.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Test an "IMPERIAL" 30 Days In Your Own Home at OUR RISK

The Exclusive Feature Range: Odor Hood, Stone Oven Bottom, Ash Sifter.

Wonderful Fuel Economizer—Splendid Baker. NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT. DIRECT FROM FACTORY to HOME AT FACTORY PRICE. FREIGHT PREPAID. 365-DAY GUARANTEE. Credit if desired. WRITE TODAY for Money-Saving Catalog of Ranges and Heaters.

THE IMPERIAL STEEL RANGE COMPANY
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FREE $1,000,000 Worth of Elegant Silverware

This magnificent silverware is of warranted quality and made by the celebrated house of Wm. Rogers & Co. You can get anything you want in silver, absolutely without cost. Write quick for illustrated circular from which to make your selection.

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Just look at the prices of the 2 articles illustrated and remember these are goods of good dependable quality.

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C. O. D. if Desired—Everything you order of this great house must absolutely satisfy. We *guarantee* satisfaction. Send cash with order or one-fourth with order, balance C. O. D. Keep the goods 30 days. Use them, enjoy them, test them. If you aren't fully pleased, return and we'll refund all you've paid and transportation charges both ways. Already we have 1,000,000 satisfied customers. You'll like the Lincoln, Leonard prices, merchandise and silver. Send us your name today. Write us right now.

LINCOLN, LEONARD & COMPANY
Largest exclusive distributers of Home Furnishings in the world
37th St. CHICAGO, ILL. (24)

SPECIAL Gold Plate Finish Watch

for man or boy this is a dandy. When people ask you for the time, pull this gold-finish watch out of your pocket and it will look like a $25.00 watch.

This is a watch of real quality that you will be proud to wear. It is full stem wind and stem set, just like every high-priced watch, and it is thoroughly up-to-date in every way. It is the standard size for men and boys. The case is a handsome gold-plated finish, an excellent imitation of real gold, and will last 'er years. This watch is guaranteed and fully warranted for accuracy.

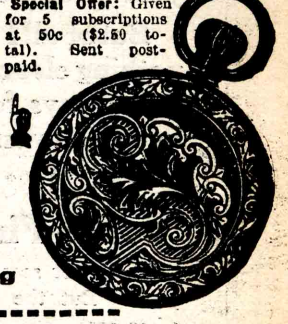
A Defiance watch as above, given to anyone sending us 4 subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming at 50 cents ($2.00 total). We pay delivery charges. This is a special offer and only a few subscribers for such a fine premium value.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gold Finish Ladies Watch

It is small—just the proper size for ladies and girls. It is neat in appearance and an accurate timekeeper. Case is gold-plate finish and very handsome. It is fully guaranteed and will last for years. A fine present.

Special Offer: Given for 5 subscriptions at 50c ($2.50 total). Sent postpaid.



A Cart Load of Fun

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in **"A Cart Load of Fun"** are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. **"A Cart Load of Fun"** is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.
COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

For 10 Cts

"Motherhood"

THIS BEAUTIFUL ART PANEL PRINTED IN 14 EXQUISITE COLORS AND GOLD, MEASURING 3 FEET LONG AND 7½ INCHES WIDE WILL BE SENT YOU MERELY FOR COST OF WRAPPING AND MAILING.

¶ "Motherhood" is easily the most popular painting of the year. More than 100,000 copies of this work of Art have been sent out during the past two months.

¶ Words cannot begin to do justice to its remarkable beauty and the illustration shown here, printed in black and white and greatly reduced in size, conveys but faintly the impression of loveliness and daintiness with which the beholder of the painting itself is always charmed. There is no advertising on front to prevent framing. Calendar for 1913 is printed on reverse side.

Send 10 Cents Coin or Stamps

Just send 10 cents in coin or stamps for this beautiful Art Panel. You will not be bothered with a lot of circular matter or be asked to subscribe for anything. You send the 10 cents and we send the Art Panel. That is all there is to it. If you want a sample copy of The Farmers' Review, The Greatest Weekly Farm Paper in the middle west, just say so and we will be pleased to comply with your request. Address

The Farmers' Review
1008 Ellsworth Building, Chicago, Ill

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES
Save $8.00 to $22.00 on
Hoosier Ranges and Heaters

Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.
Address Hoosier Stove Co., 161 State St., Marion, Ind.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $7.40

For a limited time we offer full 36 lb New Feather beds $7.40 each. New Feather Pillows $1.20 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All New Live Feathers. Best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Prompt Shipment. Order to-day or write for free catalogue. We give bank references.
SOUTHERN FEATHER AND PILLOW CO.
Agents Wanted. Dept 10 GREENSBORO, N. C.

WET FEET AND CLOTHING

NO MATTER how careful persons may be, they will sometimes get their feet wet by water or dew going through or over their shoes. The duties of life on the farm sometimes make this unavoidable, but it is something that should never be neglected. Dry and warm the feet as soon as possible. Never dismiss the matter with the excuse that the feet are "not much wet." Dampness is too much. This as particularly true of women, and many a consumptive's grave has been dug as the result of this neglect—it seemed such a little thing. And the same may be said of wet or damp clothes. When a person is out in the rain or snow, or a storm of any kind, the movement is sure to be quick. This induces a rapid circulation of the blood which slows down when the person stops. This makes an ideal condition for taking cold. If possible remove the damp clothing and see that everything is warm and dry.

Herein is one of the dangers of the country schools. Unavoidably children sometimes get their feet or clothing wet on their way to school. At the school house there is no chance for a change, and they may sit the day through, possibly in a damp and not very warm room, with no chance to dry their clothes except as the natural heat of their bodies may dry them. What a terrible bid for pneumonia, and even consumption itself. Many elderly people have died of consumption whose cause and origin could be traced to this very condition in early life.

Maple Taffy.—To two cups of maple sirup add a cup of cocoanut milk. Cook until it hardens in water, then pull when cool enough.

Now is the Time

Don't put off a bit of work,
Do it now.
It doesn't pay to shirk,
Do it now.
If you want to fill a place
And be useful in the race
Just get up and take a brace,
Do it now.

Do not linger by the way,
Do it now.
You will lose if you delay,
Do it now.
If the other fellows wait,
Or postpone until it's late,
You hit up a faster gait—
Do it now.

—Selected.

It is not being exposed to fresh air that induces pneumonia and colds, but rather being shut up in overheated, stuffy houses and schoolrooms where the air is foul. From 68 to 70 degrees F. is the proper temperature for the home and schoolroom, and if there is any variation from these points it should be less rather than more. The keeping of a temperature of 80 degrees is not only wanton extravagance from the standpoint of fuel expense, but a positive menace to the health.

Cut Down Upkeep

By R. E. Olds, Designer

I have built cars for 26 years—60,000 of them.

But of all I have learned, nothing else compares with these ways for cutting upkeep—shown in Reo the Fifth.

The Final Cost

The buyer sees just the car's first price. But the vital thing is the after cost.

That may be little or it may be much. It depends on the builder largely. And the difference to you, in the course of five years, may be $1,000.

How I Reduce It

One big item is tires.

In Reo the Fifth I cut this cost by using tires 34x4. They cost $60 per set more than tires often used on a car of this weight. But they save many times that in tire bills.

I use in this car 15 roller bearings—11 Timken, 4 Hyatt. They cost five times as much as common ball bearings. But they do not break.

I use 190 drop forgings, at twice the cost of steel castings. But drop forgings don't have flaws.

Margin of Safety

Axles and driving parts should show very large over-capacity. I build them all to stand the tests for a 45 h. p. car. That leaves enormous margin.

I have all steel made to formula. Then I analyze each lot twice.

For testing my gears I use a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

I use 7-leaf springs, two inches wide. And I test them for 100,000 vibrations.

Each engine is tested for 48 hours—20 hours on blocks, 28 hours in the chassis. I employ unusual tests.

Each car in the making gets over 1,000 separate tests and inspections.

Costly Items

I use a $75 magneto to save ignition troubles. I doubly heat my carburetor, for low-grade gasoline. I use a centrifugal pump, not a syphon. That adds about $10.

I use 14-inch brake drums.

I give each body 17 coats, so the finish will endure. I use the best genuine leather in upholstering. Also the best curled hair.

I am using flush electric dash lights in place of the old-style lamps.

All these things are costly. Yet I supply them, through factory economy, in a wonderfully low-priced car.

A car without them is likely to cost five times as much for upkeep. There may be costly repairs, and frequent.

I never would buy a lesser car. Therefore, I never shall build one.

Our $100 Control

Here is one feature worth $100 which costs not an extra penny.

It's the Reo center control. All the gear shifting is done by moving one little handle only three inches in each of four directions. It is as simple as moving the spark lever.

The driver sits on the left hand side, as in the latest high-priced cars. And this control lever is at his right hand.

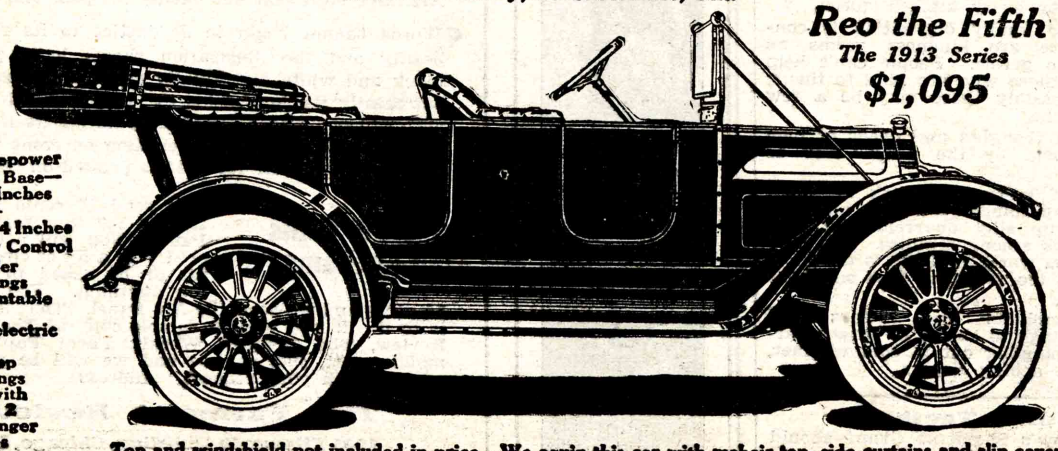
Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. There are no brake levers, so both front doors are clear.

A car in these days should have these modern features.

Sold by 1,000 dealers. Write for our 1913 catalog and we'll tell you the nearest show-room.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095



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A Fashion Talk

(See Illustrations on Opposite Page)

THE new spring costumes show a tendency toward simple effects and the one-piece frock that fastens at the front is one of the favorite styles of the moment.

Often these one-piece dresses have dainty collar and cuffs of silk or satin usually of a contrasting shade. Often there is a further ornamentation of fancy buttons of gilt, of glass or bone and sometimes the buttonholes are worked with colored silk contrasting to the color of the material of which the frock is fashioned.

Among the drawings shown we have an attractive frock that the home dressmaker can carry out without the least difficulty and that represents one of the newest of the spring styles. This is model 6007. In the drawing we have this pretty frock developed in white serge with blue and white striped silk collar and cuffs. Three blue bone buttons fasten the waist and add to the embellishment.

This is a simple garment but a very rich-looking one. Other available fabrics for its development include cashmere, serge, mohair and silk of any wanted color. For early summer the costume may be made of linen or pique or of any of the pretty and popular tub fabrics.

A pretty garment for the young girl is offered in model No. 5978. Here again we have the front fastening and the slender lines that go so far in the making of grace and youthfulness. The new style Robespierre collar is noted, this being made of contrasting goods. The sleeves are long and plain or they may be finished with a frill of lace.

Brown and white striped silk was used to develop the model with white satin for the collar. For business wear this dress may be of serge of corduroy with colored glass buttons if a fancy touch is desired.

The woman planning a new coat suit will be interested in the novel and stylish jacket offered in design No. 5946. This coat is delightful for early spring service and combined with a pretty skirt of the same fabric develops a splendid suit that has charm and yet an element of practibility.

The standing collar and the wide lapels as well as the turned-back cuffs are of moire though satin or silk may be used for this purpose.

Two buttons effect the fastening and the front is cutaway in rounded outline.

For wear with separate skirts or as part of a complete costume the charming waist shown in No. 5928 is equally appropriate. This waist may be made of satin, silk, or voile with the pretty collar of all-over, brocaded satin or plain silk. The front is draped in delightful fashion, the sash ends being a chic finish. These correspond with the collar and the rolled-back cuffs that finish the short sleeves.

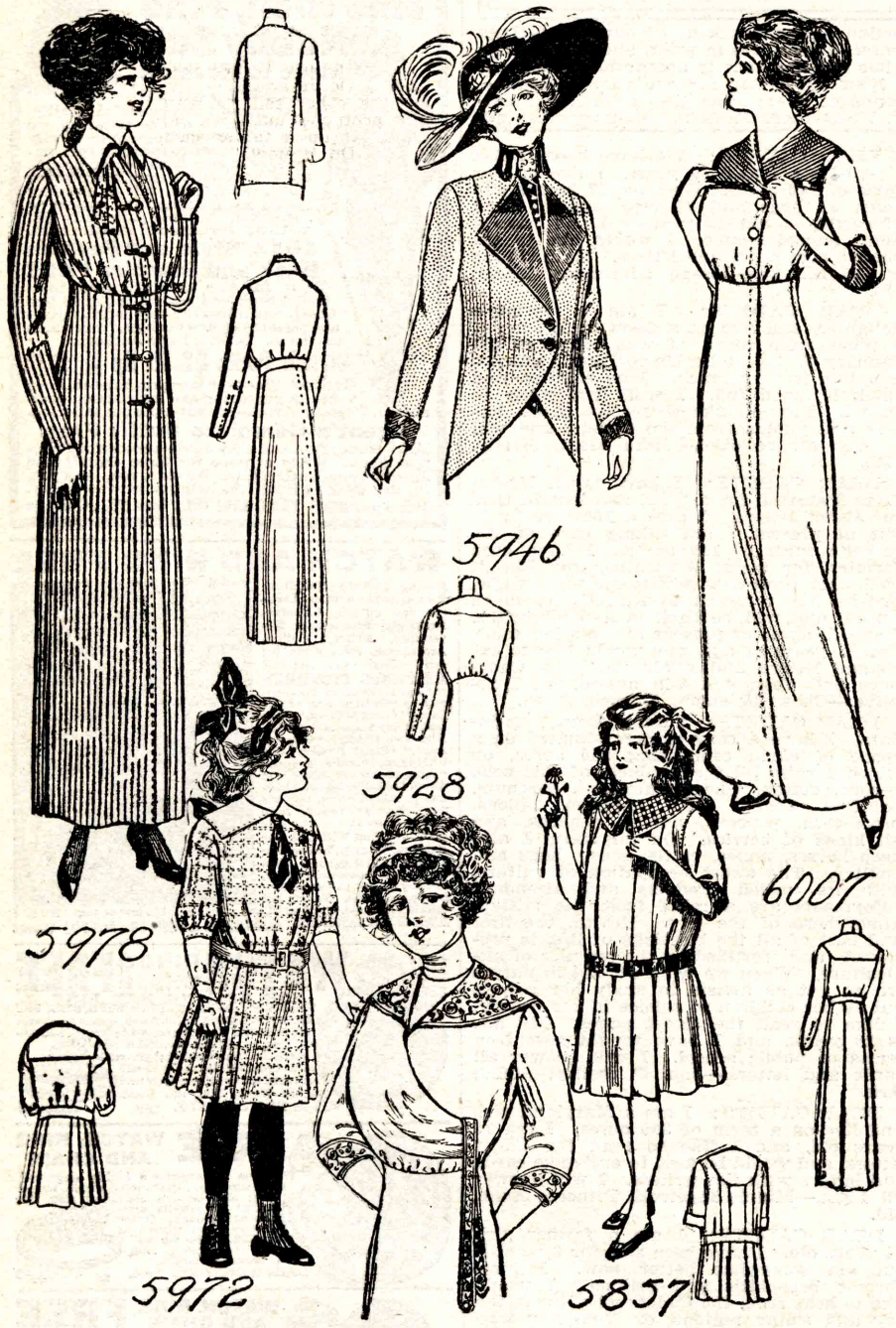
For the little girl two attractive designs are given. Model No. 5972 is a dress of plaid gingham, in blue and yellow, with plain blue sailor collar, band cuffs and belt. If preferred, the belt may be of blue, white or black patent leather. The frock closes at the left side and covered buttons or those of pretty pearl or bone may be used. The little skirt is becoming plaited with a box plait front and back.

The other dress, model No. 5857, is of blue chambray with plaid gingham collar and cuffs. This frock is box plaited front and back and is held in place with a patent leather belt. The frock and back and hrdl leather belt. The frock may be made for dressy service if fashioned of pale blue cashmere, red serge, or white mohair with silk collar and cuffs.

All the above designs are very simple to follow, and each one is the newest idea of its type.

What is Now the Fashion

Up-to-Date Patterns



All Patterns 10 cents each, post paid

Free Monthly Fashion Guide

We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

5978—Misses' Dress. This dress can be used for the small woman as well as for the miss. It can be made with either the empire or regulation waistline. The skirt is a four-gored model.

Serge, cheviot, or linen can be used to make this dress with the collar of contrasting goods.

The pattern 5978 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

5946—Ladies' Coat. This is the new fashionable coat model made in the stylish 32½-inch length, with a straight or cutaway fronts, with or without vest and with two styles of collars. The regular coating fabrics may be employed and a nice idea is to make the collar and revers of moire or brocade satin.

The pattern 5946 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 54-inch material.

6007—Ladies' Dress. This dress is made with the stylish sailor collar and turn back cuffs. It closes at the front and is made with a removable chemisette. It can also be made with long or short sleeves. The skirt is a five-gored model.

The pattern 6007 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅛ yards of 36-inch material with ⅝ yard of 36-inch contrasting goods.

5972—Girl's Dress. This attractive frock may be made with long or short sleeves and with plaited or gathered skirt. It closes at the front and is quite a simple model to carry out. The sailor collar is a nice feature and this may be made of self-material or of contrasting goods as preferred. The garment is very pretty developed in cream serge, navy blue, mohair or plain or striped serge.

The pattern, 5972 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3¼ yards of 36-inch material and ⅜ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

5928—Ladies' Waist. Here is a delightful waist model that may be developed for separate wear or as part of a complete costume. The garment may be made with empire or regulation waistline and with long or short sleeves. The draped effect at the front is quite stylish. The big collar and the turned back cuffs are fashioned of allover.

The pattern 5928 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 36-inch material and 3¾ yards of 22-inch allover.

Any little girl would look charming in this attractive frock which is simplicity itself in construction. It is plainted in pleasing fashion and held in position by a belt. The neck is finished with a neat turn down collar and the sleeves have chic rolled back cuffs.

Any of the wash materials can be used to make this dress.

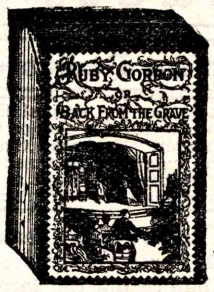
The pattern 5857 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material and ⅜ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. **Full directions accompany each.** All you have to do is to give number and the size you want and **write your name** and address plainly. Address Pattern Desk.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

"RUBY GORDON Or Back From The Grave" FREE

By Libbie Sprague Phillips.



Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy recluse. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself! Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postpaid to all who send 10c to pay for a 3 months' subscription to our big farm and home magazine. Send today. Address

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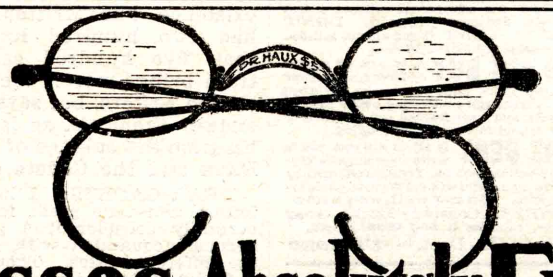
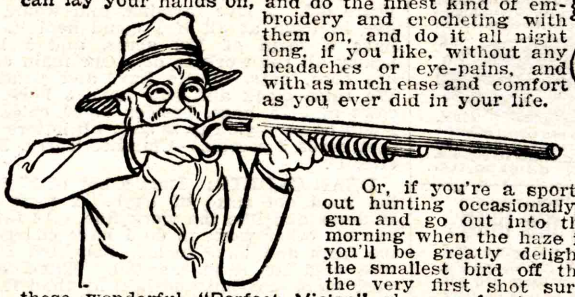


Glasses Absolutely Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long, if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.



Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below coupon at once.

$4 $4

DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO.
I herewith enclose this four-dollar coupon, which you agreed in the above advertisement to accept in full and complete payment of a brand new pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" glasses, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

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Every Garment Union Made Shipped by Express Prepaid

Read This Letter

And write today for an appointment to a position that will pay you just as much as we are paying Mr. Horton.

Texas, 1912.

P. W. Goodman, Pres. Regal Tailoring Co.

Here's a picture of my store, showing you the new front I just had put in. It will be two years next month that I started with you. When I left my old position I was earning $12 a week. Things are different now. If I don't make $15 a day I think business is bad.—RALPH N. HORTON.

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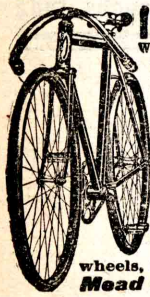

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CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Bean Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. OHIO CARD CO., B 10 Cadiz, Ohio.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE Cadets are certainly making a 1913 record. There now lies before me the largest pile of letters that have ever come between issues of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The writers are all enrolled as Cadets of Equity, but we can only print comparatively few of these excellent letters. That verdant youth of Wheeling, Ind., who has such a wonderful memory, says pathetically, "That fool letter I wrote struck all the boys and girls in a funny streak, and I think every Cadet in existence has written me." He has had two hundred letters and more than five hundred cards, and every train brings more. He wants to thank all the writers, but says he just can not answer them all, as it would take all his time the balance of his days. UP-TO-DATE and the Cadets do things.

DEAR CADETS: I have read all your letters and take great interest in them. I certainly consider it a great privilege to become acquainted with girls and boys in the different states. Though not until now a Cadet, I have long taken an interest in the letters. I am a farmer's daughter of 19 years, and live on a farm of "thirty-one hundred acres." I would be highly elated to receive letters and cards from some of the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Namie Duvall, Midway, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading your letters with great interest for a long time. I am 16, and live on a farm of 718 acres, 90 of which are in cultivation. We raise mostly cotton and oats. Land sells at from $20 to $100 an acre. I am a member of the Catholic church of Harper. I think UP-TO-DATE is the best paper a farmer can read; I read every line of it. I would be glad to receive photos or letters from the Cadet girls and boys, and will be glad to answer every one.—Walter Lang, Harper, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer 26 years old. I love farming, and would not live in town at all if I could hepl it. We have a farm of 120 acres, and I have nearly all the work to do. Our main crops are corn, oats, alfalfa hay, and potatoes. We raise stock and now have 3 horses, 3 cows and 75 hogs, besides 1,500 chickens. I will be very glad to answer all letters and post cards I receive.—Clarence Terry, Fayette, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy of 17 from the good old state of Utah. I farm our 80 acres and like the work fine. As father has his other work to do I have charge of the farm and have to hire help, but I get well paid for it in the fall. There is no work more pleasant and healthy than farming. I have taken UP-TO-DATE only a short time, but I enjoy it very much. It is sure a great help to any farmer. The Cadet page cannot be beaten. I live 7 miles from Salt Lake City. I hope to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and promise to answer all cards or letters.—Heber Aamodt, 117 East Sixteenth St., Murray, Utah.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 22, and had always lived in Indianapolis until four years ago, when we moved to our farm. We are subscribers for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The land through here is very valuable, and our farm is mostly black ground. Corn is the chief grain, and hogs are raised extensively. I should like to hear from Cadets of different states.—L. Browne, Clayton, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am not a farmer boy, but I think farm life is best for us young folks. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and I think it is the best farm paper I ever read. I am living on my brother's homestead with my father. I came up here from Salem, Ore., and am an American boy 18 years old. The mail comes out here once a week. Hoping to hear from some of the Cadets.—Joe Calhoun, Minnehik, Alta, Canada.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl from California, the land of the golden west. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for almost a year, and I think it is a fine paper. I would like to exchange postals with the Cadet boys and girls.—E. McCall, Placerville, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am an interested reader of UP-TO-DATE, especially of your page. I see letters in these columns from far away—practically from everywhere. I like the first page pictures, and think they are exceedingly instructive and admonitive to every true farmer. Surely the teachings of this paper should be heeded. I am a farmer, past 25 years of age, and live 3 miles from Hillsboro. I go to church and Sunday school almost every Sunday. I will try to answer all cards and letters I may receive.—Walter Bever, Hillsboro, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE about 16 years. I live on our farm of 240 acres. We have 27 horses and colts, 51 hogs and 25 pigs, and 25 head of cattle. I am 12 years old and have a horse named Jumbo. I would like to exchange post cards and letters. My birthday is October 20.—Joseph Alexander, Milan, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and live on a farm of 112 acres, 5 miles from town. I was 15 years old January 1. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much. I go skating, and think it much fun. I walk two miles to school. I would like to receive cards, letters and photos from the Cadets, and will answer all received.—Ruth Hart, Brady, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a year, and like to read the Cadet letters. I own a 160-acre farm, but at present I am taking care of my father's farm of 119 acres. I have been farming for about 8 months, and like it well. My brother was with me for a while, but he has returned to the city to finish school, and will be back in a few months. I am all alone at present and it's lonesome. I'm 22 years of age, and would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Chas. Peterson, Branch, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer up-to-date. I have a cozy cottage situated on a space of earth comprising 250 acres, on which I raise all the products of this zone—corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, sorghum, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, onions, broomcorn, popcorn, apples, peaches, and all kinds of berries. On this farm I also keep horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. The sweet occupation of culture, with its varied products and attendant enjoyments are a relief from the stifling atmosphere of the city. Health, the first and best of all the blessings of life, is preserved and fortified by the practice of agriculture. When we walk abroad in nature we go not as artists to study her scenes, but as her children to rejoice in her beauty. I like to read the Cadet pages. My age is 28 years, and I have taught seventeen terms of public school. I will answer all cards and letters.—Jno. F. Pinley, Stella, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Maryland girl, and live on a farm of 360 acres. I am 16 years old, and I like to read the Cadet letters, and would be glad to exchange cards and letters with the writers. I will answer all I get.—Minnie Ingersoll, Princess Anne, Md.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 22 years old. I have been sick for 3 months but am somewhat better now. I have chronic bronchitis and asthma. I would like to hear from the Cadets who live in the dry and sunny regions, or from any who have gone there for their health.—Orpha McLaughlin, Lewis, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading UP-TO-DATE for nearly a year, and like the paper fine. I specially enjoy the Cadet letters. I think it is a fine idea to get the young people to write to one another from all over America. I live just about as far west as one can get in the good old United States. This little paper seems to find its way to nearly every place. I am 20 years old and live on an 80-acre farm, right in the heart of the giant redwoods. The soil is very fertile and we raise some fine crops here. I would be glad to hear from the Cadets. If you want me to send you some post cards of the big trees write and I will answer all.—Watkin S. Pollard, Fortuna, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am not a farmer's daughter, but I trust that will not debar me from becoming a Cadet of Equity. I assure you I am equal to any country girl when it comes to health, strength and endurance. I am 16 years old and a sophomore in the Mystic high school. My nationality is Swedish, as my name implies, but my appearance contradicts it. I have exceedingly dark hair and eyes. My father is the city mechanic, my brothers are proprietors of the Mystic Electrical Supply Company and Garage, one of my oldest sisters is a school teacher, and the other an illustrator and designer. I don't think the UP-TO-DATE can be excelled as a farm paper. I would like to receive letters and cards from both boys and girls.—Signa Quist, Mystic, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE and like its views on the farmers' rights. I am a farmer's daughter, and I am glad to say I like that kind of life, though I do not think we should be so tied up in the affairs of the farm as to forget or neglect our duties to the churches and schools.

Life on the farm isn't all fun,
With washing and scrubbing and errands to Run;
With milking and dusting and cooking to do,
And so much work that you never get through.

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This Rich, Fine Nobby Suit

Made to Measure by Expert Tailors

Just to prove the wonderful quality, style and value of our tailoring, we make this astounding offer: A very beautiful, made-to-measure suit, finest fabric, coat with center or side vents, 3 or 4 button front, re-enforced collar and lapel, full or military back, good lining, fine buttons—a handsome tailored suit—**only $8, with a guarantee of satisfaction.**

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STEM WIND & SET **WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE**

FOR SELLING HAT PINS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED, Watch, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch, guaranteed 5 years, and a Beautiful Ring, for selling 20 beautiful, imported, oriental, inlaid novelty hat pins at 10c each. Order 20 today and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain.

WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 258 CHICAGO

FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

We give to *anyone* a highly engraved, stem wind 5-yr. guaranteed watch, proper size; also 3-stone sparkling ring, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain.

DALE WATCH CO., Dept. 53 CHICAGO

WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE

We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone,* for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 5-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.

PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2, we will send watch, ring, chain

ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept. 40 Chicago

FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

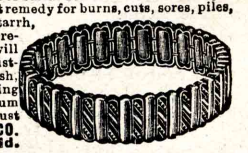
Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to *anyone* for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE.

HOMER WATCH CO., Dept. 46 CHICAGO

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN

FOR FEW HOURS WORK

Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish, and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you. **ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 226, Woodsboro, Md.**



STEM WIND & SET **WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE**

FOR SELLING POST CARDS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain.

WILLARD WATCH CO., Dept. 237 CHICAGO

There's planting and hoeing and flowers to tend,
And sweeping and sewing and clothes to mend;
And lessons of patience we all must learn,
If we pound for hours with an old dash churn.

But farm life is pleasant, for every one knows
There are joys and blessings as sweet as the rose;
For so it is all over the land,
Work and play must go hand in hand.

I would appreciate a card shower February 14. Don't send leather cards. I will endeavor to answer all others.—Nellie G. Anderson, Blaides, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: Will you let a little brown-eyed girl of 17 join you? We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I like to read it very much, especially the Cadet letters. My father is president of the Farmers Society of Equity in our neighborhood. We live on a farm of 160 acres in the northwestern part of Oregon, and raise hay, grain, potatoes and fruit. I would like to exchange letters or postals with the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Madge Jones, Banks, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: We have taken UP-TO-DATE FRAMING for only a short time, but we think it is a fine paper, and I do so enjoy reading the nice letters from the boys and girls. Our farm is in the central part of New York state, and our chief crop is black raspberries, though we raise some wheat, corn, potatoes, and other such things. This is my first year in high school. I like to go very much, but have been out for a month because I have been sick. I don't see many letters from New York. Boys and girls, why don't you get busy? I am 15, and would like very much to hear from all the Cadets and will answer all.—Madge Kendall, Dundee, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old and live with my parents on an 80-acre farm. I traveled from Missouri to Colorado, a distance the way we went of 1,500 miles, in a covered wagon, and we certainly had a fine trip. We had 3 cows, and we put the cream in the churn before starting in the morning, and by noon we had fresh butter for dinner. The cows helped us out. We could not get over one of the mountains, and had to go down through New Mexico. We saw Indians there, and on some of the high mountains we gathered ripe strawberries by the side of great big snow drifts. You ought to see the hot water springs. They boil up about four feet high. I stepped down and put my hand in the water, but I took it out quick. I like Colorado fine, and would not go back to Missouri for anything. There is very little lightning and thunder here. Our principal crops last year were alfalfa, sugar beets, onions, beans, squashes, apples, peaches, prunes, potatoes, and fruits and vegetables. I am a member of the Baptist church, and go to Sunday school and church nearly every Sunday. I shall send you a new subscriber soon.—Annie May Tilley, Olathe, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a rancher, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. I am 24 years of age, and I am staying with friends. I am now helping to build a log stable. We live in a log house that is plastered with mud. I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy the Cadet letters so much that I will be delighted to exchange letters, postals and photos with them.—Chas. B. Ibbotson, Griffith, Colo.

Letters Crowded Out

Reta Eveline Bruggemann, Sheridan, Mont.	16
Foster Jordan, Conway, S. C.	21
Emily Froelich, Valley City, N. D.	
Maude Bennett, Alfred, N. D.	11
H. L. Covington, Walnut Cove, N. C.	20
Doliver Garrett, Curry, W. Va.	20
Moss Blevins, Chapmanville, W. Va.	21
H. D. Murrell, Church Point, La.	23
Alvin M. Long, Goshen, Ore.	17
Edna V. Hasse, Brookfield, Ill.	17
Selma Wantaga, Kearsarge, Mich.	13
Hazel Plummer, Lawton, Okla.	11
Kate Gallemore, Mayfield, Ky.	18
Effie Hawkins, Fairwood, Va.	
James H. Downing, Holland, Ky.	24
Mertie Pope, Cohnesneil, Tex.	13
W. S. Goodwin, Blissfield, Mich.	21
Agnes Weakley, Nethers, Va.	19
Sadie Haryala, Kearsarge, Mich.	13
Lem Ramsey, Marion, Ky.	23
Russel Barnes, Holyoke, Colo.	16
Theodore Nyseth, Eleva, Wis.	17
Otto E. Nyseth, Eleva, Wis.	20
Helen Pyper, Easton, Md.	15
Maria E. Koskela, Kearsarge, Mich.	13
Walter Hunter, Densmore, Kans.	
Ernest L. Miller, Berlin, Okla.	21
Milton Brice, Dewville, Tex.	24
Maude Thompson, Berry Ferry, Ky.	
Sarah Bearsky, May Landing, N. J.	14
Mabel Jackson, Chandler, Ind.	16
Bernard Brewer, Wilhelmina, Mo.	16
Mary Burnside, Judson, Ind.	
Bertie Willeford, Austin, Ark.	16
Eva Moore, Austin, Ark.	16
James Groom, Paragould, Ark.	16
Bettie Travis, Dover, Tenn.	19
Frank Bairk, Maybee, Mich.	18
Emma Rayno, Denton, Mich.	12
Clara Karaker, Dongola, Ill.	14
Louise Hight, Hurley, N. M.	13
Edna Chaney, Bandy, Ky.	16
Golden Fern Jett, Snyder, Okla.	15
Roy Schuck, Summum, Ill.	15
Fred Ward, Jr., Partridge, Kas.	30
Bill Lawhorn, Battles, Ark.	19
Shelby F. Lawhorn, Battles, Ark.	17
Hulda Frankhauser, Mt. Eaton, Ohio	14
Della Jeandrevin, Mt. Eaton, O.	14
Ben Hancock, Spring Station, Ky.	20
Fred House, Bradford, Ill.	20
Amy Patrick, Hutchinson, Ky.	14
Stephen Bennett, Cheat Bridge, W. Va.	27
Bernice Anderson, Crary, N. D.	9
Naomi Robb, Higbee, Mo.	18
Willie Low, Argos, Ind.	17
H. L. Lee, Woodburg, Ky.	20
William L. Good, Nabob, Ky.	18
Johanna Cook, Montrose, Mo.	18
Maude Noeller, Vinton, Iowa.	16
Mabelle Farley, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	17
Harvil Skaggs, Higdon, Ky.	18
Ruby Gore, Clinton, Ky.	16
Helen Gibler, Mattoon, Ill.	21
Mary Thorne, Jeffersontown, Ky.	18
Hannah E. Sandall, Chariton, Iowa	14
Susie Kirby, Higbee, Mo.	17
Naomi Smouse, Vinton, Iowa.	13
Lizzie L. Chenowith, Adair, Ill.	18

SPECIAL LETTERS

Can't Tell Its Value

I am a farmer, 20 years of age, and am already a Cadet. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three years, and will never be without it. It is the best farm paper I ever saw. I cannot tell how much it has been worth to me. Every farmer in the United States ought to take it. I am going to raise a club and become a Pioneer of Equity. I thank Mr. Everitt for the Cadet department. It is the finest thing in the world for the young people. As a Cadet I have received cards and letters from twenty-six states, and I have answered all but a very few the names to which I could not make out. I will be glad to continue such correspondence.—Horace Richards, Italy, Tex.

How They Used to Do

I want to tell the Cadets something of what life on the farm used to be. We sowed flax, pulled it by hand out of the ground, spread it by hand to "rot," then tied it up and threshed it with a flail, two sticks tied together so that one of them would swing when thrown with an overhanded stroke. Then we "broke" it and scratched it, which cleaned it and left nothing but the lint. Then mother spun it and wove it into coarse linen, from which our summer clothes were made. Our winter clothes were made of the wool taken from the sheep. The boys had to hold the sheep when they were being sheared with the old fashioned shears. The wool was carded into rolls, spun into yarn, and woven into linsey or jeans. Besides all this she did housework for eight or ten youngsters, though the young people helped in those days. A dollar would last longer than two will now. We dug wild ginseng and sold at at six and one-quarter cents a pound, and worked at everything we could get to do at twenty-five to fifty cents a day, even in harvest. The wheat was cut with a scythe and cradle—a little back of my time with a sickle. The hay was cut with a scythe and raked by hand with a home-made wooden rake. The forks were also home-made and of wood, a forked stick nicely worked down and made smooth. We lived fifty-two years in Indiana, and have been twenty-six years in Kansas.—Z. Peffley, Eldorado, Kas.

Note—For poultry hints see the Poultry Department.

First Mormons

I am an agent and a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I am a boy of 55, and live with my aged mother in a little Mormon town. My mother and father and myself, and one other family, were the first Mormons in Norway, and everybody calls me Mormon Charley.—C. A. Anderson, Hyrum, Utah.

Had Done Better

The minister had just returned from his vacation, and asked the sexton how everything had gone since he had been away.

"First rate, sir," replied the sexton. "Most ministers leave some one worse than themselves to preach for them, but you never do, sir."

$5 An Hour Easy

Any Day You Say So

We have agents that easily clean up $5 an hour with our wonderful complete

Free Sample Line

You can do as well. Just go out any time and pick up $5 an hour with our swell line of Made-to-Measure Hand-Tailored Clothes—. Suits $9.50 up, Pants $2.50 up.

Your Suit FREE

You'll be the center of attraction in the up-to-the-minute Free Suit we make to your own measure. It's good advertising for us to do it!

Send No Money!

Your name brings everything, shipped—*Express Prepaid*—absolutely free. We've got the real "goods." Everything guaranteed perfect or money back.

ELK TAILORING CO., 730 Jackson Blvd. Chicago

We Pay Express Charges

LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER

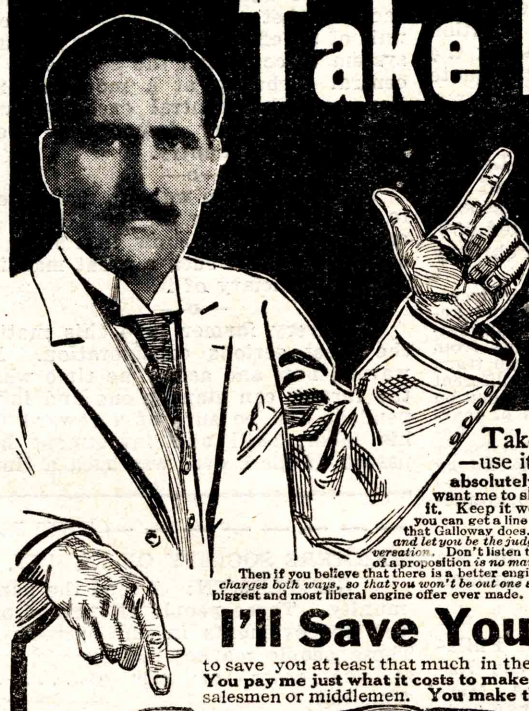
Just Out and Entirely New

75c

This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.

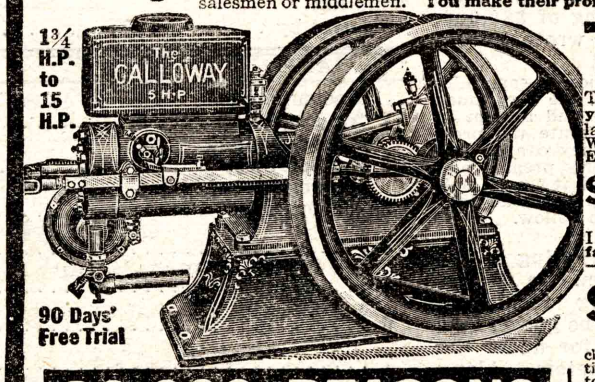
O. K. SEED STORE
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

Take My New Engine —Use It 90 Days FREE!



Take one of the wonderful new 1913 Model Galloway Gasoline Engines —use it right on your own farm for one month, two months or three months **absolutely free.** Write at once for my 1913 catalog—pick out the size and style engine you want me to ship you on this free offer—I'll ship it immediately Put it to work on your farm the day you get it. Keep it working every day. Watch it carefully. Compare it with any and every engine on the market that you can get a line on *no matter what the price.* If anybody else is trying to sell you an engine, tell them to make you the same offer that Galloway does. Tell them Galloway is willing to put his engine right side by side on your farm with any other engine in the world *and let you be the judge.* Tell them you don t want any engine salesman trying to influence your judgment--you're buying *engines* not *conversation.* Don't listen to a man who isn't willing to let you judge his engine on its merits. The man who is afraid to meet me on that kind of a proposition *is no man for you to do business with.* Keep my engine a whole month or even two months or three months if you want to. Then if you believe that there is a better engine than the Galloway anywhere in the world at any price, tell me so and I'll take it back and *I'll pay all the freight charges both ways, so that you won't be out one single cent for anything.* If you do decide to keep the Galloway, just tell me so and I'll give you the benefit of the biggest and most liberal engine offer ever made.

I'll Save You $50 to $300 Sure! I'll make you an actual present of $50 to $300. I'll positively guarantee to save you at least that much in the first cost alone. I'll sell you a Galloway direct from my factory where it is made. **You pay me just what it costs to make it** plus one very small profit—**that's all!** There are no jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, salesmen or middlemen. **You make their profits yourself when you buy a Galloway.**



1¾ H.P. to 15 H.P.

90 Days' Free Trial

The Only Way Is the Galloway

That's the way to buy an engine, **and it's the only way that's absolutely fair to you,** and that's the only way that I'll sell an engine, because I won't keep a dollar of any man's money **unless he would rather have my engine than the cash.** When a man will tell me that—**then and not until then do I consider a sale as made.** Every single man who does business with me is absolutely protected by my

$5,000 Challenge—$25,000 Guarantee

I back every promise, every statement and every claim with $5,000 **in cash.** I protect every one of my customers by a $25,000 guarantee of **absolute satisfaction.** Understand, I don't say **reasonable** satisfaction but **ABSOLUTE** satisfaction **—AND YOUR WORD is always good with me.**

Special Service Bureau FREE

My force of high salaried Engine Experts are at your command absolutely without charge. They will tell you how to select exactly the engine which is best suited for your particular purposes; how to test and judge an engine; how to use one to best advantage; how to fit up a power house—besides answering fully and completely any question about the care and operation of an engine. This is absolutely free to you whether you buy a Galloway or not.

20,000 REASONS

Here are a few expressions from farmers now using Galloway Engines. Twenty thousand others have had exactly the same experiences. These are men just like yourself. **Before they bought a Galloway they were in exactly the same position as you are now.** You will say exactly the same as they do after you get your Galloway.

Alex. McLachlan, Argyle, Mich. I received my Galloway Engine last week and it is all right. Everybody says it is a dandy engine. **Some of my neighbors got bit on other engines** by paying $400 for a 9 h. p. and $460 for a 10 h. p. I like your engine dandy.

Fred Ruthardt, Mt. Vernon, S. D. I must say the engine is all right. **I saved about one hundred dollars in** buying from you. I don't want to be without the engine, not at all. I use it for shelling corn and grinding feed.

Frank Peck, Dorchester, Neb. My Galloway Gasoline Engine does lots of work for me. It shells corn, saws wood and grinds feed. I have no trouble with it. It is simple and easy to start. **My twelve-year-old boy starts it easily.**

Important! Get My 1913 Proposition

This year, I've got something better to offer than I ever had before. **I've got a plan by which you may get your Galloway Engine either wholly or partly free and, besides, without any soliciting or canvassing, whatever.** I can't explain it now, but I tell you all about it in a personal letter when you write me.

Engine Book FREE

Now, don't wait a minute. Get my Engine Book and my special 1913 offer right away. You won't be under any obligations at all—I just want you to fill out the coupon or mail me a postal or letter, that's absolutely all I ask. If you haven't got a pen or pencil handy, go and get one and write me right away.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.

WM. GALLOWAY CO.
505 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IA.

Engines Carried in Stock at Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Minneapolis and Winnipeg.

(155)

Mail This Coupon

to Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co., 505 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa.

I want to get your Engine Book, on your 90 Day Trial Offer and full particulars of your special 1913 proposition all free.

Name .....
Town .....
R. F. D. ..... State .....

Big 144 Page Book of Furniture, Buggies, Harness, Implements, etc., goes to you FREE.

Department of Farmers Organization

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

Read This At Once

Farmers are constantly wanting to know what the Farmers Society of Equity is, what the Equity System of Marketing is, how the Society is being organized, how the system works, and a hundred other things.

—::—

Besides those who make these inquiries there are hundreds of thousands of other producers who have not heard of this Society yet, otherwise they would be just as anxious to know all about it.

—::—

We are always glad to get these inquiries. We are also glad to have interested people send us the names of those who know not of the Society, and who are ignorant of the fact that a movement is abroad in the land now that will once, and for all time, give to agriculture the busines ssystem that it has needed for many years.

—o—

The solution of Farmers Marketing problems wait for the Equity System of marketing. And we can gain converts to the ranks of the Society only as we can reach new people and inform them of this movement to organize and federate. The whole plan is explained. Every question is met and answered in printed matter that we send free to every farmer whose name we can get. Also how to connect with the Society as a full or federated member and at once begin to reap greater benefits through systematic marketing.

—o—

Every present member of the Farmers Society of Equity and the subscribers to this paper, and many thousands of new readers who will receive a sample copy of this number should send the names of their neighbors on the printed blank on this page. You know your neighbors, we do not. The only way we can reach them is through you.

—o—

There must not be anything of selfishness in this matter. The benefits of the Farmers Society of Equity can not be monopolized by a few farmers. For a fact its greatest blessings will only come to the individuals as they are realized by the multiude of producers. An individual GIVES only his individual co-operation and power, but he RECEIVES the combined power of all the members in his demands for equity and justice in all the business of farm life.

—o—

So send the blank with the names of all your neighbors who raise crops to sell, but no others.

—o—

The problem of marketing farm crops is the greatest one before ALL the people today and one which is just beginning to have serious attention. So great are the farmers and consumers losses because of no system in marketing that no person would attempt to estimate it, but it runs into the billions of dollars. This being true, then we can state as a self-evident proposition, that the possibilities for savings and profits through a simple, practical, scientific system of marketing, successfully established, are tremendous.

—o—

Assumming that it costs $7 on an average to market $6 worth of produce from the farm to the kitchen of the consumer, which is what one of the departments of the government found; and assuming that $6 worth can be marketed for $3, by the Equity System, which ought to be enough, then the saving would be about $4,000,000,000 a year, to be divided between the producers and consumers.

—o—

And if this saving is effected it need not interfere with the business of honest and necessary middlemen. Middlemen who understand the Equity System are willing to help establish it. They recognize that there is a marketing problem waiting solution and that it must be solved along the lines we are working. We will quote from some letters.

—o—

C. H. Weaver & Company, of Chicago, member of the National League of Commission Merchants and of the International Apple Shippers Association, with a capital rating of $300,000, and the highest credit, wrote February 4, 1913:

One of the great needs of the producers at this time is combined counsel and action in distributing the crop—some organization that can direct the shipments from the large producing centers and keep track of shipments going to each of the different markets so that an equitable distribution can be effected. Present methods of marketing are primitive, unprofitable and unsatisfactory to the producer, distributor and consumer. All would be benefited by a proper system of distribution. The lines along which you are working should produce good results.

—o—

All of the things desired by the above firm are accomplished through the Equity System.

—o—

J. P| Moyer & Company, of Philadelphia, another member of the National League of Commission Merchants, with capital rating of $80,000, and the highest credit, wrote February 1, 1913, as follows:

We feel that the producers, especially through the Southern states, are very much in need of an organization and system to market their crops and federate the present local organizations so they can do this and at the same time properly prepare and grade their produce and put it up in uniform packages, and ship in car load lots. Good results will be sure to follow.

—o—

The unit plan of marketing is the key to the Equity System. In the organization now building results in packing and grading can be gotten that it was not worth trying for under the old system, or lack of system. Along the same line the Iron City Produce Company, of Pittsburg, wrote on January 31, 1913. This firm is rated at $100,000 capital and the highest credit. We quote:

Your suggestion to bring the producers into an organization that will permit of directing the marketing systematically is very thoughtful and deserves a whole lot of consideration. In the organization of farmers at different points for the shipment of perishable products, it is absolutely necessary that all should adopt the uniform grades and packages. We will be glad to co-operate with you to any extent that will devise a satisfactory plan both to the producer and distributors.

—o—

It needs but little thought to convince any person that the great trouble with all branches of agriculture is in the matter of distribution, also that nearly all classes of people are willing to co-operate with farmers to operate a sound marketing machine. But it must be evident that all they should do is to co-operate in running the machine. The farmers, themselves, must build it. And by rights they should, because they will want to own it and control it. Some middlemen are necessary. The producer who produces crops needed in distant markets cannot carry his stuff there and deliver it to the consumer.

—o—

The big problem then is to complete our machine so that the crops when raised may be put into the hopper and the machine will deliver them to the exact place where a demand is waiting for them. This is the System that we want to tell every farmer, who produces crops to sell, about.

—o—

The machine will work like the car dispatching system of a railroad. No matter where an empty car is, it is sent direct where there is another load waiting for it. Or, like the system of marketing coal. The mine owners don't throw the coal on the cars and then turn them loose to try to find a demand. No! the demand must express itself before a car is started.

—o—

We are building a machine where each market town or city will be a unit of an efficient district or national system to command the service of its central exchange at a moment's notice, and this central exchange will also record every demand on every market in the country.

—o—

This is what we want to make clear to every producer of any kind of crops to sell and show him how he can be a part of such a great machine and a beneficiary of it.

—o—

Let every farmer give this matter the most serious consideration. Be warned now and act. The time when the farmer can stand alone and independent and be sure of a reward for his labor, skill and investment has passed, if there ever was such a time.

The Farmers Society of Equity

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore. or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; F. S. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla., and the President and Vice-President.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

Farming must have a BUSINESS SYSTEM. Farmers must organize to give it a BUSINESS SYSTEM. But they must be careful about the kind of organization. The right kind of an organization now will make it unnecessary to organize again. But if another mistake is made, and if the plan is not practical and the organization sound and enduring, the work must be done over in a few years.

—o—

Every city, town or station where farm produce is marketed or shipped, that has no marketing association now, should organize one at once and where there is one or more associations now they should become units of this marketing machine. Such associations by themselves are little better than individual efforts; but as a link in the great chain now being forged, and which will bind all the farmers together, they will be vital units able to help any member whenever he has any crop to market.

—o—

It costs billions of dollars every year to not have a definite marketing system and the producers and consumers pay the cost. It will cost a mere trifle in comparison to build and

— — — — — — — — THIS IS THE BLANK — — — — — — — —

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly

at the town or city of..... .....

This list

was sent by .....P. O. ..... State.....

	NAME	R. R.	P. O.	STATE
	Recommended			
1	for President			
	Recommended			
2	for Secretary			
	Recommended			
3	for Organizer			
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				

(For more names attach paper)

operate the new machine. In fact, when farmers build this machine and use it they will pass the expense of operating along in the goods, as others have done and farmers paid the cost in every article they bought.

—o—

The Farmers Society of Equity plan of organizing and federating is the only one that can market every crop produced by all the farmers all over the country at prices of the farmers' own making, which will be profitable prices each year.

—o—

We can not print the full plan in this paper, but you are interested, so let us explain the matter to you and your neighbors WHO RAISE CROPS TO SELL. Don't send any others.

—o—

You have been talking, and perhaps experimenting, a lot about profitable co-operation. Now investigate the first plan that is practical from every viewpoint and an organization that is sound and will be permanent, because it PAYS.

—o—

If you are an officer of an association, fill out and send the blank for particulars of federation.

—o—

If you are a producer and dissatisfied with your present way of marketing, fill out and send the blank for particulars for organizing to use the Equity System.

—o—

Start your local union now. Then, it will be ready to receive those who drop out of the old associations. A local union of the F. S. E. will draw the people for business and for social advantages, and once in, and working on the plan of the Society, the benefits will be so great as to insure its permancy.

—o—

Quit complaining and learn how to set things right.

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I HAVE two subjects I want to say my say about this issue. They are important maters, quite necessary to the success of our organization.

First, do you, as members and officers, read the official paper thoroughly? It is very necessary that you should. An organization must be intelligent and well informed if it is to act with intelligence, and make its actions beneficial to the Society as an organization and to members as individuals. Read your official paper. Study it. Absorb it. It is the text book of co-operative business for farmers. Discuss its articles and reports in your local union meetings.

Second, it takes a lot of hard work to dig potatoes, shuck corn, thresh wheat, or bale hay; work that requires effort of mind and muscle. But it is necessary work, and no ambitious farmer shirks it. He could, of course, work less hours a day, or neglect some of his duties, and have less work to do, but he never thinks of doing so. On the contrary, he constantly plans to occupy all his time to better advantage. Now it has come to the point where organization and co-operation is necessary to our welfare. The need grows greater as the years go by, and any farmer that neglects his duty in this respect is not better th. the farmer who neglects work on hi farm. Of course, he can exist without an organization. So could he exist if he rested an hour longer each noon, or slept an hour longer each morning. The energetic farmer does not allow his neighbors to say he is shiftless in his farm work, but it is as sure as God's sunshine that he is shiftless in his business affairs. The farmer will not use out-of-date machinery in production, but he does not get up-to-date machinery in marketing. The farmer needs improved methods in marketing far more than he needs improved methods in production. It will take a little time and a little money to build this new marketing machine, but not half as much time or money as it takes to buy a new sulky plow, or a new potato digger, or a new hay-baler, or a cream separator, or any other new implement that you think would make you a profit on your investment; yet your marketing machine will be worth a thousand times as much, in actual profits. Are you fellows going to shirk your business duties, and neglect your business opportunities forever? Of course, it will take a little work and money! What do you get that you don't have to purchase with work and money? And right here comes the point: Do you work as faithfully and conscientiously in getting ready to market your crops as you do in getting them ready for harvest, and be patient awhile, until your co-operative marketing machine is completed. Join the Society. Get others to join, then stick to it and work for your own industrial freedom.

"Well," said a farmer to me when I had cornered him into an admission of the truth and common sense of the statements above, "I reckon you're right, but what can I do—I can't change the world in a minute." Even so; but every man who reads this can say, "I will do what I can. I will join the Society. I will attend the local union meetings, and keep up my membership until we have this Society organized at every shipping point in America. You can not only say it, but you can do it, and that is all that is required.

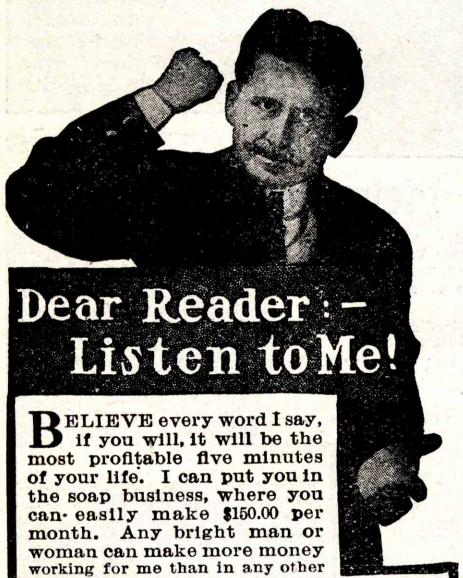
Shirkers or workers, which?

—THE TRAVELER.

Oklahoma State Union Out for Business

A letter just recently received from J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla., state union secretary, he advises us that the Oklahome locals are anxious to do business with other locals direct. They have needs to be supplied, and surplusses to sell the letter concludes as follows:

"We want to get in touch with parties having seed Irish potatoes of Irish Cobbler and Bliss Triumph varieties, Minnesota or



Dear Reader:—
Listen to Me!

BELIEVE every word I say, if you will, it will be the most profitable five minutes of your life. I can put you in the soap business, where you can easily make $150.00 per month. Any bright man or woman can make more money working for me than in any other way. I have hundreds of agents making $2,000.00 per year. I have always been in the agency business myself and know the business from A to Z. I teach you how to make sales and make you successful. I have made over One Hundred Thousand Dollars selling Washing Machines and many of my old agents have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition to offer you—one that makes my agents more money, and I like the business better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is the fact that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I give no premiums, but my agents get hard cash for their work and soon have money in the bank. It's repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home next Monday morning—you'll find them washing; go to their neighbors, they are washing too—in fact, it's the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means someone is getting the enormous steady profit from your territory, which can be yours.

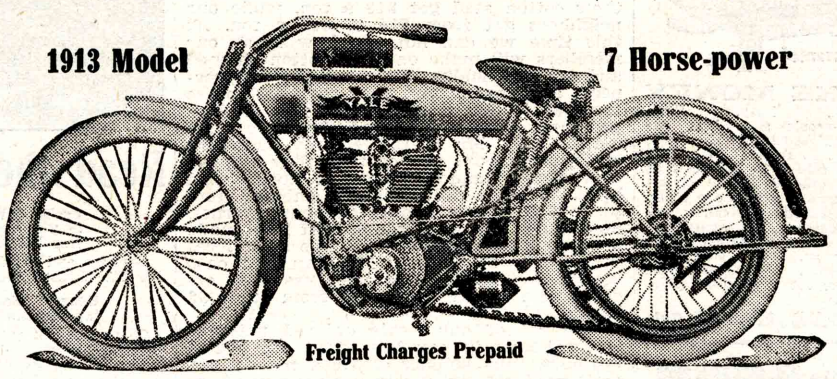
There is big money in the soap business. I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I give you a chance to make such a big profit that you'll be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success and I'll give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once and address your letter to **W. W. TERRIFF**, *President of The Wolverine Soap Co.*, 147 Water St., **Portland, Michigan.**

Another Motorcycle Free!

J. D. WATTS, Tyro, Ark.

Winner of Motorcycle in our Third Contest.

1913 Model 7 Horse-power



Freight Charges Prepaid

RACHEL CREBS, Haviland, Kan.

Winner of Motorcycle in our Fourth Contest

We Will Give Away This $275 "Yale" Motorcycle To Some Boy April 30, 1913!

Here's still **another** chance for you boys! We've already given away four Motorcycles and now we're going to give away another one. The magnificent $275 "Yale" Motorcycle which you see illustrated above and **seven other grand prizes** will be given free to the boys—or girls—who send in the **most** subscriptions to the **Valley Farmer**—our big 25 cents-a-year farm paper—before April 30, 1913.

It won't cost you one cent to enter this contest. Just mail us the coupon printed below to let us know that you **want** to win the Motorcycle or one of the other prizes and we will give you the chance. And no matter whether you win or lose we will pay you **in cash** for every subscription you send us. All the time you are working to win the Motorcycle you may easily earn a salary of **from $9.00 to $18.00 or more a** week. You take no chances—you run no risk. You are absolutely **sure** of being **paid** for your work even if you don't win any prize at all.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

This contest is free to all who want to enter. Simply sign and send us the coupon printed to the right and we will mail you free full particulars of the contest with illustration and description of the Motorcycle and other prizes to be given away. You may never have another chance like this, so don't wait. Remember this contest will positively close April 30, 1913, so you have no time to lose. Sign and send us the coupon right off now—today—and you will hear from us by return mail. Address

Mgr. VALLEY FARMER MOTORCYCLE CONTEST, Topeka, Kans.

You have no idea how **easy** it is to win the Motorcycle and other prizes which we are giving away free in these contests. Harry C. Guard, Emporia, Kansas, won a "Yale" in one of our contests by sending in **only 70 subscriptions** to Valley Farmer. Dick Kruse, Ellsworth, Minn., won a "Yale" in another one of our contests by sending in **only 165 subscriptions.** Rachel Crebs, a young lady of Haviland, Kans., "trimmed" the boys in our last contest and won a $260 "Yale" with **only 289 subscriptions** and also earned a salary **which amounted to $105.96.** Just think of it. Wasn't that easy? And all the other prizes have gone the same way. A very few subscriptions have always captured every one of them.

You now have the same chance that these young people had if you will get started **at once.** Remember, we don't ask you to send us one cent of your money now or at any other time. Just let us know that you want to win the Motorcycle and we will give you the chance—just **as good** a chance as we give any other boy or girl who enters the contest.

FREE ENTRY COUPON!

Fifth Valley Farmer Motorcycle Contest.

Missouri Valley Farmer Motorcycle Contest,
Dept. 11, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I want to enter your Fifth Motorcycle Contest and try to win the "Yale" Motorcycle or one of the other prizes, also earn a salary of from $9.00 to $18.00 a week. Please send me **full** particulars, free and postpaid, by return mail.

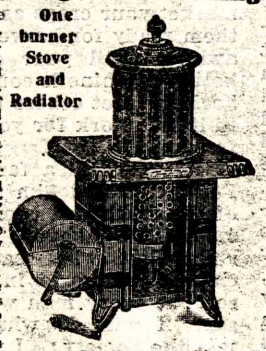
My Name .....

Full Address .....

.....

PORTABLE STOVE

Combined Heating and Cooking



One burner Stove and Radiator

The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping. **Winter or summer stove.** Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. **Not Dangerous Like Gasolene.** No valves no wicks—nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. **Many Thousands** of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.

WHAT USERS SAY: "It is so convenient and economical." Rev. P. V. Hawkins, Ohio. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking." Henry Schilling, Ill. **"For Baking it has no equal,"** V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies cakes, bread; never saw nicer baking done," Mrs. O. Thompson, O. "Never cooked meals so quick and easy," James Newark, Mich. "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; **they are great time and fuel savers,"** H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator," Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room," J. F. Lisson, Calif. "We are using it to heat our office," McPherson Co., R. I. **"Only used a half a gallon of oil last week** for cooking, baking and ironing." E. N. Helwig, Ont.

CAN YOU DO WITHOUT the Portable Oil Gas Stove Save time, trouble, anxiety, annoyance, expense, drudgery, fuel bills. Get rid of kindling, coal, wood, dirt, ashes—all the nuisance. **ALWAYS READY FOR USE.** Practical invention. Simple, durable. Lasts for years.

PRICE IS LOW $3.25 and up; any number of burners. Give it a trial. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write today for full description.

Any number of burners wanted

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Quick. Easy. Sure. Show Stove MAKING GAS—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy. B. L. Huested, Mich., "Was out one day, sold 11 stoves." W. E. Baird, S. C., "You have the best stove on market; sold 9 in 2 hours! I do not fear competition." (First ordered 1—200 since.) Chas. P. Schroeder, Conn., bought 40 stoves one order. Head & Frazer, Tex., write, "Sell like hot cakes; sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W. Hunter, Ala., secured 1—tested it—ordered 200 since. J. G. R., Gauthreaux, La., ordered 1; 155 since. So they go. **These men make money.** You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day. Write for our selling plan. Do it today. Send no money.

The World Mfg. Co., 1831 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE

To Try In Your Own Home

Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its own light from common gasoline. Absolutely SAFE.

COSTS 1 CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED.

SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
411 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS—150% PROFIT

FOOT SCRAPER and CLEANER needed on every porch and outside door step Right now is the time to sell it. A winner. C. P. Draper, Mass., first order for 200.—Profit $90. W. W. Harpster, Pa., made $27.45 profit in 4 evenings spare time work. Write quick for terms of free sample. **Thomas Mfg Co.** 4081 Home St. Dayton, O.

I Made $50,000 in five years with a small Mail Order Business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how.
HEACOCK, 143 Charles St., Lockport, N. Y.

ALSIKE

Hardiest clover grown. Will not freeze out; resists drouths. A sure cropper. Crop is fine for bees; hay is excellent for stock. Sow now for next year. One bushel will seed 12 to 15 acres. Seed is scarce and prices are advancing. Write for latest quotations.
O. K. SEED STORE Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS—$24 A WEEK

Wonderful GOLDEN FLAME STEEL JACKET BURNER. 80 per cent. more light for less oil. Burns common coal oil. Fits any lamp. Easy on the eyes ---never smokes. Wonderful seller. Nothing to get out of order. Sold by agents only. Every house a possible customer. Long winter nights are here. Big demand. Quick sales. Write quick for terms of FREE outfit.
THOMAS MFG. CO. 9081 Home St., Dayton, Ohio.

Dakota stock preferred. We also want Texas Red Oats, Whipporwill peas, and prairie hay. We have corn, kaffir corn, milo maize, German millet and cane. Let us know what you have, and what you need.—J. A. Harman, State Secretary, Shawnee, Okla.

Oklahoma State Meeting Farmers Society of Equity

The second annual convention of the Oklahoma State Union was called to order by President P. H. Thomas, at 1:15 p. m., January 28.

The president appointed the following committees;

On Resolutions and Legislation—Sam. J. Hampton, C. E. Helphrey and O. W. Morgan.

On Constitution and By-laws—Wm. Sanner, J. C. Casper, S. G. Walls.

On Ritualistic Work—J. A. Harman, state secretary, J. A. Bar, and G. W. Baldwin.

The secretary was then directed to give the secret work.

Minutes of the last state meeting read and approved.

The president made a verbal report and same was accepted.

Moved and carried to go into open meeting.

Moved and carried that the president appoint a committee to invite the farmers in the city up to the meeting. Bros. J. A. Henson and S. J. Brown were appointed as such committee.

Moved and carried to defer reading of secretary-treasurer's report until later.

Reading of communication and disposing of same.

Communication from National Conservation Association read and placed in the hand of resolution committee.

Letter on "Cotton in Seed" read and placed in hands of legislation committee.

Talk on "Good of Order" by Stallard, Hampton, Helphrey, Morgan, Casper, Walls and others.

Secretary-treasurer's report read and approved.

After the report was submitted the following remarks were made by Secretary Harman:

"If we could get the assistance of the press of Oklahoma, and our state officers will all become active workers, I believe we can make a very healthy growth during 1913.

"Last season our members who held their cotton seed got $18 a ton, while our neighbors got from $14 to $17 a ton. At this time we can not say how much our members will make on their cotton shipped and are still holding, but from present prospects and results last year they will make from $8 to $20 a bale. Last year I shipped three bales and cleared above the home market $29. Mr. C. E. Helphrey, secretary of Bristow local, writes that they shipped over three hundred bales of cotton and held 230 bales which made a gain of from $8 to $15 a bale above the home market. So you see that members of that local made between $2,000 and $3,000. The same local saved over $200 on kaffir corn and oats bought for them. Our members who ordered coal in car lots saved from $2 to $3 a ton.

"Several of our locals ordered potatoes and cabbage in car lots from our Idaho brothers, thus helping create a market for their products and giving our members here a great saving over our home markets.

"I think we are getting ready for a great work in Oklahoma, where we can make money for our members.

"I recommend a central clearing house at Shawnee, or some other point. It would be a great benefit to our members throughout the state. I believe this matter should be taken up with the locals in the state. By placing the shares at $10 each I believe each local in the state would take at least $100 in shares, so you see by the right kind of work in three months we could have a good working capital.

"I believe it would be a great benefit to the order in Oklahoma to admit editors of the newspapers as "press members" free of charge and I believe that they would do a great work for us in the state and I would recommend that they be so admitted."

Motion: That the state executive committee is hereby authorized to prepare plans and details of the operation of a central clearing house for members and local unions of this Society, same to be submitted to local unions for adoption or rejection. Motion unanimously adopted.

Talk on organization work by Helphry, Hampton, Harman, Sanner, Thomas and Walls.

Talk on Cotton States Cotton Corporation by Helphrey, Hampton, Walls, Thomas and Harman.

Adjournment to 7:30 p. m.

Convention convened at 7:45 p. m.

Moved and carried that we endorse question No. 1 submitted to locals.

Our Society goes on record against a charge of more than 10 per cent. per annum on loans, and the state secretary is instructed to notify all banks of this action.

Moved and carried that we endorse question No. 2, changing time of annual election of county union officers from January to July of each year.

Moved and carried that the next annual state meeting shall commence August 5, 1913, at 10:00 a. m., and every year thereafter to be held between the first and fifteenth of August.

Moved and carried that the next state meeting be held at Shawnee and that state headquarters remain at Shawnee.

Talk on "Rural Organizations," by several delegates.

FREE $250.00 Motorcycle

In the picture here you see a boy riding a Motorcycle. In other places in the picture there are six hidden faces. Can you find them? We will give this $250.00 Peerless Motorcycle away FREE to the one who has the most votes to his credit in our contest. We will credit you at the start with 1,000 votes for every face you can find in this picture.

Send No Money Just Your Name

and address and the location of the faces marked with an X. We will immediately enter you as a contestant, sending you full particulars. The Motorcycle is here on our floor, all ready to ship. Do not fail to send in your answer at once.

W. K. WILSON Mgr., 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Up-to-Date Farming 5 Years and Farm Journal 5 Years BOTH $1.65

1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. — Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

Read the Story in the Pictures

Early 6-Weeks Market Potatoes—Ready for Market in Six Weeks. Two Weeks Ahead of Any Other Variety. Has Yielded at the Rate of Over 600 Bushels an Acre.

Farmers and Gardeners who grow potatoes for home or market will find the Six-Weeks ahead of all others.

Extreme Earliness, Good Table Qualities, Splendid Keeping Qualities, Fine Size and Shape. Great Productiveness.

This variety of potatoes combines all of these qualities in high degree. We positively assert, and have abundant and undoubted proof, that the **Six-Weeks Market Potato** does make good size, table tubers in six weeks from planting. The Six-Weeks can be depended upon to give these results if planted when the growing season has arrived and the weather is favorable.

They cook fine and dry from the time they are large enough until late the following spring. Size medium, skin light flesh color. They are perfect beauties. **Heavy and sure yielders.**

We first introduced and named this potato. From long experience we can say that owing to their quick growth, escaping drought, bugs, blight, etc., and extra yielding qualities, they are more profitable than late varieties which are oftentimes subject to unfavorable season conditions. The Six-Weeks is one of the best winter keepers, too, if planted late.

They grow so rapidly that potato bugs have little chance at them. Six-Weeks potatoes yielded on the farm of the originator in Ohio, 420 bushels an acre. Next year 380 bushels. Two years later over 600 bushels.

Planted Six-Weeks May 3. They grew fine. We had new potatoes cooked June 20. They are the earliest we ever saw.—Daniel Donovan, Carroll Co. Tenn.

Of 17 kinds potatoes planted, early Six-Weeks Market was superior to all in quality, size and earliness. I think they are the best potatoes on earth.—C. Carroll, Pipestone Co., Minn.

It is the best potato I ever saw, yields well, good size, cooks up like balls of flour, and is delicious.—Thos. Sinnock, Adams Co., Ill.

The earliest and the best extra potato. Thousands of testimonials received. You will make no mistake if you plant Six-Weeks Market Potatos this spring. If you think you can't afford to plant many, get enough to raise your seed for next spring.

Price: Our stock is limited and price is made subject to being unsold. Money will be promptly refunded if supply is exhausted. **By mail, postpaid:** 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c. **By freight or express:** ½ bu., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 5 bu., $5.50; larger lots at $1 bu. Bags free. Shipped when weather is favorable.

O. K. Seed Store
Dept. 8
Indianapolis, Ind.

SELF-HEATING IRON

NEW "STANDARD" Makes and contains its own Heat. Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

Saves its Cost Every Month. Economical, safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. Fire is inside Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, anyroom, on porch or under shade tree. Go right along, one thing after another.

All kinds of clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, right shape, right weight. Cheapest fuel, two cents does ordinary family ironing. Every iron tested before shipping. Ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

"Standard"

AGENTS MAKE MONEY

Men or Women. Quick, easy, sure. All year business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Every woman needs it. Price low—all can afford it. HOW THEY DO SELL—Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents selling plan. How to get FREE SAMPLE.

C. BROWN MFG. CO., 859 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Ends The Misery Of Wearing Worthless Trusses

How 60 Days Trial Is The Only Safe Way To Buy Anything For Rupture

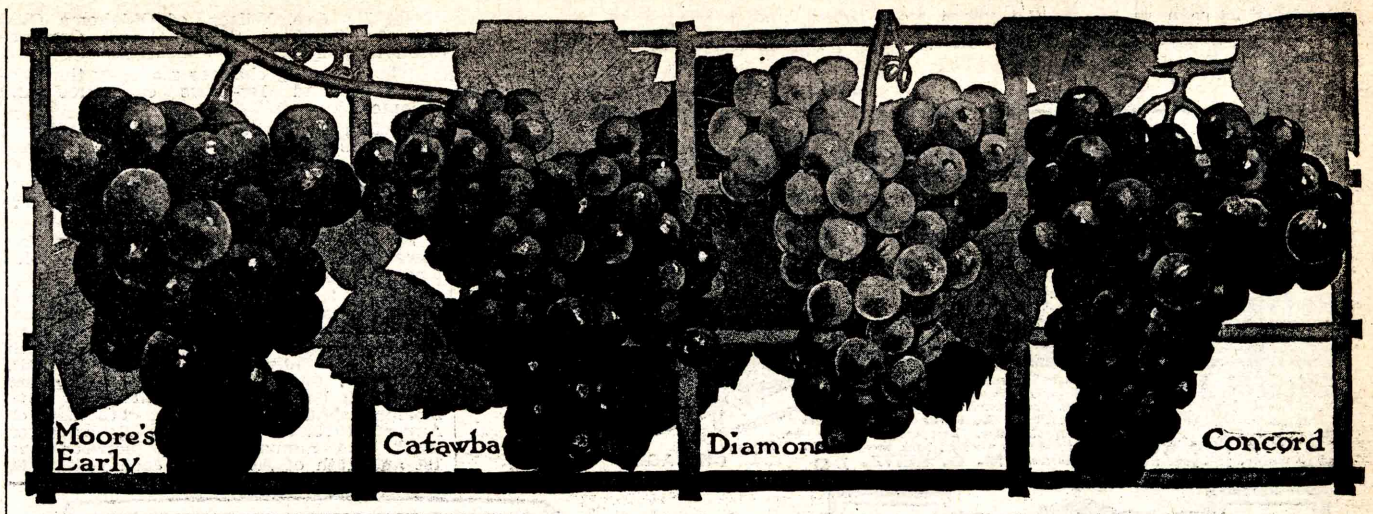
Here is something absolutely GUARANTEED to keep rupture from coming out—something that does away with the misery-causing leg-straps and body springs.

AwayWithLeg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

Talk on "Marketing of Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Provisions."

Moved and carried that this state union endorse National President J. A. Everitt, of Indianapolis for Secretary of Agriculture and the president and secretary are instructed to telegraph President-elect Woodrow Wilson, of said indorsement.

Moved and carried that we accept Bro. H. H. Stallard's offer to use the columns of his paper for Equity work.

Moved and carried that we appoint Mr. H. H. Stallard to look after legislative work for us.

Moved and carried that we proceed to elect officers.

P. H. Thomas was re-elected president. G. W. Morgan, of McLoud, was elected vice-president. J. A. Harman was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Wm. Sanner was elected as organizer.

The following is the executive board as elected; P. H. Thomas, G. W. Morgan, J. A. Harman, Wm. Sanner and C. H. Helphrey.

Adjournment to 8:30 a. m., January 29.
Convention convened at 9:15 a. m.
Meeting called to order by president.
Report of resolution and legislation committee:

Resolution on Forest Reserve.

Whereas, We have a reason to believe that an organized and insideous attempt is being made by interests like the water power combines and the lumber trusts, proposing to transfer our great public resources—the national forests and water power from national to state control. Behind this movement is the vested interests of enthroned monopoly, which under the flimsy pretext of "State Rights" are seeking to get possession in their hands for their exclusive unregulated control, and,

Whereas, We are advised that such a movement is on foot in Congress, and is a pressing danger until it is met and overcome, as upon the transfer of our national forests to the states as decidedly the most serious danger that has yet confronted the conservation movement. And

Whereas, We notice that with seeming regularity that the incorporated monopoly can shift from national control to "State Rights" with as much agility as an acrobat when it comes to serving their own interest.

Therefore, Be it Resolved; First that the annual convention of the Farmers Society of Equity of Oklahoma, now assembled is unalterably opposed to the transfer of our great national forests and water power and other great natural endowments, to state control, as it would entail useless expense, besides making it easier for the interests to get possession of the uncounted millions of wealth of our natural resources; Second; That we respectfully request our representatives and senators in Congress and our President-elect Hon. Woodrow Wilson, to be on guard, and vigilantly protect these great natural endowments, that God has given us for the use of all mankind.

Adopted as read.

Resolution on Selling Cotton in Seed

Whereas, the prevailing custom of marketing cotton in the seed to gins and oil mills is wholly against the interests of farmers, and is the most dangerous menace to the welfare of the cotton growers, independent cotton gins and oil mills, as well as to buyers and shippers of cotton and destruction to markets. And

Whereas, the said custom of selling cotton in the seed is tending to build up a monopoly of the state's cotton business, whereby the moneyed interests are insideously getting the power to monopolize which can only have one end; that is to dictate terms to all cotton growers who have to do business with them.

Therefore, in consideration of the facts above stated, asd the further fact that investigations and dissolution suits have been futile and the majesty of the law is a dead letter when it comes to the regulation of the money interest,

Therefore, Be it Resolved: First; That we demand the enactment of a law regulating the marketing of cotton and method of handling. Second; That all cotton offered for market, shall be ginned and packed in the standard bale and that suitable penalty be provided for the punishment of any farmer who shall sell or offer for sale his cotton in the seed. Third; That a state law be enacted providing for the sampling and grading of cotton by the state, and that cotton shall be sold on the basis of grades and that said inspection and grading of cotton be under the direct control of the State Board of Agriculture. We believe the samples from the cotton will be sufficient to meet the expense of the state cotton inspector, if retained and sold by the state.

Adopted as read.

Resolution on Ginning

Realizing the tendency to monopolize cotton ginning and cotton oil business, thereby controlling cotton and cotton seed to the great injury of farmers; and furthermore, realizing the systematic acquirement of the ownership of all the public custom gins by cotton ginning and cotton oil combines; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of a law prohibiting such monopolistic ownership, and the dissolution of the present ginning monopoly. Second: That a rigid provision be made compelling all gins to be licensed by the state and that all gins shall be compelled to designate their respective owners or stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each individual or other corporation. Third: That oil mills or directors or stockholders of oil mills shall be prohibited from owning custom gins or stock in custom gins. Fourth: That no combination or ginning company or individual shall be allowed to own more than one custom gin, when such ownership indicates that an attempt is made to control cotton ginning or cotton seed.

Adopted as read.

Moved and carried that resolutions 2 and 3 be referred to locals and that they get all the signers to the same that they can and send in to Mr. H. H. Stallard, at Oklahoma City, to be presented to the state legislature.

Adopted as read.

Resolved, by the state meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity of Oklahoma, that we thank Mr. Geo. Wilson, of the Southern Cotton States Corporation, for being present at our meeting and outlining the plans of the company. While we do not give the plan our official endorsement at the present time, we are disposed to thank him for the courtesy of being present and detailing their plans for handling cotton.

Adopted.

Resolution requesting Senator Barrett to withdraw his bill from the Senate regarding the Agricultural College Board.

The state convention of the Farmers Society of Equity in annual session at Shawnee held on the above date, unanimously adopted the following:

The Whereas, There has been introduced in the state senate a bill by Senator Barrett proposing a complete change in the manner of the election of the state board of agriculture, thus defeating the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box last November. Said bill proposes the appointment of a state board of agriculture by the governor to hold until the regular election of the year 1914.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That we enter our protest at this attempt to thwart the will of the people, and hereby memorialize the Hon. Senator Barrett and the other members of that honorable body that we are opposed to the proposed change in the election of the state board of agriculture. And, be it further

Resolved, That we are opposed to any other change in the election of our state board of agriculture that will take it out of the hands of the farmers, the very class for whom it is organized and intended to benefit, and that we respectfully request that said bill introduced by Senator Barrett be withdrawn.

Resolution Thanking the Mayor and Citizens of Shawnee

To Mayor Stearns and through him the citizens of Shawnee, the state meeting of the Farmers Society of Equity in annual convention assembled, our sincere thanks is hereby extended. Although we realize that during our convention in your city, you were deeply absorbed in the county-seat location question, and that you were putting forth every effort toward that end, but not to neglect us as your guests. That we received proper courtesies and cordiality at your hands.

WE WERE surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They can be planted fall or spring; they are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and lasts longer. And in addition to all these things, grapes bear fruit practically every year and the fruit is valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages for the grapes, when we received the census report we were in doubt as to its correctness. We thought nearly every farm had some, so we wrote to the Director of the Census and received this reply:

Up-to-Date Farming:

Your letter requesting information regarding the number of farmers reporting grape vines in our recent report on the "Production of Grapes," received. As you probably know, the census reports on agriculture are based on a farm to farm canvass, and if a farmer grew but one grape vine, he would be reported. The intention is to get a report of every farmer who grew a grape vine in 1909.

Very respectfully,
E. D. DURAND, Per W. J. S.

The fact is that only one out of seven farms has a grape vine. Then there are hundreds of thousands of town homes that have until this time neglected this handsome vine and universally desirable fruit. There is no yard or garden that does not have room for a few grape vines, so we have set ourselves the task to place

ONE-HALF DOZEN GRAPE VINES ON EVERY FARM

and in tens of thousands of other smaller places, and at the same time employ the vines as a means to greatly increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

This is Our Offer

Send 75 cents and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full year and will also receive by mail or express, all charges paid, one-half dozen (6) strong two-year-old grape vines with full directions for planting. The varieties are Niagara, Moores Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawaba. This collection covers extra early to late varieties and the three colors, black, white and red. No better sort can be planted.

All vines will be sent at proper season for planting, no matter where you live.

Yours Free Send a club of four at 75c—$3, and we will send you the paper one year and the collection of six vines free. That is, five for the price of four, or we will send you the paper five years delivered. Paper and vines will be sent to separate addresses if requested. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

— — — — THIS IS THE COUPON — — — —

PUBLISHERS, UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.
Enclosed is ..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name .....

My P. O. .....

R. F. D. .....State.....Express Office.....

New or Renewal
Subscribers .....
(For more names add more paper.)

HANDSOME Album Free

An album for postcards is fine for a present at any time. Our albums are extremely handsome. We guarantee entire satisfaction or money back. Our description can not do them justice. They must be seen. Select the size you want. Each album is handsomely decorated on the cover with raised designs of flowers, scenes, etc. ..... with each we include a year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. Album and cards sent to different address from paper if desired. All sent prepaid.

Album A, Size 9x11. Holds 103 cards. Stiff cover, floral decorations. **60**

Album B, Size 9½x11. Holds 200 cards. Stiff cover, artistic decorations. **75c**

Album C, Size 9½x11. Holds 300 cards. Stiff cover, artistic decorations. **85c**

Album D, Size 10x11¾. Holds 450 cards. Stiff cover, artistic decorations. **$1.15**

Album E, Size 10x14. Holds 400 cards. Molded board cover, richly and artistically decorated very beautiful. **$1.25**

SPECIAL With all albums sent out within next 30 days we will include 50 handsome embossed Season, Floral, Greeting and Birthday postcards free.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind

is made evident when we tell you that without a dissenting vote we retain our state headquarters here in your city and will hold our next annual meeting in your city.

Adopted.

Moved and carried that the secretary communicate with national headquarters and locals in regard to seed potatoes and seed oats.

Moved and carried that we now hear from Br. Geo. Wilson, of Oklahoma City, on the Southern States Cotton Corporation movement.

The following changes made by the Constitution and By-Laws committee and adopted:

Section 3, Article 1—Add to "Wives, daughters and minor sons to be admitted free as special members, also editors of newspapers as press members."

Section 1, Article 4—Is changed to correspond with Sec. 3, Art. 1.

Section 5, Article 6—Changed as follows: The word January in 8th and 10th line to July.

Cection 3, Article 7—To read as follows: The officers shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and an executive board of five members, of which the above officers shall be four of said committee, and the annual state meeting date shall be changed and the next state meeting shall begin on the 5th day of August, 1913, at 10 a. m., and thereafter shall hold annual meeting between the 1st and 15th of August of each year, said time of meeting to be set by the previous state meeting.

Resolution submitted and adopted: Thanking the Press of Oklahoma for courtesies extended in the publication of notices of meetings, etc.; specific mention was made of certain publications whose friendliness in that respect was pronounced, and strictures were directed at the County Democrat (Tecumseh) and through it all other publications which have studiously avoided any reference to our quarterly, county, or annual state meeting, thus showing a spirit to ignore our great work, or a mercenary desire to extort so much per for our notice.

Moved and carried to adjourn to meet in Shawnee on the 5th day of August, 1913, at 10:00 a. m.

Why Incubator Chicks Die

The book entitled "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of seven to ten of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble. The cause and tells of a cure. BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.

Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Oklakoma

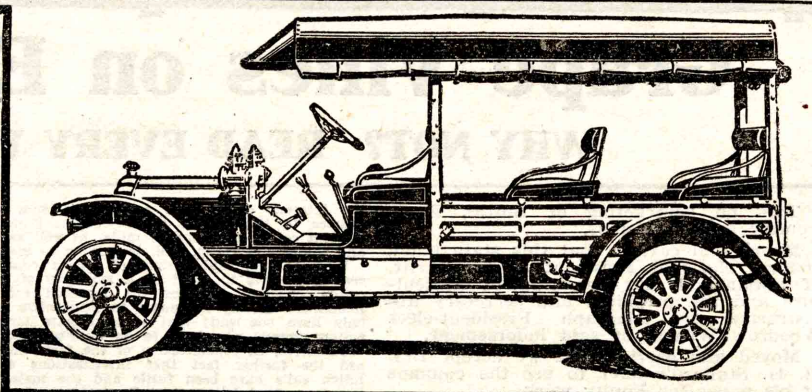
FREE

POWERFUL AIR RIFLE Length 32 inches. Working parts of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Powerful, accurate, durable. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 8 of our fast selling art pictures at 25 cents on our special offer. Everybody will take one.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. **M. O. SEITZ, D-62 CHICAGO.**

Two Ordinary Touring Cars, Two Wagons and Two Teams of Horses,

Approximate, but Do Not Give the Pleasure or Actual Service of—



The White Combination Car

The Most Remarkable Car Ever Made. It is a Touring Car and Motor Wagon of the First Grade—All in One.

Why We Built This Practical, Complete Car.

THE automobile business has now reached the point where sentiment has given way to reason. The earliest designs of cars followed the model of horsedrawn vehicles. Then came the present design, with engine in front, and seating in a carriage body 4, 5, or 7 people, according to size and price. But this type, now so common, has no provision for any extra passengers or even light baggage. On the other hand there are many times when you drive alone or with only one passenger, but the big empty tonneau you find useless for any practical purposes, because of the fixed, impractical carriage body. This condition of affairs with thousands of owners has made a place for the White Combination Car.

A Luxurious, High Grade Automobile, it is Still Practical and Economical.

If you own an automobile you appreciate this condition at once. If you do not, it will confront you in the near future. Good as it is, any ordinary Touring car is an expense—a luxury. You enjoy the exhilaration of its speed and the easy way it shortens distances. But you grumble at its uselessness for any sort of practical work, as you jog to town in your loaded wagon behind slow moving horses, and think of its powerful engine, so capable of *work*, lying idle at home. And there never *was* a touring car that could take, in one load, a merry party such as filled the big spring wagon—until the Nine Passenger White was made. This car does the work and play of all your wagons and touring car *combined*, and lasts longer than any.

Its Design, Power and Equipment.

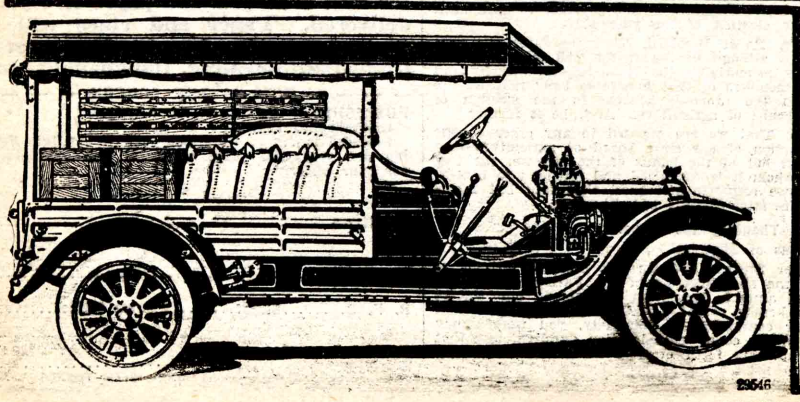
The lines of this car are distinct. It is a departure from the touring car models, while in its grace and finish it does not resemble a motor truck. It has a wheel base of 120 inches, 34x4½ inch tires and a perfectly balanced chassis. This gives the greatest riding comfort and makes it as easy to operate as a light roadster. It is driven by the famous White, long stroke, 30 h. p. quiet engine, appreciated the world over for its economy of fuel, its dependable power and durability. Even when fully loaded this car will pass most cars on the level, and will easily make hills that other cars cannot climb at all. *There is ample room on the driving seat for two and each of the two seats in the wagonbox comfortably hold three. These are roomy and comfortable and are amply cushioned with the best finished leather.* When desired, one or both of these seats can easily be removed by one person in a couple of minutes, and the space utilized for baggage, freight, produce or anything you want in a compartment 6 ft. 10 in. long, 43 in. wide, 5 ft. high from floor to top, with side boards and tail piece 14 in. high. This serviceability does not affect its qualifications as a high grade automobile. Every part of the car—its power plant, chassis, springs, wheels, lamps, top and curtains, body and seat fittings—are the result of the highest type of workmanship and engineering ability, and the very best materials—as in all other White cars, which are second to none in the world.

This is the Car You Actually Need.

Whether you own an automobile or not, this is the car you need, the car you have unconsciously wished for—the car you would buy could you see it and have it demonstrated. Fill in coupon below *today*.

THE WHITE COMPANY

834B East 79th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.



THE WHITE COMPANY,
834B East 79th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full information, etc., on the White Combination Car. (If you have a car now fill in this:) I now own

a ..... passenger model.....

year..... Yours truly,

Name .....

P. O.....

State .....

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Up-to-Date Farming Doing a Great Work

DEAR EDITOR:

On page five of January 15 number, you ask, "What think ye?" Yes, I always read everything in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think you are doing a great work, and I often wonder at your pluck and perseverance. About the "Mortgage-Bond" scheme, I do not think that we need to go to any of the old countries to get a financial credit plan for the farmers of the United States. It appears that our Congress has inaugurated a postal banking system and after the money is deposited there, it is not used to very good advantage, in my opinion. Now, if the money deposited in postal savings banks would be used as a basis for rural credit, I believe it would be the best thing that our country has ever seen.

Let Congress make every postoffice a receiving bank, and the postmaster a loan agent to loan this money to farmers at a fair rate of interest. If they can get the money deposited at 2 per cent. as at present, then let the farmers have it at 2 1-2 per cent. instead of turning it into the banks from where the farmers can only get it at from 6 to 12 or more per cent. If enough will not be deposited in the postal savings banks at 2 per cent., then raise the rate to 3 or 4 per cent., and let farmers borrow at a slight advance. All restrictions should be removed, permitting any person to deposit any amount in the postal savings banks that he wishes to. Postmasters should be permitted to transfer the surplus deposits from one office to another. In that way money would flow freely over the country from the places of heavy deposit to the places of heavy demand, for agricultural purposes or moving the farmers' crops.—G. A. McComber, Queen City, Mo.

A Warning

DEAR EDITOR:

Please warn your readers against a smooth game that has been worked in northern Indiana. It is being worked by men who represent themselves to be agents for a Michigan bath tub and heater company. They represent what is claimed to be a wonderful invention of a bath tub and heater. The scheme is to sell rights to handle the article, which includes an order for a large number of bath tubs at $12 each. A good and substantial bath tub and heater is shown by the agent, but after he has got his contract and his order, the agent departs, and the tubs, if any are delivered, are so cheaply made and flimsy, as to be practically worthless.—A Subscriber.

Let's Get Together

DEAR EDITOR:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is surely an ideal farm paper. I like to read it very much. I agree with all its teachings. The time has arrived for farmers all over the United States to co-operate and pull together, in order that they can fix a fair price on their products, otherwise they will be poorer raising bigger crops. It makes my blood boil to think that farmers are led on to produce great volumes of stuff and then turn it over to a gang of greedy gamblers and exploiters, to handle it to the disadvantage of both producers and consumers. So, farmers, let's get together all over the country just as fast as possible, and we will protect ourselves, and at the same time protect the consumers of our crops. Let some person in each community take this up. It is clear that a small organization in any community will be profitable to the farmers, and it is these little organizations that will build the great national co-operative Society.—Wm. Klepfer, Columbia, S. D.

Opens People's Eyes

DEAR EDITOR:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING certainly opens people's eyes. It is the best and the most valuable paper I ever read and I would not do without it.—Geo. E. Swanson, North Gerard, Pa.

Call Schoolhouse Meetings

I like UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and particularly I like to read the department headed "The Field." The views of the people as expressed there, are very good, but I want to say that I do not think the whole

responsibility for establishing a farmers' marketing machine should be thrown on our paper, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, that has already done so much. While we want it to lead, my idea is for all of the subscribers and all of the members of the Farmers Society of Equity, to have meetings in the school houses in their communities, and place before the people the idea of organization as taught by UP-TO-DATE FARMING and as is being put in practical operation by the Farmers Society of Equity. Let any interested person send to headquarters and get the necessary literature, supplies, blanks, etc., so that he may present this great proposition the most effectually at such meetings. I am recommending this from my personal experience and I know it will work good. For instance, in our local we tried every way to get the farmers and it was an uphill job. Then at a meeting of our local, we adopted the school house plan and had our first meeting last Wednesday night, the 15th of January. It was a grand success. There were forty-two farmers there. Some of them belonged to other organizations. They asked if they could come in with us. We told them our organization was big enough and broad enough for all. So we expect forty and possibly more, new members at our next meeting.

Try this, brethren, and also help our paper. Then soon we will not need to care what kind of a report Secretary Wilson sends out, but we will have him and the speculators and the gamblers all by the whiskers. How many will call such a meeting? Let our editor know, and also I would like to know.—W. C. McGuire, Hamilton, Mont.

Have Been Cheated Out of Millions

DEAR EDITOR:

I live in the great broom corn growing sections, but we grow several different kinds of crops in this county. The farmers need an organization here because we have been cheated out of millions of dollars in broom corn alone. I want to ask what we can do to prevent this. It costs about $25 a ton to grow broomcorn while it is selling all the way from $10 to $50 a ton this year, while last year it was $60 to $150 a ton. The rumor is abroad that oftentimes the buyer of the broom corn makes as much for handling it as we get for doing all of the work. It appears to me that the farmers could make the strongest union in the world, if they would only organize as UP-TO-DATE FARMING recommends, and then unite all of their local organizations up in a strong chain, without any missing links.—F. M. Girton, Logan, Beaver Co., Okla.

(Organize. Organize on the Farmers Society of Equity plan. Every local union you organize in the broomcorn growing section will be a link in the chain that will eventually bind you all together in strong co-operation that will make you absolute masters of marketing your own crops for your own prices.—Editor.)

Looks Forward to the Next Issue

I have found UP-TO-DATE FARMING very beneficial to me in many ways, and profitable to such an extent that I am always looking forward to the next issue. When it comes I always go over it at once, thoroughly. The articles on marketing, crop reports, and trade I find to be the most satisfactory of any in the different farm journals, and the system of marketing as advocated is to my mind the only one feasible for the whole body of farmers.—Geo. I. Homel, Mannville, Florida.

Fills a Long-Felt Want

DEAR EDITOR:

I have just received the first copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING on my new subscription. I have read the contents carefully. Now, I must certainly say that it is the grandest farm paper I ever saw. You not only educate us farmers on farming matters, but your policy of educating us on marketing is certainly unique, and exclusive with this paper. This education on marketing is filling a long-felt want in the right direction.—E. E. Bell, Oakman, Ala.

Farmers Must Help Themselves

DEAR EDITOR:

You have asked us what department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING we like best. This is a hard question for me to answer because they are all good. I will say though that I like those articles best that teach us about marketing. I cannot think that the people who are teaching more production at the present time are entirely unselfish, but they know the more the farmers raise the more there will be to handle and transport. If I were asked why does James J. Hill tell the farmers to raise more stuff, the answer would be, "Why, to benefit Mr. Hill and his railroads." It just occurs to me that it is up to the farmers to help themselves, and the way to help themselves is to organize in the F. S. E., as our paper tells us. This is the only way that farmers will get their own, in this or any other age.

I like the "Personal Message" from the President and I like the "Traveler," and I like every front cover picture, as each one teaches an important lesson. I would like to see more exposure of the fallacy of the teaching of those who are crying larger crops, without the means to get profitable prices for them. One of our most successful merchants here told me that there was more money in a half crop than in a big crop, for the farmer and the merchant, but I will say that if our plan of marketing was established, then we could welcome

Selected Novels from Favorite Authors Free

We want to give you this big collection of thirty-nine Novels, Novelettes, and Stories, some of the most interesting works of the most popular writers. Each is a complete story in itself. All are well printed on book-paper from new type and are firmly bound in paper covers. We will give you this whole grand collection of the best reading just to make you acquainted with our paper, **Good Stories.** Here are 10 titles and there are 29 others just as good.

The Desmond Blood	*Etta W. Pierce*
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The Countess Clarice	*M. T. Caldor*
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The Witching Hour	*The Duchess*

GOOD STORIES is a monthly paper filled with the best and most delightful serial and short stories we can buy. In addition there are household departments with "tried and true" receipts, helpful editorials, up-to-date fashions. **Good Stories** has something for every member of the family.

WRITE NOW Send us your name and address with ten cents in stamps or silver for a 3-months trial subscription to Good Stories, and we will send you, **free and postpaid,** this collection of 39 Novels.

Publishers GOOD STORIES, 122 Chapel St., Augusta, Maine

Timothy Seed You paid $6 to $7 for timothy seed last season, didn't you? We can supply you now at 20 cents each. Better buy what you want now.

$2.35 a bushel, bags extra at

O. K. SEED STORE Indianapolis, Ind.

A VALUABLE PREMIUM

This is one of the most valuable little articles a farmer can have. No farmer owning one broow sow can afford to be without this forcep. For pigs, lambs and pups.

Colson's Improved Forceps are guaranteed satisfactory or we will refund your money. Do not confuse these with any similar article you may have seen or heard of. Other kinds will not do the work. Colson's will.

Colson's forceps are made of coppered spring steel wire and handsomely nickel plated. They last indefinitely and anyone can successfully use them. Recommended by leading live stock and experiment station authorities.

Our Offer We will give one of Colson's Improved Forceps with a two-year subscription to *UP-TO-DATE FARMING* for $1.00. If not entirely satisfactory your money will be refunded. This is something *you* need, Send today.

Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind

Up-to-Date Farming 5 Years and Farm Journal 5 Years BOTH $1.65

1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. — Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

Don't Pay Holdup Prices For Lumber and Millwork

Save 40% to 60%. Stop paying 5 profits

That's what makes the building material you buy of your dealer so outrageously high. Comes from a mill controlled by the lumber combine. Too high a cost to begin with. After that five middlemen — wholesaler, jobber, commission man, salesman, and dealer —all get a fat profit—and you pay it all. We stop this hold-up game.

We own our own forests and mills

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We are a million dollar corporation, with 45 years lumbering experience. We own billions and billions of feet of standing timber in the famous Puget Sound territory: fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock, western soft pine, etc. We do our own cutting, logging and hauling. Six great mills prepare this lumber for shipment. They are producing daily 20 to 30 cars of highest quality materials. *You* get all the benefit of this great cost-reducing organization. *Not one* middleman gets a profit.

Immediate shipments. Quick delivery to you.

We carry immense stock. Miles and miles of lumber piles, and huge warehouses full of millwork and building materials, await your order. All shipments made within 24 to 48 hours. Seven great transcontinental railways maintain fast freight schedules from Seattle. Our shipments reach all points west of the Mississippi within two weeks. It's certainly worth while to look ahead two weeks, save 40% to 60% and get materials guaranteed to be better quality.

Note the lowness of these prices F.O.B. SEATTLE

Celebrated for Quality

"Puget Sound" lumber is celebrated for quality. Free from large knots and sap. It's the strongest as well as the longest lasting of wood. Resists rot and decay. Doesn't warp or twist. No waste or working over, because it's *straight*.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

We guarantee not only lower prices but that you'll get better materials, grade for for grade, than trust or combine standards. If we don't make good you can get your money back. The risk is all ours. We're glad to take the risk. We'll more than please you.

Freight rates in our favor

Other houses ship various materials from different points and usually in less than car lots. Our orders are loaded at *one* point and in complete car lots. The car lot rate, and our amazingly low mill cost never fails to bring our prices *way under* those of all competition, local or otherwise.

Send us your bill of materials for estimate

We ship everything needed for building, complete: lumber, sash, doors, shingles, millwork, hardware and paint. Let us show you in actual figures how much we can save you on the building you're planning. If you're not ready for actual figuring,

Mail Coupon today

For Catalog and Price List

Catalog gives full information concerning everything in building materials. We'll quote you prices delivered at your station so low, they'll make you smile with satisfaction. *Write today.*

Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co.
687 First Ave., - Seattle, Wash.

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Kindly send me your catalog and list of prices on lumber and building supplies, laid down at my station.

Name _____

Address _____

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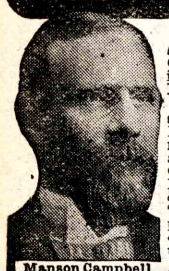
One Dollar

Is All It Now Costs to Have Your Seed-Grain Cleaned and Graded



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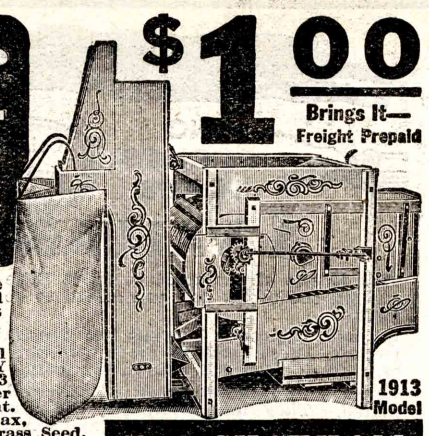

$1.00 Brings It— Freight Prepaid

1913 Model

The CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner

Now that farmers everywhere are cleaning and grading their Seed Grain, the question is, how to get it done *best, easiest* and cheapest. Here's my 1913 offer:

Send me one dollar and I will ship you, FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this improved 1913 model Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the $1, until next November. And by November YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST in INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have a "Chatham" to work FREE for you the rest of your life.

Your Dollar Returned

if you want it. I don't want your dollar or want you to keep my "Chatham" unless it pleases you. If, after a 30-day test, you are not satisfied, return the machine at my expense and I will send back the dollar.

A Machine That Fits Your Farm

After 40 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on *your* farm. Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an *entirely different equipment of screens*, riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. In fact, *there are scarcely 2 states in the U. S.* to which *I send the same equipment*. Thus you get the exact and proper outfit to handle the grains and weed seed that grow on *your* farm. You *don't* have to pay for a lot of extras for which you have no use.

Extra Screens and Riddles Free

In case you want more or different screens, just write me and I will send them free. Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.

I also have a Free Service Department which will separate, clean and grade FREE any mixture you send in. If you've got some impurity in your grain that you cannot get rid of, don't get discouraged. Write me.

Handles all Small Grain and Grass Seed

My 1913 Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats and smut from seed wheat; any mixture from flax; buckhorn from clover; sorts corn for drop planter. Removes foul weed seed and all sunken, cracked or sickly grains. Takes out all dust, dirt and chaff. It is also a bully chaffer. Handles 60 bushels grain per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth.

Special Corn-Sorting Attachment

Last year I added a Corn-Sorting Attachment, which grades co rn so that a *round* or *edge* drop planter drops the right number of grains in 98 out of every 100 hills (in repeated tests at State Agricultural Colleges). Same planters, loaded with *ungraded* corn, make only 65 out of 100 perfect hills. In two months I shipped to Iowa farmers alone 4,000 machines with Corn-Sorting Attachments. Try my Special Corn-Sorting Attachment. *It will increase your corn crop amazingly!*

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on Seed Selection. Every chapter is highly practical and *exceedingly* interesting. It shows an easy, simple way to get rid of any weed on your farm; how to separate any mixture of grains—in short, how to get perfect grain for *sowing, feeding* or *marketing*. Send postal *today* and receive by *next mail* my new Book *free*. Address Dept. 31,

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the efforts of the other people to help us in production.—C. M. Calhoun, Deer Park, Md.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY

H. FULLER, in "The Onlooker," published at Foley, Ala., is greatly exercised over the quqestion of what becomes of the $2 membership fee that is charged to become a member of the Farmers Society of Equity. Mr. Fuller believes that $1 is all any farmer should pay toward a marketing organization and he very, very mysteriously intimates that somebody may be getting rich off of the other dollar. So he says: "I would like to ask those who are on the ground floor, what disposition is made of that other dollar, anyway."

This is a very proper question. We are glad that Mr. Fuller has asked it as other farmers may want to know, too. For the information of all curious people we publish the following from the by-laws of the Society:

Membership Fee

Sec 3. The membership fees shall be $2 per member to join any local union of the Society. A member-at-large shall pay $1 membership fee, with an additional $1 when he connects with a local union. This shall be sent to the state secretary in organized states and to the national secretary in unorganized states, except 20 cents out of each full fee shall be retained in the local union treasury. The membership fee pays all dues for the first year, and includes a year's subscription to the official paper.

Apportionment of Membership Fees

Sec. 5 The membership fee of $2 shall be apportioned as follows:

To the National Union	$ .35
To the State Union, if one	.10
To the County Union, if one	.10
To the Local Union	.20
For the Official Paper	.25
For Organization	1.00
Total	$2.00

To explain further we will say that the great work of the Farmers Society of Equity is to complete the organization all over the country. This is the expensive part and full one-half of the membership fee is apportioned to it. Organizers must be employed and paid, circulars, booklets, etc., must be printed and circulated, etc. If Mr. Fuller thinks $1 from each member is too much for this purpose, let him call to mind that he and others are paying about $7 for marketing $6 worth of produce down to the consumer. We believe, when the F. S. E. machine of marketing is completed, it can be done for $3 or less.

But Mr. Fuller says further:

It is my opinion that the founders and officers of the Equity derive greater benefits from it than do any of the Society members, and why pay tribute to a man in Indianapolis for the privilege of marketing our farm products in Birmingham, Atlanta, Dallas, or any other place for that matter?

The National President of the Farmers Society of Equity is granted a salary of $500 a year (see Section 9, of Article VIII). If he did not have other sources of income he could not live on this salary. But out of the bigness of his heart and his interest in the farmers' welfare he has refused to take more than a nominal salary until the farmers are getting all the benefits that can only come through this plan. The highest paid officer or employee at headquarters is at $20 a week. Let the people draw their own inferences of headquarters and as to the motive of Mr. Fuller, and of the publisher of the paper that would print Mr. Fuller's letter without question or investigation.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community.

A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established,

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

Cane Molasses Best and Cheapest STOCK FEED

Keeps horses in perfect condition, makes cows produce more. Don't buy mixed feeds—you have the grain and hay—buy the molasses from me and mix your feed yourself. Big saving. Write for full particulars.

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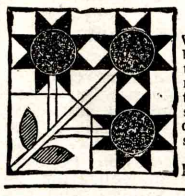

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CROFTS & REED CO., Dept. D275, CHICAGO

After Many Days

By Anabel Dwight

"OTIS YORKE, I wish to heaven I had never met you!"

The woman who uttered these words was young and would have been beautiful but for pallor of her cheek and the strained and desperate expression of her dark eyes.

The room was poor and bare, and a sickly fire burned in the tiny range. The woman whose patient efforts had kept the miserable room clean was dressed in a cheap, dark print; her hands bore the marks of toil, and her red lips were compressed with the air of one who had struggled to battle the world bravely.

And yet it was so short a time since she had gone to Otis Yorke a blushing, radiant, eighteen-year-old bride. It had seemed to her then that no woman could ever be so happy as she.

Otis was her one lover—grand and splendid and generous. To be sure they called him a trifle wild, but the innocent young wife was so sure of winning him into the "straight and narrow path" after he was all her own.

Surely when Otis Yorke wedded Hester Goeffrey he had never expected to listen to such words as she had just spoken. He loved her deeply and passionately, yet that love had not kept him from wading deeper and deeper into dissipation.

One by one the treasures and luxuries of their dainty little home had been sacrificed, until, six years after their happy wedding in the old gray church on the hill, they had come to this—a miserable tenement in the poorer part of the town, a faded print dress on the young wife whose toilettes, though not extravagant, had been marvels of taste and beauty; and the husband, handsome Otis Yorke, is a slouchy, ill-fitting suit of clothes, with a battered old hat on the back of his head, staggering and leering, the pitiful, foolish smile of a drunkard making his features repulsive to look upon.

A wild northwest storm was coming on. Hester had saved a little sum of money to buy fuel and food with, and he had discovered its hiding-place, appropriated it, and spent it in debauchery—to return to her in this condition.

He had reeled across the room to enfold her in his drunken embrace, and Hester, half wild with weary dispair and a feeling of loathing for this man whom she had loved so well, pushed him off with the passionate words with which this story opens.

They seemed to cut through the mist with which intoxication had blurred his senses, for he stared at her in silence for a moment, while an expression of gravity supplanted the silly grin.

"Hester," he said, at last, trying vainly to speak with distinctness, "do yer true-(hic)ly mean it?"

She looked him over scornfully—a look that made him wince.

"Yes, I mean it," she said, thinking meanwhile what folly it was to bandy words with a man in his condition. "I have tried to be a faithful wife to you, Otis; but it is hard to keep one's love and respect for a man who degrades himself as you do; and so I wish from my heart that we had never met, that I might not have learned to love you only to watch that love die a cruel death."

She turned away from him and sat down by the window, some slow tears dropping from her eyes.

Down at the foot of the steep, rocky road lay the brown wooden piers where the sea washed with foaming lips as the wind swept keenly down from the northwest. A cold, gray sky overhead rendered the outlook more dreary.

"Hester," said Otis, following her and laying one hand upon her shoulder. "I will go away, my girl. You shall not be bothered with me any more. Good-by!"

"Good-by!" responded Hester, in a hopeless voice, but never once turning her head; for he was always bidding her an eternal farewell and rushing off, only to return drunker than ever.

She heard his footsteps along the hall; heard the front door open and close behind him; saw him as he went down the street, and wondered a little at the firm, erect manner with which he carried himself—a ghost of the old swinging stride which had brought him to her side in the happy days of their courtship.

She watched him until he disappeared among the shipping at the foot of the hill, and then with a sigh she lowered the curtain, and turned back within the room to light a lamp and busy herself with some sewing which would earn bread for the morrow.

Many years passed before she looked upon the face of her husband again, for she waited in vain for him that night, and searched in vain for him for many days. He had left no trace behind him.

And then, as the days lengthened to weeks, and the weeks to months, Hester's neighbors settled down to the belief that Otis Yorke was dead. He was too shiftless a fellow, they said, to remain away from the wife whose unceasing toil kept a roof over their heads and bread for their mouths. Surely he must be dead—and it was a good riddance.

So they all began to rally around Hester; to help her, and visit her, and by degrees they coaxed her back into the old, pleasant, sociable life from which she had shut herself in very shame.

Her thin cheeks lost their haggard outlines, and a faint color bloomed again therein; but her eyes held always a look of wistful expectancy.

Now that her husband was gone she remembered only his kindness and generosity. She was forever reproaching herself for her angry, scornful words on that last day. Perhaps if she had been more patient she might have won him back.

She did not accept the popular belief that he was dead; and when, three years after his disappearance, Squire Zeelie, one of the wealthiest men in town, offered her his hand in marriage she refused him almost indignantly.

"Sir, if I were a single woman I might thank you for the honor; but I have a husband, and I believe he will one day return to me."

So the old squire, disappointed but somewhat amused, went back to his big, lonely mansion on the hill, while Hester in the cosy cottage which she had been enabled to hire, drew her low rocker closer to the light, and took up her sewing.

It was a clear, bright, moonlight night, with a hint of frostiness in the air, but the room wherein Hester sat was cosy and bright.

Presently a ringing step came up the street and paused at the house, and a knock summoned her to the door.

A stalwart figure stood there, enveloped in a long ulster. A curling beard grew nearly to his eyes, and a broad-rimmed hat covered his head.

"Does Mrs. York live here?" he inquired, in a voice which sounded rather affected.

And Hester answered in the affirmative and invited him to step in, looking at him all the time with wide, bright eager eyes.

"I have come, madame," said the stranger, as he entered the room and cast a curious look about him, "with a message from your husband, whom you doubtless believe to be dead."

"You are wrong there," interrupted Hester. "I have never given up hope that he would some day return to me."

And she never once removed her intent gaze from the man's face.

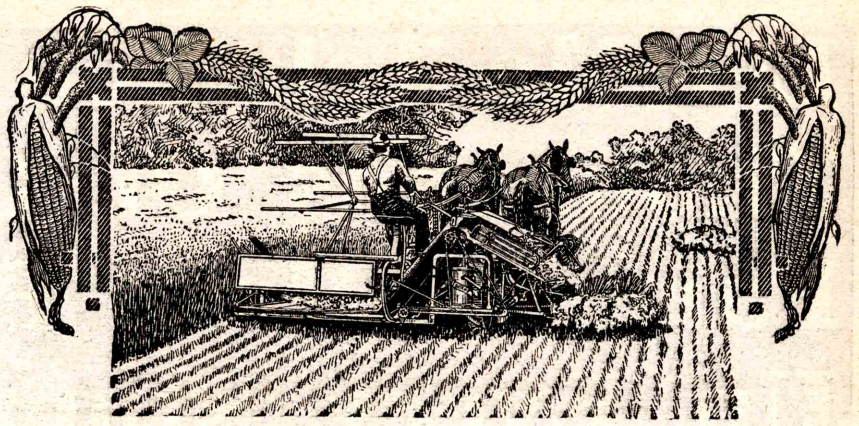
"Strange," he muttered, dropping his eyelids with a peculiar smile. "He was a good-for-nothing, drunken scamp—I beg your pardon, ma'am, but he was! Didn't begin to be worthy of a dear, sweet little wife like yourself. But he has sent me to say that he made a pile of money out in Texas, and if you will come out there with me, he will make up for all the misery and trouble he has caused."

"Otis! My dear husband!" And Hester Yorke tossed the broad hat from the han's head, and clasping her hands about his neck, burst into a flood of happy tears upon the breast which was to be her shelter forever more.

"How did you know me?" asked Otis Yorke tossed the broad hat from the man's away the tears.

"I cannot tell," she answered. "By instinct, I guess. I knew you at the very first. Oh, my dearest, God be praised for this blessed hour!"

"Amen!" responded Otis, solemnly. "God helping us, we will begin a new life together."



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Years ago the basic patents on these machines ran out Anyone who wants to may engage in their manufacture. But it is one thing to build binders and haying tools, and another and entirely different thing to build guaranteed machines and sell them at the prices of ours. Farmers have learned to value the high standard of quality which accounts for the dependability of harvesting and haying machines and tools bearing the well-known names

Champion Deering
McCormick Milwaukee
Osborne Plano

Changes in the construction of these machines are made only when actual work in the field shows the change to be an improvement. What changes are made add to the efficiency of the machine, and are not made simply for talking points.

I H C machines have harvested the grain fields of the world so long, have met and conquered so many kinds of difficulties and adverse conditions, that there is now no question of their capacity for cutting, binding, and saving all the grain in any field, whether it be heavy or light, tall or short, standing, down or tangled.

The time to investigate harvesting and haying machines and tools is before, not after, you buy. Ask your neighbors for their opinions of the machines they use. Some will favor one, and some another, for various reasons which may have a very decided influence on your buying, but you will find them unanimously in favor of one or another of the machines we sell.

Good binding demands good twine as well as a good machine. The strongest and smoothest is that sold by the I H C local dealer. It comes in balls guaranteed for length and weight, and is marketed under the trade names, **Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, International.** There are four grades of each brand—Pure Manila, Manila, Sisal, and Standard.

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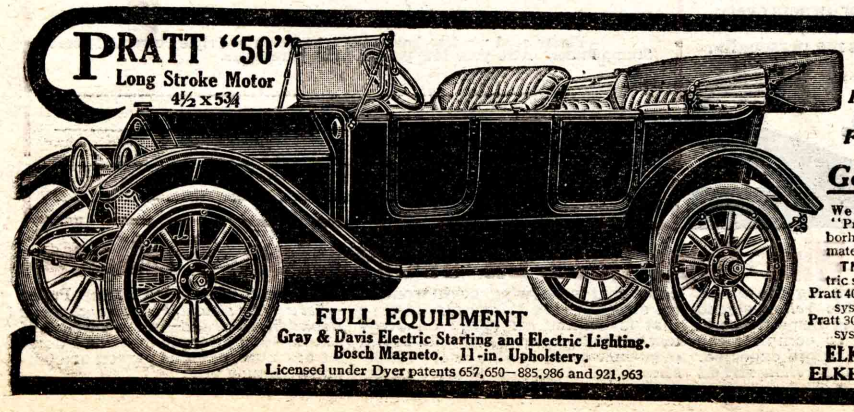

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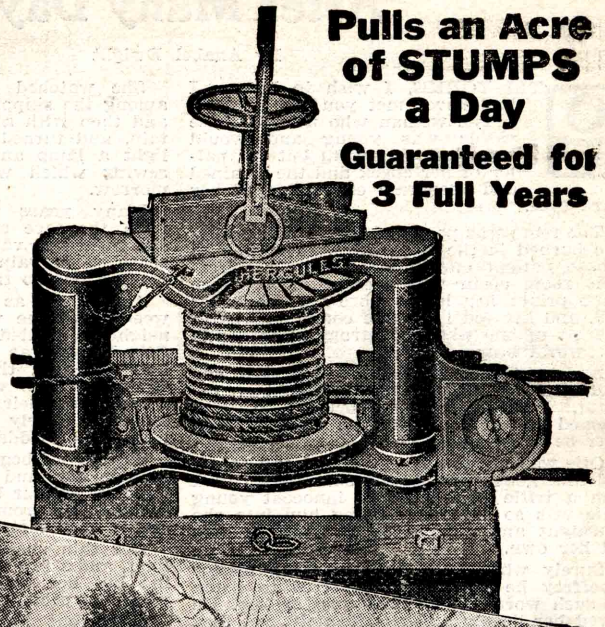

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HERCULES All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller

Let me tell you a few facts here, about the construction of the Hercules

All-Steel Triple Power

The Hercules is the only all-steel Stump Puller made. **It is** the only puller that has the single, double and triple power features, giving you three machines in one. There isn't a stump, green tree or hedge grown that the Hercules won't pull out without straining or breaking any castings. It's the only low-down constructed puller that has self-anchoring and stump-anchoring features—the only one with double safety ratchets, that insure the absolute safety of men and team. Let me send you a Hercules on

30 Days' Free Trial

If, at the end of that time, the Hercules isn't everything I have said it is, I want you to send it right back to me, and I'll see that you get every cent of your money back promptly. Thousands and thousands of farmers have ordered on this plan, and so far less than one out of a thousand have been returned. Besides my thirty-day free trial offer, I absolutely give you the following

3-Year Guarantee

If any casting of your Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller breaks, any time within three years, whether the fault is yours or the machine's, I will absolutely replace any such part free of cost to you. There are no conditions to this guarantee whatever. Any casting will be replaced promptly, whether the machine breaks by accident or through any flaw in workmanship or material. Let me say right here, however, every Hercules is tested to terrific strain before it even leaves the factory, so as to guard against any machines being returned, or any parts being returned due to breakage.

The strongest guarantee ever placed on any article for farm use. Made possible only because of the High Quality of Hercules.

Mail Me the Coupon or a Postal

If you write me at once on the coupon below or on a postal, I will reserve one of these machines for you at the special price I am now making, until I hear from you whether or not you are going to buy. Understand, your request for my book is not an order. I simply want to get the book to you at once, so that you can read the remarkable facts about the Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller and how it does such splendid work making big profits for owners everywhere. Mail me the coupon or the postal right now before you forget, or take down the name and address and write it as soon as you get a postal card. Address me personally.

B. A. FULLER, President

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO.

860 Twenty-first St., Centerville, Iowa

RUSH COUPON for Book and New Low PRICE

MR. B. A. FULLER, President Hercules Manufacturing Co.
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Dear Sir:

Please send me free book about the Hercules Triple Power All-Steel Stump Puller. Also your low price to first purchasers.

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NOTICE!

Grand Prize Yellow Strand Wire Rope Used on Hercules Pullers

It is this *Yellow* strand wire rope that won *first prize* at St. Louis Exposition | *proving twice as good as next best cable.* It is this *Yellow* strand wire rope that is being used by the *U. S. Government at Panama on the real important work* of building the canal. And experts say this *Yellow* strand rope is one of the big helps that will enable Uncle Sam to complete the canal a whole year before expected.

Don't forget—it's the *Yellow* strand cable that is showing such wonderful strength—the *Yellow* strand rope that is beating *all others* on every test put to it, under *all* conditions all over the world. *And it is the Yellow* strand wire rope that is used exclusively on the Hercules Stump Puller *—not a green strand, blue strand, white strand or red strand*—but a YELLOW strand—don't forget that—and don't let any unscrupulous person or company confuse you.

"GET MORE MONEY" EDITION--225,000 Copies

This Paper is Different. Every Farmer and Every Officer of a Farmers Association Should Subscribe

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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MARCH FIRST, 1913

SAIL ON, THOU SHIP OF EQUITY

This illustration was suggested by a letter from B. E. Phillips, Secretary of New Bethlehem, Pa., Local Union of the F. S. E. He said, reviewing their first year of co-operation on the Equity plan: "A little more than a year ago we had several local clubs over our county. Now we have seven unions all federated in a county union and all a part of the Farmers Society of Equity. Formerly we were like little boats, manned by small crews, cruising on a rough sea, getting nowhere, accomplishing very little, but always in danger of being wrecked. Presently a large, modern liner came in view in the distance with capacity enough to take us all on board. Immediately many of the navigators proposed to abandon their unsatisfactory boats and board the liner; others protested, but finally nearly all boarded the Equity ship. The enormity of the ship and unfamiliarity with the machinery frightened some at first, but soon all became reconciled and convinced that it was the only way to reach the port for which we were bound."

BETTER CORN

No Other Corn Has Such a Record---Read These Reports Selected from Many Received

NOTE: We do not give complete address as that would divert trade from our house. Every testimonial is guaranteed genuine and the original may be seen on file in our office.

Indiana—The Farmers Interest corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field. Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C.

Kentucky—We thought we grew good corn, but your Farmers Interest is yielding 110 to 120 bushels an acre, beating our best native corn 25 to 30 bushels an acre.—C. W. W., Breckenridge Co.

Illinois—Farmers Interest astonished us. A field of such mammoth corn ears I never saw before. I don't think there can be better. It is good for over 100 bushels an acre.—W. P. R., St. Clair Co.

Kansas—I visited my brother in Kansas and saw his field of Farmers Interest corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears look like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bushels an acre.—A. M. T., Knox Co., Ind.

Indiana—I grew 50 acres of Farmers Interest corn, and the yield over the whole field was 90 to 105 bushels an acre. The 50 acres yielded 4,948 bushels. Matured early; ears mammoth.—C. A. Helm.

West Virginia.—The Farmers Interest is the finest corn in this county; it beats all the rest of them. I raised 75 bushels per acre; a cyclone destroyed lots of it or it would have made 100 bushels or more. Everybody wanted seed.—B. P. B., Woodland.

Indiana—I had three varieties of corn this year and found Farmers Interest my best and it was on my worst ground, being in corn last year. I always get highest price for F. I. It is the yieldiest corn I ever grew.—C. B. D., Orleans.

Kentucky—Farmers Interest is far ahead of any other corn I ever saw.—B. P., Chilton.

Oklahoma—There is nothing better than Farmers Interest. Farmers should not stand back because the seed cost is a little high. It is cheap at any price. Don't fail to try some of it and you will not regret it if you plant your whole crop of Farmers Interest.—C. M. B., Jefferson Co.

Tennessee—I can make from two to three times as much corn with Farmers Interest as any other kind. It is the best filled corn at the tips I ever saw. I won first prize on quality corn in Lincoln County.—Carlton McD, Lincoln Co.

Tennessee—I planted ¼ bushel of Farmers' Interest corn on one acre of ground and it yielded a little more than 100 bushels. It yields more than one-third as much as my other corn. It is superior to any corn I ever planted. It is nearly all uniform style. I can say it has but few equals and no superiors.—Carl Mallard, Humphrey Co.

Tennessee—Farmers Interest beats other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H., Cumberland Gap.

Tennessee—I planted 20 acres of Farmers Interest corn and it is the best I ever raised. It is ahead of all others in appearance, quality and value. It will yield more on fertile lands or in dry season than any other corn.—G. S. T., Davidson Co.

Virginia—I planted ½ acre of Farmers Interest corn and it yielded fine. I can say it gave me a better crop than any other corn I ever tried. The ears filled out the end just fine.—A. M. Lacey, Campbell Co.

West Virginia—One acre of Farmers Interest corn gave me 75 bushels yield. This was twice as much as my other corn yielded. I think it will prove to be the finest corn that was ever in the country.—G. W. H., Wise County.

What do all these farmers' reports mean to you? Do you get yields like they report? Do you want such big crops? Don't fail to send for our Corn Circular; it describes other high bred corn that we sell. You may prefer a yellow corn. This circular will give you full information. It will pay you big to plant your entire crop of Farmers Interest.

Missouri—I planted 6⅛ acres of Farmers Interest corn and the yield was about ½ better than another variety of white corn. It is ahead of all in quality and value.—J. M. G., Nodaway Co.

Missouri—I planted 4 acres of Farmers Interest corn which yielded about 1-3 more than any other.—I. R., St. Clair Co.

Ohio—One acre of Farmers Interest corn produced 75 bushels. I think this corn is alright and a good yielder.—W. V., Washington Co.

Ohio—I never saw anything in the corn line like Farmers Interest.—Harry A. Miller, Franklin Co.

Ohio—The Farmers Interest is the best corn. D. D. Landis, Miami Co.

Ohio—I bought a peck of Farmers Interest corn in 1911 and from ½ acre it yielded 70 bushels. This year I planted 22½ acres on very high hill ground. The yield was as good as we had in the country. We raised 15,000 bushels of corn this year and the Farmers Interest was the finest of all. Every one that has looked at the corn says it is the finest they ever saw. On this 22½ acres we had a yield of 80 2-3 bushels per acre.—J. I. Winner, Athens Co.

North Carolina—The Farmers Interest corn is a very pretty corn and is far the best corn in the country. It was much better than any other variety of corn I planted.—J. Brown, Northampton Co.

North Carolina—Farmers Interest is far superior to any other corn and out-yielded the others 15 bushels an acre. I consider it the best I ever raised.—W. R. Jenkins, —Guilford Co.

Alabama—It is the finest corn I ever planted.—W. O. H., Franklin Co.

Alabama.—I never saw the like in my life. Farmers Interest grew 12 feet high and ears like a churn.—W. L. McGahey, Clarion Co.

Georgia—Farmers Interest is fully 1-3 ahead of other varieties I raised on the same kind of land.—C. W. Harvey, Catoosa Co.

Arizona—Farmers Interest corn more than doubles the other varieties that I planted. On account of it standing the hot sun better. I grows much better than the other varieties.—J. S. Russell, Gila Co.

South Carolina—Farmers Interest corn is far better than any other varieties and about 20 bushels more to the acre. It is a fine yielder.—W. F. Hodges, Colleton County, S. C.

Missouri—I consider Farmers Interest corn far superior to others. I am well pleased with my seed and treatment of the O. K. Seed Store.—C. I. Godwin, Polk Co.

Indiana—My Farmers Interest corn is the best corn I ever raised.—W. E., Martin Co.

FARMERS INTEREST is the Highest Bred Seed Corn in the World

If you want more corn and better corn you must look to the seed. A few dollars invested in Farmers Interest Corn will return the investment many fold in the resulting crop. Read in the other column what others have done.

Get 100 Bushels to the Acre

It is done every year with this corn. Read the testimonials. What is not in the seed you can not bring out in the crop. Plant this productive seed corn for big crops. This corn has taken more prizes than all other kinds together.

Largely because of this variety Indiana's corn yield in recent years has averaged 20 bushels an acre more than Kansas, 15 bushels more than Nebraska, 6 bushels more than Iowa, 16 bushels more than Tennessee, etc. Indiana raises more corn to the acre than any other state.

Farmers Interest White Dent Corn

has been bred for improvement for 17 years. Every farmer who sends for some of this corn will at once reap the benefit of all these years of labor by expert corn breeders.

If you want large crops of corn; if you want a big price for seed corn, plant this corn in 1913. We advise prompt orders.

Mr. C. P. Hartley, physiologist in charge of Corn investigation, the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said: "Improvement of the quality of seed is the **least expensive** method of increasing the yield per acre," and "well conducted corn breeding requires **special methods** that general farmers have not time to apply. * * * The general farmer is a propagator rather than a breeder of corn. He **profits** by the careful **work** of the breeder by **adopting the higher yielding strains** and propagating them. Corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. **Five Dollars a bushel will be a profitable bargain for both parties for such corn.**"

The photograph shows one bushel of Farmers Interest Corn; 56 ears weighed 70 pounds and when shelled weighed 58 pounds.

DESCRIPTION—Color, white; class, dent; ears, large, uniform diameter and rounded with grains at both ends; about one-fifth the weight of dry ears is cob, four-fifths corn; cob white, medium size; grain deep, often grains measure three-fourths of an inch long; a strong grower, roots strike deep and wide; stalk tall and thick; often two ears are borne on a stalk; season about 110 days; withstands dry weather and winds remarkably; territory, adapted to all the corn belt south of the 41st parallel. Corn growers over a wide territory find in Farmers Interest their ideal variety. We believe it is to the interest of every corn grower to embrace our offer and start with this corn this year. Read the testimonials from growers about its great yielding qualities.

Price: Farmers Interest is carefully grown and selected, and handled for seed. It is shipped graded and ready to plant. We have a special introductory price. Write today for this special price. You can afford to plant your entire acreage of Farmers Interest.

O. K. Seed Store

Dept. 9, Indianapolis, Indiana

For 33 years we have been introducing new and improved varieties of field and garden seeds.

READ THESE REPORTS:

Iowa—On 28 acres I raised 2,430 bushels of Farmers Interest corn. It's the finest white corn in this section.—C. F. Pearson, ———, Co.

Maryland—Farmers Interest corn has taken our section by storm. It is the greatest ever seen here.—S. B. O., Prince George, Co.

Kentucky—Farmers Interest corn yielded about one-third more than other corn. It is A1 in quality and much better than the other corn I planted. The ears were large and were filled out at the end.—J. N. G., Boone Co.

Illinois — The Farmers Interest corn was ahead of all other varieties I raised this season.—G. A. L., Jasper Co.

Illinois — The Farmers Interest made about 10 bushels more than yellow corn we had to the acre. I will plant almost all my corn with Farmers Interest.—F. W. W., Mason, Co.

One Bushel of Farmers Interest Corn, 56 E ars, weight 70 pounds.

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John P. Stelle Associate Editor

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What the Tariff Is and Means

A Fair Discussion of the Great Question: "What We Say Unto One, We Say Unto All, Watch!"

THE two leading parties try to make the tariff the paramount issue between them, and, as was to be expected, the party now coming into power is giving that question its principal attention. The tariff is simply a tax or duty charged for bringing certain commodities from other countries to be sold to the people of this country. It is claimed that the commodities on which the import duties are charged can be manufactured or produced in other countries and sold to the people of this country for less money than it costs to manufacture and sell the same commodities here, and the purpose of the tariff is to compel goods or products shipped into this country from other countries to be sold here at least that much higher than they otherwise would be. This enables our own manufacturers and producers to sell their goods at higher prices than they could if the foreign goods had free competition with them. If that is so, it would seem to be better for the people in general who buy and use those commodities, if there was no tariff at all, and that would be free trade.

But there is another view. If our people can not produce or manufacture the goods cheap enough to sell in competition with imported goods, and since it is human nature, and human wisdom in fact, to buy supplies at the lowest price, our people would supply themselves entirely with the foreign-made goods. That would stop the manufacture and production of those commodities in this country, and it would result in a loss of the capital invested therein and throw out of employment the thousands of our people who are engaged in that kind of work. That, it is claimed, would greatly reduce the demand for commodities produced by other thousands or millions of our people, farmers for instance, who are not so employed, and that our entire people can better afford to pay the higher prices the tariff makes possible than to suffer the calamities that it is alleged would follow its abolition.

That is a fair and unprejudiced statement of what the tariff is. But there is connected with it yet another feature. Our national government must have millions and millions of money to meet its proper and necessary expenses, and it expends other millions that can scarcely be regarded as necessary, much that is not even proper. This money must in some way be drawn from the people. As the laws are at present the principal part of that money is derived from the tariff. The duties on imports are turned into the United States treasury as public revenue. Of course, the people pay it in the higher prices the tariff permits to be charged on the commodities so protected. It is truly a tax on the people, but it is an indirect, not a direct tax. Those who use the protected commodities are the ones that pay it.

There is another phase of this tax, however, that is seldom considered. Not all the increased price the people pay goes into the national treasury. As we have already stated, the avowed purpose of the tariff is to enable our home people to charge more for their stuff than they could charge if there were no tariff. That is what constitutes the protection. But that addition to their prices goes into their own pockets or may be paid out to higher priced labor than produce like goods in foreign countries. It is only the duties on imported goods that go into the national treasury.

With this understanding of the tariff it is not difficult for the unprejudiced mind to arrive at a just and equitable conclusion concerning it. The duties should be such as to prevent foreign countries, whose internal conditions may be different from ours, from injuriously competing with our enterprises, investments and labor. But it is a notorious fact that at least some of our present duties are outrageous, so high, in fact, that the beneficiaries of them can send their goods abroad and profitably sell them in other countries at prices lower than they compel our own people to pay. These rates make startling accumulations of wealth in the pockets of a few of our people, but they add nothing to the public revenue, because such rates prohibit the importation of such articles, and, therefore, no import duties are paid. Such rates as these, of course, should be reduced to an equitable basis. In fact, the whole schedule should be brought within the pales of equity, so as to be fair and just to all, and protect all alike.

In this we would certainly include farm products, which have always had less protection than manufactured goods. In these products there is danger of hurtful competition from the north of us, and also in live stock, meat products, hides and wool from the distant south and southeast. We ask nothing but fairness and such protection as will be just when compared with that extended to other things. Farmers are compelled by the tariff to pay higher prices on almost everything they must buy, and it is but fair that similar protection should be extended to them. It behooves farmers to watch this part of the tariff work. Only very recently the advocates of the highest rates on manufactured goods made a most strenuous effort to remove all protection from farm products. A few of our people saw through the scheme, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING led the opposition to it. It failed ingloriously, the foreign country itself coming to our rescue; and in a very little while President Taft may have time to look first at Vermont and then at Utah, and wonder what it is all about. But the House leader of the party now going into power favored the measure, and "What we say unto one we say unto all, WATCH!"

Many Efforts to Benefit Farming are Failures

IN THIS period of apparent craze for "expert" farm benefits it is gratifying when anyone takes a cool, common sense view of the situation. In a recent issue of the Progressive Farmer, published at Raleigh, N. C., and edited by such distinguished men as Clarence Poe, Tait Butler and W. F. Massey, we find the following in a very able editorial on the subject:

The model or demonstration farm, as a means of educating the farmer, or for the purpose of spreading agricultural knowledge and developing better agricultural practices, has always been a failure and will of necessity continue to be such.

The idea is fundamentally wrong, and had its origin in a false conception of the manner in which good farming is attained. But even at this late date, however, there are those in public places who, knowing nothing of agriculture, either as to the science or the practice, still advocate the model or demonstration farm as an educational institution.

The state can have only two valid reasons for maintaining farms. Such a farm must be used as a laboratory is used, to teach agriculture, or it must be used to find out new facts about agriculture. When we say new facts, we really mean new facts, and not facts which may be new to the uninformed only.

When are farms, run by the state as laboratories for teaching, justifiable? When the numbers who use them are large and when those who do visit them actually use them for studying agriculture. In short, such farms are only justifiable and of great use in connection with agricultural schools or colleges.

Farms, maintained by the state as model or demonstration farms, are not of sufficient use or value to justify the cost of maintenance, and no one who has given thought to the subject, or who has knowledge of the true basis of correct agricultural practice, or who has observed those established in the past for this purpose will longer justify the state in maintaining such farms.

That is no more than a plain and unvarnished statement of an incontrovertible fact. Many really good and progressive people, students of the mysteries of the hidden world, conclude that their methods of study applied to agriculture would certainly be a powerful uplift to that great calling. They bring the matter before the chosen rulers of the states and the nation. These rulers are also friendly to the farmers, and wish to aid them, or, at least, to win their favor, and they readily accept the ideas of the "experts" who have done their farming in their laboratories or garden plots. Neither they nor the average lawmakers have any more practical knowledge of actual farming than has the man who never did anything with stock except to play with a calf when a child, of how to manage a full grown leader of the herd. But the propositions presented seem good to them, and appropriations are freely made to establish institutions that must, so far as real farm progress is concerned, as declared in the quotation above, be failures and will of necessity continue to be such.

Don't misunderstand us. We believe both state and nation should aid and encourage progressive agriculture, but they must do it in a **practical** way. Chimney corner farming never did accomplish anything, and it never will. What is done must be done in the fields, and it must combat the agencies that there interfere with success. And not only so, it must continue its work even beyond the production of the crops. Success comes with the money the products bring, and the farmers have more to contend with in the marketing than in the production. We are glad these subjects are at last coming properly before the people.

About Money

AS YET no dire calamity manifests itself as a result of the change in administration. At the close of January, 1912, there was a national deficit of $22,357,799. The close of January, 1913, showed this deficit entirely wiped out, and instead of it there was an actual surplus of $5,414,635. The receipts last January reached a total of $60,542,363, which was $8,000,000 more than the receipts of January, 1912. The customs (tariff) receipts increased $5,000,000 and the internal revenue receipts increased $2,500,000. The disbursements last January were about the same as the January before, $53,605,790.

It may be somewhat significant that during January the number of national banks was increased to 7,483. The circulation of these banks February 1, 1913, was $729,931,621, which means that the United States government has printed that much in bank notes and has given it to these banking corporations to loan to whoever wishes to borrow, and to circulate as money. These notes are not money, but only the promises of the corporations to pay money, the same in reality as the written and signed note of an individual or company of individuals would be. But in this case a law adopted by Congress authorizes these notes to circulate as currency, and to make them acceptable to the people the government stands as security for the banks and guarantees the payment or redemption of the notes at some time, no time of payment being specified. It amounts to the same thing as the government giving the corporations that much money to loan to people who may be in need, at whatever interest may be exacted from them, or to use it in the purchase of property or in any other business in which the corporation may engage. It is well to know, though, that while the government guarantees the redemption of the notes it does not guarantee the return of deposits of money that may be put into the banks.

But what do the banks do for the government in consideration of these valuable special privileges and the presentation of this great amount of currency? In the first place they must buy and deposit with the national authorities United States bonds to the amount of the notes given them for circulation. These bank notes are not a payment on the bonds, the government still owes the bankers every dollar of the bonds and pays the specified rate of interest thereon, and ultimately must pay to the bank every cent of the face of the bonds, with the exception only of such of the bank notes as the government may be required to redeem. For printing and furnishing the notes the banks pay the government one cent on the dollar of the notes furnished. The money the bankers pay for the bonds is an investment on which interest is regularly and promptly paid, the principal itself also to be paid in full. The notes, therefore, are a free gift to the banks, an actual doubling of the bankers' capital, with the exception of the one per cent. mentioned above. Is it any wonder there is a money power, a money trust, or corporation control of the money of the country? This, however, applies only to national banks, not to state banks; the latter issue no currency.

While discussing this so-called paper money, whence it comes and the privileges under which it is issued, it can not be out of place to consider briefly the money metals, for under our financial system nothing is considered real money but gold coin. Silver coins circulate, but the law regards them only as subsidiary coin. During 1911 (we have not the figures yet for 1912) the entire world's total production of gold was $467,449,600, that is, if it had all been coined into United States money. Yet this gold production of the whole world is but little more than half what the national banks are allowed to circulate in this country in paper money! The total production of gold in the United States during that year was $96,233,500, which is only about one-eighth of what the national banks circulate in paper.

From the above it is evident that to do the business of this country we must have paper money, but why should a few persons organized into corporations be given the privilege to make and circulate this paper at a cost to them of one cent on the dollar, **when the constitution expressly prohibits any person or power on earth from making money but the government itself?** Why not the government issue it as the Constitution says and the Supreme Court has decided it may, and as it once did, and pay it out in liquidation of national expenses, thus saving at least some of the enormous taxes required to be paid, and keep the control of the money in the government instead of delegating that control to a wealthy few who thus control the entire business of the country, and make ninety million people their financial slaves? Why must our rulers do that?

The Futility of It

WE WATCH with keenest interest every effort made by farmers to control the production, sale and price of their products. Since we began to agitate this important question in the interest of farming many efforts of this kind have been made. In some places neighborhood producers of certain crops have combined to control those special crops. In other places counties have so combined, and in a few cases even states have taken up the question, we mean of the farmers in the states not the state governments, and have united more or less to control certain crops. As we have said, we watch these movements with great interest, for we want them to succeed. Of course, they are not quite along the lines we have recommended and even urged, but we regard every success a herald of victory, and victory is our ultimate hope and aim.

Some good has been accomplished by these efforts. There can be no doubt about that. The agitation that resulted in both production and business circles has been good. But the futility of these single and separate efforts cannot but be observed. A neighborhood, a county or a state may take action, and effective action, if you please, but all the other neighborhoods, counties and states are continuing in the old way, and inevitably neutralize the efforts made by those who take action. Buyers are not confined to particular localities, and whenever they note a united effort to control price and marketing they promptly turn to other producing localities. And when production is limited by an agreement, adjacent regions increase their production to benefit, as they think, by the reduced production near them. This is unfair and unwise we admit, but it is human nature, and people unorganized or unobligated will do it. They have done it in the past, and they will continue to do it. We need offer no proof to those who have engaged in such efforts. Their own experience is the proof. We could cite examples, but that is unnecessary.

Again, efforts that apply to but one crop are handicapped. Should that crop be actually redeemed from the curse of the dumper marketing system, all the other crops are out in the cold, so to speak, and the producers of them are jealous and unsympathetic with the crop that is successfully handled. Not being in sympathy with it, their influence is against it, and very soon all outside of the combination will be its enemies.

Besides, it is only a partial success at best. But few farmers are engaged in the production of a single crop, and those who are in the combination, however successful, will note the dumper effect on all else they produce, and they will thus become dissatisfied and turn their backs upon the work. We are not theorizing in this. It, too, is a matter of human nature, and experience has proven it whenever there has been a test.

Are these things discouraging to those who would have a better marketing system and better control by farmers of the business of farming? Not at all. It rather proves that such control can be accomplished to the inestimable benefit of those engaged in farming. But it will take a national effort to do it, and it must include all crops in the same movement. We do not mean that every farmer in the United States must be in the movement before success can be accomplished, but the effort must apply to the whole country and it must include all the crops grown for sale, and there must be enough in it to control the business. Consider a National Department of grain growers, of cotton growers, of tobacco growers, of live stock growers, of fruit growers, of poultry and dairy workers, etc., covering every commercial product, and these different departments all auxiliary to a national organization. It is easy to see that farming would immediately assume a BUSINESS basis, and the reforms we have so long labored for would be accomplished. It is entirely practical, and we have time and again elucidated the plan.

DEMONSTRATION FARM FAILURES

WHY has the model or demonstration farm been a failure, and why must it ever remain such, asks one of our most progressive exchanges. It then answers its own question in language most convincing. The farmers will not and can not observe its operations often enough and close enough to obtain information at all commensurate with the trouble and expense of visiting the farm and the public expense of maintaining it. Some of those visiting the farm will be benefited, but the vast majority can not visit the farm, and many who do can not study the work closely enough to make the farm of material value as an educational institution, and most of them will discount what they see because it is done under conditions which they can not duplicate—conditions different from their farming at home.

The fact is, it is seldom that like conditions exist even on adjoining farms. This makes it necessary for each farmer to study his own farm, and, for verification, those of his neighbors. What an argument there is in this for organization. If the farmers were organized and held stated meetings, these conditions could be discussed from practical standpoints, and all the farm problems could be brought up for consideration and solution. For real progress we would rather have a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity, for instance, in a neighborhood than a demonstration farm.

Mr. Dooley on the Peach Crop

"Good mahrnin', Hinnisy!"

"Good mahrnin', Misther Dooley! I wish ye a large an' rayspictable mahrnin' an' many iv thim."

"Thanks, Hinnisy. I nade iv'ry thing that's comin' to me iggsipt th' schmallpox an' scandal. I've bin radin' in th' payper about that suffragit payrade down in Washington th' third iv March an' if me ould harrt wusn't so ould, I'd be hittin' th' rails f'r Washington. They till me that this mon Wilson is a great hand f'r hittin th' troosts. He's as hard a hitter as Pressydint Taft, avin if he lacks his weight."

"What do yez think of what th' Prissydint done to th' cash reggister troost whin he sint all th' heads iv th' daypartmints to prisin f'r a little saylict pahrty?" asked Hennessey.

"That's wan shtep toward th' bittirmint iv conditishuns. Whin this governmint iv ours foinds out that it can take a singie shtep, thin it will take anither an' anither an' prisintly it will be walkin' alone an' avin whistlin' as it marches along. But, Hinnissy, before th' govirnmint can shtand alone, iv'ry mither's son iv us must learn to shtand alone too on his own fate instid iv lanin' on th' cahrns iv his neighbors.

"Jist to illyshtrait. A friend iv mine lives down in th' Shenandoah valley. Last year he raised tin thousand baskits iv paiches. A mon frum Bawltymore inshpicted th' crop an' sez, 'I'll give ye a dollar f'r firsts, sivinty sints f'r seconds, an' forty sints f'r thirds, daylivered in Bawltymore. Whin th' mon got back to Bawltymore he found th' markit wus flooded with paiches frum Georgy, so he immejutly 'welched' on his trade. He sed that 'firsts should be thray inches in diameter. This threw all th' paiches into th' third class. He'd a made tin sints a basket on thim if he'd daylivered 'em in Bawltymore.

"What did he do thin? He wrote to th' commishun min. 'We won't buy,' sez they, 'but we'll handle yer crop on a commishun iv tin per sint.' Thin th' railroads put on a big proice, an' they wouldn't foornish him ice-box cahrs. At last whin he wus about bald-hidded, he sint th' paiches by ixpriss. What did he git out iv it, Hinnissy? Five an' a half sints on a baskit on his first shipmint an' fifteen on his second, not countin' th' iggspinse iv pickin', packin' an haulin'.

"Wan iv this mon's friends in th' city bought a baskit iv these paiches an' he had to pay a dollar an' a quarter f'r it. Jist take fifteen sints frum a dollar an' a quarter, Hinnissy, an' ye'll have a good idea iv what it all manes. Paiches is paiches, Hinnisy, whin they ain't limmons."

Editorial Paragraphs

30,000 and 30,000—In a sworn statement of the condition of a national bank in a thriving country village, we find these two items: Capital stock (invested in government bonds), $30,000; circulation (the bank's own notes), $30,000. The clauses in parenthesis are not in the statement, we insert them merely as a matter of explanation. The important fact is that the bank invested its $30,000 capital in government bonds which it still owns, for on the other side of the statement given as an asset is "U. S. bonds, $30,000." Yet the bank still had the same amount of money it paid for the bonds to put in circulation and use in its business. For many years and almost everywhere people have laughed at the child who bought a cake, and wanted the cake and money both. How is that bank transaction?

Want a Change.—Farmers and other industrial citizens of Idaho have memorialized Congress to change the national banking system so as to abrogate the gigantic privilege conferred upon the corporations of issuing their bank notes as currency. They also favor the adoption of a graduated income tax.

Should the People Rule?—The liquor traffic is a great question. There are laws that prohibit the sale of impure food, and of articles which are not what they are represented to be. Poisons are not allowed to be sold except under the strictest regulations. Many believe that the sale of intoxicating liquors is more harmful to the human race than the sale of impure food or drugs, and many localities and entire states have, by vote of their people and legal enactment, prohibited the sale of these liquors within their clearly defined borders. But in spite of the will of the people thus expressed liquors are shipped into these states and districts and sold in defiance of the people. The Kenyon bill now before Congress prohibits the shipment of intoxicating liquors from other states into states or parts of states that have thus prohibited their sale therein. The liquor interests, of course, make great profits in the sale of these liquors, and they defy the majority and the appeals of humanity rather than give up these profits. They are, therefore, fighting the Kenyon bill, and many of our chosen rulers dare not antagonize the liquor interests. It is claimed the bill would pass the Senate, where it is now pending, if it could be brought to a vote, and the effort of the opposition is to prevent its being voted on. We believe the people ought to rule, and that the laws should protect them therein.

Bogus Butter—It is claimed unequivocally, and very positively by one of the most prominent publications that come to our table, that the present commissioner of internal revenue, in his official capacity, favors the oleo makers, and disregards the laws that protect the makers of real butter, the dairy interest of the country. The law permits the commissioner to use his judgment in settling cases arising under the revenue laws, and it is asserted that his decisions are almost invariably favorable to the oleo people. Isn't it strange that in a country like ours so many of our high officials pander to the few and deal unjustly with the many? Less than two score concerns are engaged in the manufacture of bogus butter, and these, it is claimed, are are officially favored against the millions who make real butter. Farmers, what do you think about it? Isn't it about time for you to get in position so you can talk to the big fellows?

Compare Them—Up-to-Date Farming is wedded to nobody, and it is tied to no special interest. It discusses plainly and freely all the great questions that are of importance to our readers and the great masses of the common people, whom the renowned Lincoln so delighted to serve. Compare this paper with any others you read, and see if we are not plainer and more outspoken in this regard than any other. You appreciate that, don't you, for you know it is for the general good. Don't you wish your neighbors could have its benefits also? Often a single word from you would induce them to subscribe and that would benefit both them and us.

Thank You—A highly appreciated friend writes: "After UP-TO-DATE comes we never go to bed these evenings until every article in it has been read aloud in the family." That family is a leader in the neighborhood where it lives. We say that without a particle of doubt; and the boys and girls growing up in that family will be leaders in the world. We are old enough to know how such things work.

A Glimpse Into the Future

IT WAS in the year 1950. There was a general parcels post and all hardware jobbers and middle men had been "eliminated."

I was curious to see how the new order worked and here are some of the things I saw. Small merchants had gone back to farming or moved to the large cities and were working for mail order houses. The small town had disappeared from the face of the earth.

Jobbing houses had all gone out of business or had consolidated with each other and formed enormous mail order houses, selling direct to consumers. At first there was a great trade war between all the mail order houses in the large cities. This war led to a terrible financial panic in the country. Thousands of retail merchants failed. The government restored confidence by amending the Sherman anti-trust law and then—under government supervision—the great mail order houses arranged selling prices with each other. No one mail order house was allowed to do over one hundred million dollars in business per annum.

Manufacturers soon found that they were almost powerless in the hands of mail order houses. If they did not get in line these houses manufactured their own goods. It was understood that the great financiers and the mail order houses were working together and having secured all the trade of the country now controlled the government. The president of the United Mail Order States of America took his orders from the executive committee of the mail order combine.

The country had been divided into trade zones and under government regulation—the government having been previously regulated—one mail order house was not permitted to ship any goods or mail any catalogs into the trade zone of another. This saved waste and duplication of effort.

When the jobber was first eliminated by the retail trade buying direct from the manufacturers all of the smaller retail merchants had to go out of business, because they could not buy enough of each line of goods to make shipment from each of the various manufacturers. This, together with mail order house competition and parcels post, threw all the retail business into the hands of the largest class of retail merchants in the great cities. This class of retail merchants did well until the jobbers, having become mail order houses, started the great national war for trade—this fight soon cleaned out even the largest retail merchants, as it was found the manufacturers were owned or controlled by the mail order houses.

These interesting results quickly followed:

Business was so much centralized that no single man could raise enough capital to go into business for himself.

All individual opportunity had been wiped out.

An executive committee of six in New York controlled all the money and all the trade in the United Mail Order States of America—also the government. No new bank or new business could be organized anywhere without the consent of this committee.

In the zone cities practically all of the inhabitants worked for the mail order houses or in the factories that made goods for them. The cities were divided into neighborhoods and people lived in locations and houses according to the positions they occupied in the mail order houses. This was good system and as a man was promoted in business his family rose in the social scale. Great care was given to all the minutest details of organization and the social standing of each mail order employe was carefully regulated.

As most of the small towns had been eliminated, farmers at first had to haul their products a long distance to the zone towns, as the railroad trains quit stopping every few miles, but later, double tracks were laid by the government to every farm. Then an electric car system did away with the old rural free delivery as the government not only delivered all goods to the farms, but also carried everything from the farms to the cities, where they supplied the employes of the mail order houses with farm products.

All mail, up to eleven pounds in weight, was carried by aeroplanes. Over each farm house was a chute into which the aerial postman would drop the packages by only slowing up a little. This chute delivered everything on the farmer's kitchen table.

It was unnecessary for anyone to go to church, to theater or an opera, as by means of the combined telephone—graphophone-moving-picture machine, all could sit in their own homes and hear sermons and see and hear all the great plays and operas.

There were no country roads, as everybody had automobiles or rather private cars that ran on rails and were propelled by gasoline. These cars ran on the double track government railroads.

Every house had a long distance telephone so supplies could be ordered from day to day by telephone from the mail order house to be sent by rail or aeroplane.

About this time it was decided, by the mail order city people, that the farmer was getting too much for his products and that he wasted too much time; in a word, that the farmer system was uneconomical. So the mail order houses established agricultural colleges of their own, trained farmers to farm scientifically, bought farms of 1,000,000 acres each and thus saved the farmer's profits on all they raised.

There was no one else to buy from and the farmers were just figuring out what to do when my alarm clock went off and I woke up.—Mike Kinny, in The Gimlet.

FAMILY PETS IN HOME OF SUBSCRIBER W. L. SAGE, LAVILA, IA.,

Get More Money

Read "The Problem of Marketing Crops," beginning in this number.

Complimentary

"I am writing to Senator Beaupod's home paper. What can I say of him?"

"Say he has always proved faithful to his trust."

"But what trust, steel or beef?"

A Practical Tide

"Pa, you know the saying 'There is a tide in the affairs of men that leads on to fortune.' What kind of a tide is that?"

"It's being tied to business, my son."

Had to Kill It All

Guest, impatiently—How long must I wait for that half chicken I ordered?

Waiter—Until somebody else orders the other half. We can't go out and kill half of a chicken.

Would Make Improvement

"Mr. Twist, I want permission to marry your daughter."

"Will you promise to keep her in the way she is accustomed to?"

"Oh, no sir, I will be better to her than you have been."

To Get Up With the Lark

Sue—Don't you wish you was as happy as a lark?

Prue—No, indeed. Just think how early they rise.

Smile Awhile

Lack of Men

Happy Wife—I wonder why there are no marriages in heaven.

Old Maid—It is because there are no men there.

Not Her Own Work

He had married a city girl and they had moved to their nice little home in the country. After the second week she said: "John, dear, what would my folks say if they knew I am doing my own work?" "Whose work do they expect you to do?" was his conscientious reply.

Rather Weak

Wishing to be social the keeper of the restaurant said as she handed the coffee to her guest: "It looks a little like rain, don't it?" "Yes," replied the guest, "but it has a little of the smell of coffee."

He Favored It

"Mike, I'm going to make you a present of this pig."

"Thank you, sir. It's just like you, sir," said Mike.

Had Dropped Out

"Do you believe all men are created equal?"

"I used to, but I don't now."

"How is that?"

"Since I was married I have learned I am not near equal to other women's husbands."

That Was the Trouble

Uncle John, to little Ethel, who had just finished an elaborate Christmas dinner.—What is the matter, my dear, you look mournful?

Ethel—That is just it, Uncle John, I sure am more'n full.

Kept Three Busy

"How many servants do you keep?"

"Three."

"I did not think you needed so many."

"We keep one going, one here, and another coming."

As He Understood It

Teacher—Bobby, form a sentence containing the word "damper."

Bobby, after some earnest thinking—Paw says maw is too damper ticular about him wipin' his feet.

Had His Preference

Auntie—Willie, an angel brought your mother a nice little brother last night. Wouldn't you like to see it?

Willie—I don't care about the brother, but I'd like to see the angel.

No Fault of His

Mother—Tommy, I put three pies in the pantry yesterday, and I don't find but one this morning.

Tommy—Please excuse me, mother; it was so dark in there I didn't see that one

They Were Disposed Of

Grocer—How did you like the apples I sold you yesterday?

Customer—They were not fit to eat, and I had to give them to the children.

Didn't Increase His Offer

He was out late, and his wife was rather frowny and had nothing to say at breakfast next morning.

"A penny for your thoughts," said he good naturedly.

"For two cents I'd tell you what I think of you," was the tart reply.

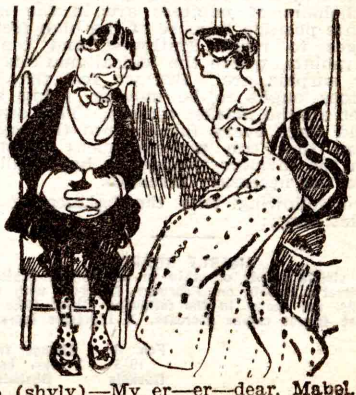
But he didn't offer the two cents.

Everything Has an Advantage

House Hunter—I don't think I'd like to live in this house. It seems damp.

Owner—Yes, but if it should get afire it wouldn't burn up so fast.

Sure



He (shyly)—My er—er—dear, Mabel, do you er—er—love me?

She (quickly)—Yes.

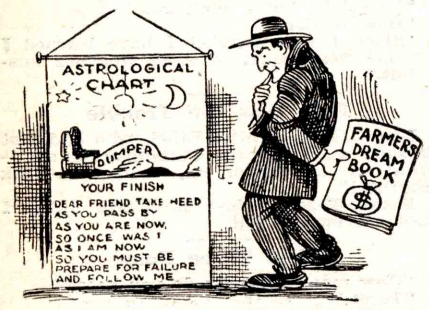
He—Your frankness is engaging.

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

MARCH is usually considered a spring month, although, according to the almanac, spring does not really commence until March 21st. This winter will go into history as a remarkably mild one unless real winter weather is yet lingering in the lap of spring. At present the crop prospects, and we refer to winter wheat and grass in the north and early fruit and vegetables in the south, are good. Rains have been general and the ground is in good condition for giving spring crops a good start when planted. Marketing of grain has been free, as it usually is at this season just preceding the busy time in the fields. This has held the wheat visible decrease to a very small amount and causes us to record an increase in corn of nearly 4,000,000 bushels. Oats also increased liberally, against a decrease in the same period last year. The corn and oats visibles are not large, but still enough to hold prices down. The prices of grain were also affected by the liberal marketing, as the figures show. We expect the loss to be recovered in a short time and look for higher prices for all grain. Good seed corn is plentiful this spring and



can be obtained at moderate prices, which is in strong contrast with a year ago. Compare cash and future prices of wheat and prices of spring wheat with winter wheat These are some anomalies that should not be. We take from the government "Crop Reporter" for February this about variations in prices:

"Of the forty different agricultural products, the prices of which are obtained monthly by the Department of Agriculture, cabbage varies most widely in price. For the entire United States the average price paid to producers, on January 15, was about $1.26 per 100 pounds. This average is based upon reports of correspondents from 778 towns, representing every State of the Union. The lowest *average* for any State is 24 *cents per* 100 *pounds for New York;* the highest average is $3.33 per 100 pounds for Alabama. The average of 24 cents per 100 pounds in New York is based upon reports from 23 towns, 8 of which returned 15 *cents per* 100 *as the average;* no quotation was above 50 *cents per* 100 *pounds.* In the adjoining State, Pennsylvania, the average price was about $1.60 per 100 pounds, not one of the 23 reports received being under $1 per 100 pounds. Here is an average difference of $1.36 per 100 pounds in the average price paid to producers of cabbage in two adjoining States."

No other business could possibly survive with such an abominable condition obtaining. One-fourth of a cent a pound, $5.00 a ton, does not begin to pay the cost of production. The only way farmers can continue in business and have one crop or more sell below cost each year, is because they can eat enough cabbage to live on and scrape up enough money from eggs and odds and ends to pay taxes. Too often the main crops are sold at a loss.

We notice a "weakness" in the potato market. Unless the 1912 crop has been scandalously overestimated there is a great quantity back in the country to sell yet. We again advise *our subscribers to sell.* This to apply to all sections where potatoes are in surplus supply yet. Northwestern holders of potatoes are in the most delicate position because of the high freight charges to reach southwest and central west points, where the logical markets for their surplus are. But we feel that the potatoes ought to be moving, geing sure to get all the market affords. This season should force every farmer into the organization that can prevent such condition, when the farmers themselves have built it up to the necessary strength.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on February 8, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign —before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Feb. 8 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	72,163,000	— 263.000
(	15,417,000	X3,817,000
(	14,703.000	X1,154,000
BARLEY	5,926,000	— 187,000

Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before sjeusng	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
—1,866,000	X6,619,000	X19,440,000
X 4,865,000	X2,860,000	— 3,673.000
X 722.000	—3,048,000	— 9,350,000
— 65.000	X2,380.000	X 3,707,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 47,079,000 bushels. This is 913,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 1,461,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 8,660,000 bushels on the same date, which is 90,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 2,277,000 bushels more than a year before.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

WHEAT, NO 2 RED

	Feb. 19	before 2 wks.	before A yr.
Chicago	1.03 @1.08	1.11 @1.13½	98¾@99¾
St. Louis	1.05 @1.07½	1.08 @1.12½	95 @96½
Kan. City	98 @1.02	1.00 @1.04	96 @97½
Cincinnati	1.06 @1.09	1.11 @1.14	98 @1.00
New York	1.02 @1.11	1.11 @1.10½	1.00¾@1.02

MINNEAPOLIS—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 88¼c; No. 1 northern, 86¾@87¾c. A year before, $1.02@ $1.02½.

CORN NO 2 WHITE

Chicago	48¼@49	51 @52	62½@63½
St. Louis	48½@49	52¾@53	63½@64
Kansas City	47½	51	65½@67
Cincinnati	52 @53	55 @56	67 @68
New York	56¼	58½	72 @76

OATS NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	33½@34¼	36¾@37½	52½@53
St. Louis	34 @34½	36	53 @53½
Kansas City	33½@34	35½@35¾	54 @53½
Cincinnati	36 @37	37 @38	54½@54¾
New York	39	39 @40	.....

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on February 19, 1913, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 92½c; July, 99⅜c; September, 90⅛c. Two weeks before, 93⅞c, 91⅝c and 90¼c respectively.

CORN—May, 51⅞c; July, 53c; September, 54⅛c. Two weeks before, 53¾c, 54½c and 55¼c, respectively.

OATS—May, 34c; July, 34⅛c; September, 34c. Two weeks before, 35⅛c, 35c and 34⅞c respectively.

ADVICE—We believe prices of all grain will be enough higher to be profitable to hold. An advance should come when spring work opens up and farmers in the grain states will be busy in the fields.

COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Middling upland closed 12.60c; middling gulf, 12.85c. The price of cotton is 35c a hundredweight lower than two weeks before. It is $2.10 a hundredweight higher than it was a year before.

ADVICE—We advise selling cotton when the price is well over 13 cents, unless it can be held a while longer without expense. The future price will depend very much on the weather. A couple of months may bring a betterment in prices, but we do not expect lower prices.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Market, February 19, 1913.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers ..... $4.75@8.00
Range of day's quotations for steer..... 7.75@8.50
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up.. 7.65@8.00
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1,250 lbs... 7.25@7.75
ROGS—Range of day's paying prices..... 7.50@8.65
Range of day's quotations..... 7.00@8.65
Best heavies, 210 lbs. and up..... 8.55@8.65
Common to choice lights, 130 to 230 lbs... 8.60@8.65

The market on cattle is $1.75 per cwt higher to unchanged than two weeks before, and $1.00 to $2.00 a cwt. higher than a year before. The price of hogs is about 25c higher than two weeks before; it is $1.80 to $2.00 higher than a year before.

ADVICE—Increase the supply of cattle and hogs. Fatten to a finish. Meat is worth much more than grain now. Sell when matured and fat.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparisons.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	127	123	124
Tuesday	58	45	123
Wednesday	45	28	37
Total, three days	230	196	284

Market was stronger today and prices averaged 1@2c higher. There was a good shipping demand and filling of outside orders served to clean up superfluous stock on the market. Offerings were moderate and buyers appeared to be in need of supplies.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin—Dusty Rurals in bulk—2 cars at 49c, 1 car at 50c. Sacked Round Whites—2 cars at 47c, 2 cars at 48c.

Per bu. bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Burbanks, Kings or Rurals, ordinary to choice....43@50c
Fancy Rurals possibly a shade over.
Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked.....42@48c
NEW POTATOES—No change in this market. Bermudas in moderate supply. Demand is very tame.
Per barrel, No. 1 ..... $6.50@
No. 2 ..... 5.50@

The price of old potatoes is 2c to 3c a bushel higher than weeks before, but 55c to 59c a bushel lower than a year before. The price of old potatoes is unchanged from two weeks before. A year before new potatoes were quoted about $1.50 a barrel higher.

ADVICE—Readers of this paper are recommended to sell potatoes as soon as they can, being careful to get the highest price the market will pay. Don't let local buyers deceive you about values.

SWEET POTATOES — The market is well supplied. Trade remains of a quiet order. Fine qualities are steady. Comparatively few are fine grade. Prices are irregular. Illinois about $3 per barrel for good, down to $1.50 to $2 for common. Delawares, 50c to $1.25 per hamper. Some from Mississippi, small white tubers, selling at 75c a hamper on Chicago markets.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $7.50@8.00. Oat straw, $6.50 @7.00. Wheat straw, $6@6.50.
Rye, oat and wheat straw each 50c a ton higher.
HAY—Receipts, 1,217 tons.

Demand light and offerings large.
Choice Timothy Hay.$16.00@17.00
No. 1 Timothy... 13.50@14.50
No. 2 Timothy... 12.00@12.50
No. 3 Timothy... 9.00@11.00

The price of timothy hay is from unchanged to 50c a ton higher. A year ago choice timothy was quoted at $21.50@22.

BROOM CORN—The demand remains quiet; nothing new can be said of the market. Corn that is of poor quality is very dull and easy.
Per ton, Illinois
Corn ..... $100.00@120.00
Oklahoma ..... 50.00@ 65.00

Illinois corn is from unchanged to $20 a ton higher. Oklahoma from unchanged to $10 a ton lower.

BEANS — All that can be learned is that the market remains very quiet. Demand is restricted for all kinds. The market is reported very well supplied and prices remain in their late position.

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $2.25@2.27
Prime ..... 2.15@2.20
Stock faulty ..... 1.50@1.75
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.
Red Kidneys, choice ..... 2.25@2.30
White Kidney, nominal.
Brown Swedish, long ..... 1.25@1.50
Brown Swedish, round ..... 1.25@1.50
Limas, per 100 lbs..... 6.40@6.50

The price of all beans is the same as last two weeks before.

ADVICE—We recommend gradual selling.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	7.335	6,259	4,056
Tuesday	9,240	6,475	5,779
Wednesday	6,403	4,737	4,806
Total	22,978	17,471	14,641

The feeling is stronger and prices were ¾c higher for fresh.

A better demand existed today—there was more disposition to buy, evidently on the belief that prices were low enough for the present time. The production is reported to be quite heavy, so that there will be ample supplies to meet the requirements. What demand exists is principally for fresh, or new-laid eggs, with a little inquiry for storage. Ordinary fresh eggs are slow sale. Some of the so-called fresh eggs are mixed with stale and held stock, and these come into competition with storage. They sell at a wide and irregular range.

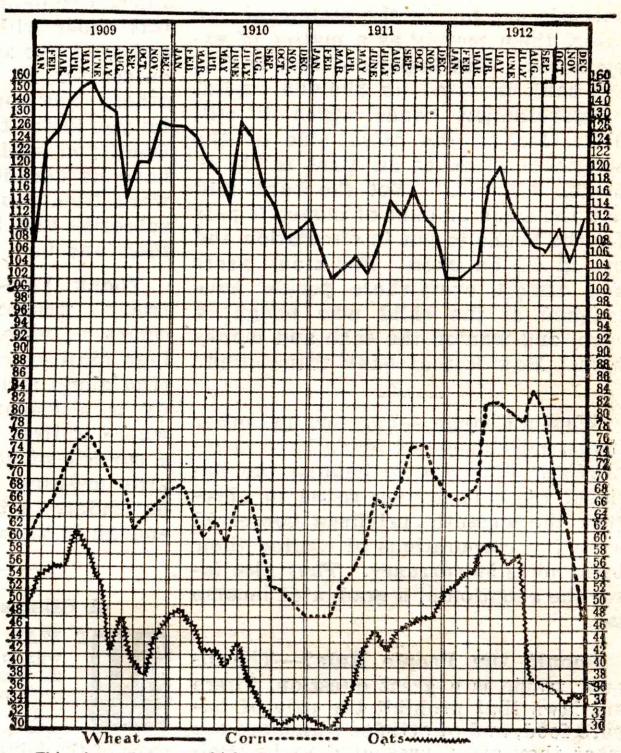
Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 15½@17½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary firsts quotable at 16@17c.
Firsts quotable at 18¼c.
Checks—Fresh quotable 13c per dozen.
Dirties—Fresh, quotable 14@15c and storage 10c.

Refrigerator eggs were steadier, and good stock quotable at 14c, with some poor lots ranging much less.

The price of eggs is about 3c to 5c a dozen lower than two weeks before.

ADVICE—Of course eggs should be sold or stored while fresh. We would like to see more local unions store for the trade next winte,. Correspond with storage houses in the F. S. E. directory.



This chart shows the highest mont hly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to December, 1912, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins ar e prices in cents. The lowest prices for December were as follows: Wheat , 98c; corn, 46c and oats, 33½c. This chart will be continued.

The price of all beans is the same as two weeks before.

APPLES—Are doing fairly well in the way of sales. Stocks have not been reduced sufficiently to bring about any change in prices. The supply both of barrels and boxes remains liberal. Some cars of barrels continue to come in, and in some cases the fruit is said to have shown some frost damage. The weather is favorable for the movement of apples.

"Hurry Up the Paper, We Want It Quick

DEAR EDITOR:

I must tell you about UP-TO-DATE FARMING. It is the best possible, Several members of F. S. E. have said: "Hurry up that paper, we want it quick." If each subscriber does not get it promptly he is sure to complain. The cartoon on first page of February 1 number is immense. It tells the truth plainer than words. I had to roar with laughter at the ludicrousness of a tragic truth told on that page. All those hands held out to help the farmer with advice and sympathy and wealth that the farmer created. The farmer made the wealth, he pays the salaries, he makes the dividends possible and the interest on real and watered stocks, he builds mansions, the skyscrapers, the freight cars, the passenger coach, and the Pullman car.—R. A. Southworth, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCEITY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Home Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... State .....

Are You a Member of the Farmers Society of Equity? .....

The Problem of Marketing Crops

By J. A. Everitt

Editor's Note.—This article will run in three more numbers. The chapters to follow are: Chapter II., "The Equity System of Marketing;" Chapter III., "Farming Must Be a Money Making Business;" Chapter IV., "How Much Must Be Controlled;" Chapter V., "Competitive Marketing and Wasteful Duplication of Effort Must End."

These articles have been prepared to answer ever-occurring questions how a sound and enduring farmers' organization, equipped with a practical marketing system to protect the producers of crops, can be established. And the problems considered in this article are not solely farmers' problems, but problems that concern every individual in the United States. They are nation-wide problems, therefore they must have an interest for all the people. A careful reading of the entire article is urged.

CHAPTER I

WHAT IS WRONG WITH AGRICULTURE?

A Statement of the Case

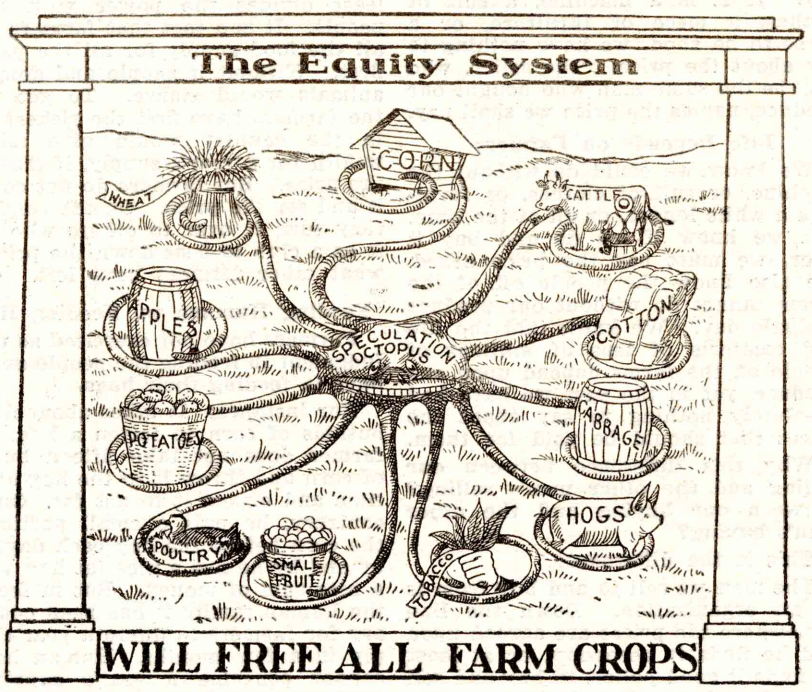
ON THE American farms we see the wonders of nature wrought every day. Our eyes are the beholders of the great miracles of modern times. The farmer goes forth in the spring with a hand-full of seed, and garners in the summer and autumn a harvest of plenty this is eagerly waited for by the hungry world. Verily, the farmers have been taught and have learned from long experiences the secrets of production. Never in the recollection of men who live now have they failed in their duties to produce enough to feed the people and dependent animals and big quantities to send to foreign countries.

Farmers Have Never Failed

Factories may, and sometimes have failed to produce plenty of their commodities to satisfy the would-be consumers. Laborers in other fields have often refused to work, and thus caused a scarcity of manufactured goods, coal, etc.; or, by stopping the means of transportation, have prevented the people from getting needed supplies. But farmers have never failed to respond to the call of the hungry and those who needed to be clothed.

Independence Ended With the Harvest

Thus, people who produce all the necessaries of life have done their full duty to their fellow men and to the nation. But, brother farmers, how have the country and our countrymen done to us? While we were preparing the ground and sowing the seed and cultivating the crops and harvesting we were supreme. No person assumed to do such hard work for us. The only concern the other people had for this part of the operation was the fear that we might not raise all we possibly could—that there might not be bumper crops to handle, transport, store and manipulate. The interest they took in such operations was to goad us to farm more, farm better, work harder and raise more, although they knew we were producing enough to supply the demand and usually too much to sell at profitable prices. So we have been working as hard as we could and have been producing all that we could. In this we were not hindered. But our independence and supremacy ended with the harvest. When the hard work was done, that of producing, and the easy work began, that of marketing, our independence ended. When we hauled a load of fine grain or vegetables, or potatoes, or fruit, or cotton to market, we knew we could not have the same independence in pricing it that we had when we decided to put corn in one field, sow wheat in another, plant potatoes in this one and cabbage in that one and cotton in another. On the contrary, we knew that there was a man on the market who would tell us what he would pay for our produce. Isn't this true?



Thirty-nine Cents a Day

And the man who told us how much he would give us for the crops set our wages and the rewards for our wives and children for all the months of thought, care and toil put on those crops to bring them to full maturity. If we hired help on the farm we paid the current rate of wages, but even this was not considered by the man who told us how much he would give. The price he paid for our produce, a price of his own setting, fixed the value of the crops raised on the average farm in the United State, in 1909, at $863.00 (Census report). That is, the average farm produced in crops in the year 1909 $2.34 daily at the valuations set by the buyers. Counting six people to the average family it was 39 cents a day for each. But this was not all money, because the family consumed part of the produce, seed was saved, the stock fed, then out of what was left the taxes had to be paid and all other expenses met.

Farmers' Wages and Others Compared

From a government report we find that the mechanics who work in factories making the plows, harvesters, and other implements for farmers' use work three hours to earn $1. The mechanics who work on automobiles, wagons and harness that we use work three and one-half hours to earn $1. The railroad employe who works on the trains which haul our produce to the market gets $1 for two and one-half hour's labor. But the farmer who does all the work of producing the necessaries to support all of these and all of the other people off of the farms, takes all the risks of drouths and other uncertainties that go with farming, has been working ten hours to earn $1.

In these days farmers are usually crop rich but a large per cent. of them are money poor. This is the most surprising of modern economic paradoxes. With modern machinery the farmer of today can produce far more than the farmer of a few years ago, but his net earnings has not increased in the same ratio. For example: The yields of corn, oats and potatoes in 1912 were 1,834,000,000 bushels more than in 1911, but the value of the 1912, larger crop was, in November, 1912, more than $125,000,000 less.

That is, farmers raised 1,834,000,000 bushels of corn, oats and potatoes in 1912 more than they did in 1911 and gave it all away and the people who took it penalized them more than $125,000,000 for having done it. And it is always this way when farmers are very successful in producing.

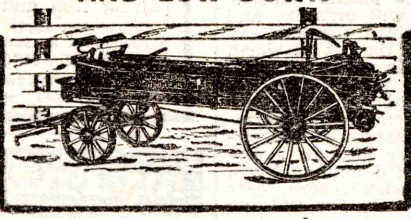
The question cannot help but come up:

Why is it that farmers, who produce the most necessary things on

APPLETON

RETURN APRON ENDLESS APRON AND LOW DOWN

MANURE SPREADER



Solid oak, trussed frame; worm and worm gear apron drive, encased, runs in oil; wood or steel wheels.

So simple a boy can run them. Apron works over chilled rollers. Wide seat, comfortable foot rest.

Appleton Manure Spreaders always give long service; spread even, pull easy; because they are perfectly designed and honestly constructed. An Appleton Manure Spreader is a profitable machine for you to buy. Its use keeps your land healthy and in highest productive condition—that means paying crops. Write today for Free Catalog illustrating and describing our 10 styles.

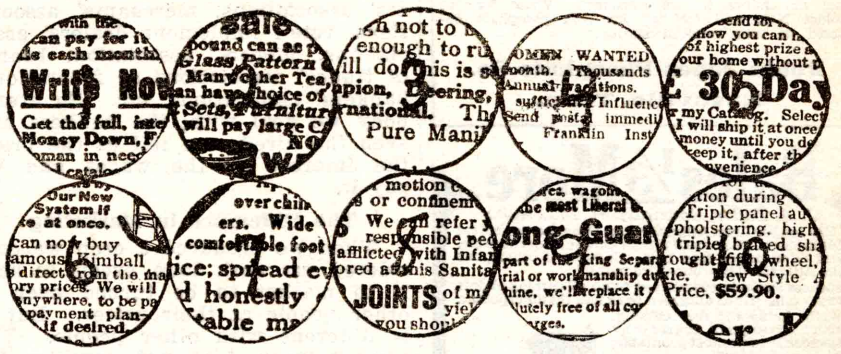
A complete line of machines in stock in your territory.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO., 264 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

PUZZLE

Name the ten Advertisers Represented below

Just a little of your time may win for you the first prize in this interesting contest



EXPLANATION

We reproduce above portions of ten advertisements in this issue. For example: The first one is from the advertisement of Miller-Hoefer Co. The others you are to find.

CONDITIONS

In addition to the solution of this puzzle it is a condition that each contestant, in order to have his answer considered, shall write a special letter, telling us which advertisement he (or she) likes best in March 1st number, and why. In case of a tie, prizes will be awarded to the ones writing the best letters. Answers to this contest must be written entirely separate from orders or letters or other subjects, otherwise they will not be considered.

Contest open to every reader living outside of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind.

All answers to be considered must be received before March 15.

We can not answer letters regarding this contest; the conditions given must be complied with.

PRIZES

First price, to correct answer and best letter $3.00

Second prize 2.00

Third prize 1.00

A present will be given to each of the next 10 sending correct answer and best letter.

ANSWERS TO FEBRUARY 1ST ADVERTISEMENT CONTEST

1. Domestic Sewing Machine Company
2. The Marlin Firearms Company
3. Woods Brothers Silo & Manufacturing Company
4. Milne Manufacturing Company
5. Johnson (Incubator Man)
6. Harley-Davidson Motor Company
7. German Nurseries & Seed House
8. Rayo Incubator Company
9. Prof. Jesse Beery
10. Chicago Flexible Shaft Company

PRIZE WINNERS

1st Prize, $3—Mrs. Lillian C. Kellogg, Norwalk, O.
2nd Price, $2—B. H. Miller, Holland, Mich.
3d Prize, $1—Mrs. C. O. Reed, Northumbreland, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1.
Honorable Mention. Beautiful Set of Post Cards—
William Beach, Pa.; Beatrice Warren, Ill.; Eugene Ethridge, Ga.; Lulie Roberts, Ind.; Mrs. J. C. Huffman, Minn.; Ruth E. Covert, Minn.; Harry Graham, Pa.; Mrs. Mattie Hicks, N. C.; Mason Brown, Wash.; Hazel Getter, Idaho.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Winners of March 1st Puzzle announced April 1. Watch for another Puzzling Puzzle March 15.

Save the Horse's Neck and Shoulders

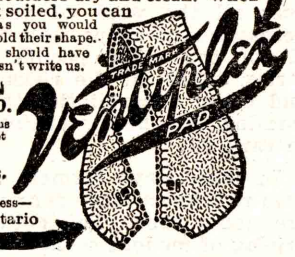
No horse will pull near as hard if his shoulders and neck are sore from a poor fitting collar. He'd rather take a "licking" than throw his weight against those sores and galls.

Give him ideal working conditions—a good fitting collar and Ventiplex Collar Pads. See what a difference they make.

Ventiplex Pads

keep the neck and shoulders in good healthy condition. Prevent sores, galls or rubbing. The porous Ventiplex fabric absorbs all sweat and moisture. The air freely circulates through the fabric keeping the neck and shoulders dry and clean. When the pads get soiled, you can wash them as you would clothes. They hold their shape.

Your dealer should have them. If he hasn't write us.



BURLINGTON BLANKET CO.
Makers of the famous "Stay-on" Blanket
Dept. 40
Burlington, Wis.

Canadian Address—
Windsor, Ontario

BIG FREE BOOK ON ALFALFA

HOW TO GROW IT ON YOUR LAND

"Alfalfa—Wonder Crop," is the title of a new book just issued by us. It contains a fund of priceless information on alfalfa growing secured from many sources; United States Government, State Experiment Stations, the best posted authorities and successful growers. This information was secured at a great cost of time, money and research, and yet it is yours for the asking **without cost.** This book will convince you that your farm has some land on which you can grow alfalfa; it tells how to get results from the first planting, how to select the field and prepare the soil, including fertilizing, plowing, liming, and how to prepare the seed; when to plant, how to plant. It tells you what to do during the growing period, how to get bigger than average crops, and how to cut and cure. This book is worth many dollars to the farmer interested in growing alfalfa, but we gladly send it without cost or obligation of any kind if you answer at once. Don't put it off—write for free book today.

GALLOWAY BROS.-BOWMAN CO., BOX 504 S WATERLOO, IA.

ROBIN JONES ROCK PHOSPHATE

is the fine ground raw phosphate rock (floats). A natural fertilizer for all soils deficient in phosphorous. Recommended by prominent agricultural authorities, and used by progressive farmers. We sell direct from our mines to the consumer. Write for our booklet N-2, and cost of our rock phosphate delivered at your railroad station.

Robin Jones Phosphate Co.
Nashville, Tenn.

Bales ⅓ More

J. A. Tudor, Edwardsport, Ind., says:

"The longer I run **Alligator Box Presses** the better I like them. They are *lightest running*, most durable, and have larger feed hole. Have tried others, but the **Alligator** bales one-third more."

Spencer Press is guaranteed to do all catalog claims or no sale. Rubs off green bark less than Perpetual.

Write today for *free* catalog, which gives plain figures why Spencer Press is most profitable. *Ten days free trial.*

J. A. SPENCER
129 William Street
Dwight, Ill.

ALFALFA

The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce $60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow 20 pounds per acre early in the spring on well prepared ground or disk land every two weeks and sow in August. Will produce three crops of fine hay the following season. Write for prices. **O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis**

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Make your own Fertilizer at small cost with

Wilson's Phosphate Mills

From 1 to 40 H. P. Send for catalogue.

WILSON BROS. Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

LIME for the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by

Ohio & Western Lime Co., Huntington, Ind.

earth—the only absolutely necessary things—are the poorest paid of all laborers and are the only ones of all producers that have nothing to say about the prices their products shall sell for, but have always taken prices decided by others?

And it is the same way when we buy. If it is a machine, a suit of clothes, a piece of furniture, or a horse to be shod, we have nothing to say about the price. The seller, who may be the same man who bought our produce, names the price we shall pay.

Life Depends on Farmers

We know we could do without the machine, or suit of clothes, or furniture a while longer, or all of the time. But we know if we do and buy it later, we must pay the price asked. We also know the people off of the farms cannot do without our produce a single day. We know that the life and comforts of tens of millions of people off the farms depend upon our produce, yet in the past we have had absolutely nothing to say about the prices that should be paid for them.

Why this difference between our selling and the other man's selling? Between our buying and the other man's buying?

This is the difference:

The man we sell to and buy from is in an organization. Down the line somewhere the prices are agreed upon and he finds it necessary, or at least he finds it good policy, to buy and sell at such prices. For instance, when we sold grain, the prices were decided by the Chicago Board of Trade, or, if the country was exporting, then the price was largely decided at Liverpool. If we sold live stock, the prices were decided by the Chicago Stock Yards, or the stock yards of some other big market, or all of them co-operating. If it was butter or eggs, the prices were made by some Butter and Egg Board in the city where the local buyer shipped. When we sold anything, the local buyer would wait each day for word from "the markets," and when he got the word from the markets each morning he would tell us the price and he would always make the price low enough to protect himself if the market price went down, but which would give him a bigger profit if the "men up there" marked the price up.

Everybody in an Association

And it was the same way when we went to buy. There are manufacturers' associations, merchants' associations, retail implement dealers' associations, jobbers' association, boards of trades' associations or federations, bankers' associations, etc. So everybody we deal with, the bankers and even the hired men tell us the price, the interest or the wages and we pay it.

The Difference in Marketing

When we produced a crop we considered our work done, except to haul it to market to be turned over to other people at their prices. But it is different with other people. The manufacturer does not consider his work done with the completion of a machine or piece of goods. He does not dump his products blindly on the markets to be the chips for gambling games played by a set of people who do not produce anything. But he learns where the demand is and he sends just enough of what he makes there to supply the demand. He can do this because he has a business system at the selling end. A selling organization. And the system enables him to prevent glutting markets. As a consequences he and his agents can set the prices and get them.

So the difference lies in the fact that farm crops are not marketed like other things. Instead of them being controlled when they are produced, they are dumped on the markets much faster than the people can consume them. The surplus then goes into the hands of other people who were not competitors in the matter of producing crops, but become competitors of the farmers in the matter of marketing them and price-making.

The Robber System

This system robs the farmers of the power to set the prices and it puts in the hands of other people, or at least divides the power with other people. It is a fact that farmers have all the food supply for all the people, first. Without it people and domestic animals would starve. To get what the farmers have first the richest man in the country would give all his wealth for a year's supply, if that was the price. But farmers do not control it and set the price. On the contrary, they turn it over to others who hold it as a club to beat down the price on what other farmers have left.

Feeding Humans vs. Feeding Hogs

Farmers have not exercised as much judgment in feeding the people as they have in feeding their hogs.

For instance: It takes about fifteen bushels of corn to fatten a hog. The farmer does not take fifteen bushels of corn and throw it to the hog at one time and expect it to get fat. On the contrary, he puts a small portion of the corn before the hog each day, and by and by he has a nice fat hog worth a nice sum of money. But in feeding the human family it has been customary for farmers to dump a year's supply in a few months. Human beings cannot consume a year's supply of food in a few months any more than the hog can eat enough corn to fatten him at one feed. Farmers control the feed when feeding hogs, but they have not been controlling the food of human beings and the dependent animals off of farms. For proof of this witness the enormous supplies that accumulate in warehouses and elevators in the first few months after any harvest. And the faster we dumped our crops, the greater grew the visible supply and the lower prices were put. When farmers market freely, the big manipulators say, "We'll put the prices down and get it cheaper." But when the farmers are stingy about marketing the visible supplies decrease and they put the prices up to tempt the produce from the farmers to the market. Watch the market reports a few days and see if this is not so.

Farmers Are to Blame

And who is to blame? Everybody knows that if farmers would control their crops and set a certain price on each crop, and this price would be known by all the farmers who produce the crop, and then if we would sit down and wait, the price set would be the market price in a few days' time and the people would pay it. Nothing is more certain. When farmers once do this, gambling in farm crops will be as impossible as it is in self-binders or gold dollars, or in air or water.

Western Man Says All Depends on Organization

Following is what a western man, a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, said on this point:

Well, if a man, or a set of men, has all of what someone else must have, and does not put the price on it, they never ought to complain of low prices made by someone else. The whole matter depends on whether the farmers will organize and act as a unit. If American farmers say wheat is worth 80 cents, then it is worth 80 cents; if they say it is worth $1, then it is worth $1, and the price is settled. If the farmers do not make it so, nobody is to blame but themselves. Farmers would be absolute masters of the situation if they would enter into an agreement and keep up concerted action. Then, instead of the price of wheat, corn, oats and live stock being made by the Chicago Board of Trade, and the price of cotton by a band of gamblers on the New York Cotton Exchange, it would be the farmers who would tell these gentlemen at what prices these staples, which they produce, should go into consumption.

Conditions Are Growing Worse

So what farmers need is an organization, a business system of their own at the distributing or marketing end

(Continued on Page Thirty-one)

When you drive to town, count the buildings covered with Ready Roofing

The men who purchase roofing for railroad depots, large factories and warehouses are shrewd buyers—they investigate and *know*. You, too, will make no mistake if you cover your home and farm buildings with

Certain-teed

(Quality *Cert*-ified—Durability Guaran-*teed*)

Roofing

in Rolls and Shingles

Its durability is guaranteed for 15 years—it comes in red, green and slate gray shingles as well as rolls. Look for the ***Certain-teed*** quality label. Costs *less*—get prices from your dealer.

Valuable Book *Free*

You will find many valuable suggestions in our new book, **"Modern Building Ideas and Plans"**—it tells you what to do—and what not to do—it suggests economies and conveniences that will save you money.

A book of this kind would ordinarily sell for $1—but as it shows the use of our ***Certain-teed*** Roofing on all kinds of model homes and farm buildings, we offer it to you at 25 cents. We prefer to have you go to your lumber, hardware or building material dealer, who will gladly get you a copy ***free.***

If you write us, enclose 25c to cover cost, postage and mailing.

General Roofing Mfg. Co.

E. St. Louis, Ill. York, Pa. Marseilles, Ill.
Minneapolis San Francisco Winnipeg, Can.

Use KEROSENE Engine Free!

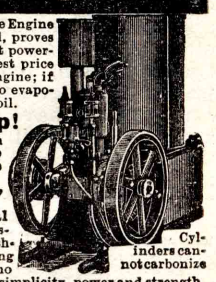
Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves **kerosene** cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

Gasoline Going Up!

Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

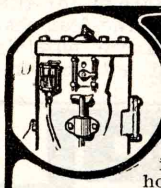
Amazing "DETROIT"

—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (+tripped), **$29.50 up.** Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)



Cylinders cannot carbonize

Detroit Engine Works, 396 **Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.**



SMOOTH-ON

Iron Cement No. 1
For Household Use

For permanently repairing leaks or cracks in house heating boilers, gas engine cylinders, steam boilers, stoves, furnaces, sinks, pipes, tanks, etc., makes them good as new. Becomes hard like iron and invaluable for repairing iron and steel.

Anyone can apply it. 50c a pound box by parcel post.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
574 **Communipaw Ave.**
Jersey City, N. J.

Get my FREE Catalog

Full of illustrations, some in colors of my Buggies and Harness, shows why you can save 25% to 40% on

BOHON BLUE GRASS BUGGIES

It shows you all the latest styles, how they are made, why we make such low prices, how every part is inspected and tested, and how every claim is backed by

30 DAYS' TRIAL and 2 years' guarantee.

I want you to have this book even if you don't need a Buggy this year. Send me your name and address on a postal—TO-DAY.

D. T. BOHON, 204 Main St., Harrodsburg, Ky.

Gleanings from All Fields

And What We Think of Some Current Events

Secretary Wilson Advises

Recent advice given by Secretary Wilson to the farmers is that they "Should associate themselves together so as to assemble their individual products and thus market in car load lots, having obtained meanwhile information as to the state of the market, so as to know when to ship and where." To bring this about he would have Congress establish a "Division of Markets and corps of traveling agricultural agents to assist the farmers in forming associations for marketing their products."

So the secretary would have a horde of people go out from Washington and directed from Washington, to assist the farmers in organizing, or, as we have frequently said, to build their machine of marketing. We do not consider that it is necessary for the Department of Agriculture to do this, and force upon the agricultural country an army of petty office holders. The farmers are fully able to build their own machine, and having built it themselves and controlling it, they will then be in a position to run it without interference from other people. Farmers, when they have their marketing system, will want to run it without any Congressional direction or experts from any department at Washington. Secretary Wilson gives the right advice when he recommends farmers to organize to ship in carload lots, but he has not gone half far enough. Such organizations must federate so that they can actually know where the supply is and where the demand is, and have the supply directed to the demand from one head, or clearing house. Anything short of this will be no better than the thousands of examples of independent marketing that we have in the country now.

Production of Wheat

A cablegram, dated Rome, January 22, 1913, gives total production of wheat in Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, this season, at 321,000,000 bushels. This is 30.7 per cent. greater than the production in the same countries last season.

What the South Lost

Referring to the 1911 cotton crop, Editor Poe, in an article entitled "A Story of a Crime," estimates that the Southern states lost $300,000,000 by unwise marketing of that crop. It has been estimated by others that South Carolina lost $250,000 per county, and of the eight hundred counties that produce cotton anyways extensively, the average loss per county was $125,000, but if Editor Poe's figures are correct, then each of the 800 cotton counties lost an average of $375,000.

How it Looks to the New Zealander

"A Prophet is not without honor save in his own country." We are reminded of this saying when we read about farmers co-operation in the United States in a New Zealand paper. We quote as follows:

"What one hears from the United States about farmers co-operating almost takes one's breath away by its truly American bigness. More than half of the United States agriculture is reported to be more or less governed by co-operation. One comparatively young organization has two million members. Also, it owns 1,628 warehouses, a large number of elevators, for the handling of grain, 245 packing houses, dozens of newspapers, coal mines, several banks and implement factories, fire and life insurance companies, and dozens of other factories and exchanges too numerous to mention."

If such an organization existed, it might be mistaken for almost any other industry than agriculture. But for the information of our brother publisher in far away New Zealand, we must say that this is only a specimen of American exaggeration. We hope, though, that the time is not far away when two million agriculturists will be in a truly co-operative organization, and attending strictly to the business of agriculture, which is the greatest industry of all, and leave the business of publishing newspapers, mining coal, running banks, operating implement factories, and conducting fire and life insurance, to those educated to those lines.

Harvester Company Divides

We learn from a Chicago dispatch that the International Harvester Company has divided itself into two corporations, each one with a capitalization of $70,000,000. One of these corporations is to take over the company's foreign business, including the manufacturing plants in Canada, Sweden, Germany, and Russia.

An Irishman's View of American Farmers

J. Horace Plunkett, a noted Irishman, who has large landed interests in the United States, and who is also a member of the British House of Commons, attributes the high cost of living and the low rank of our agricultural production, to the lack of co-operation in marketing by the producers. He said in a recent address:

"While I have nothing but congratulation for your desire to help the farmers, I am prompt to say that a very serious indictment can be made against the farmers of the United States for failing to embrace the opportunity for co-operation and the elimination of unnecessary handlers. And I don't blame middlemen but I do blame the farmers, for not co-operating to reduce the cost of distribution. If the farmers don't co-operate to do their business for themselves, they will continue to have their business attended to by others. It is absolutely essential that the farmers of the United States, at the very earliest possible moment, organize their industry along lines of co-operation and establish a distributing or business agency of their own."

A Prediction on Onion Prices

Notwithstanding the large crop of onions and the extremely low prices that prevailed last fall, and the fact that many onions were not harvested from the fields, and that many that were harvested and put in temporary storage, have perished, it is now being predicted that there will be less strictly No. 1 onions in the country next spring than there were a year ago. It is further predicted that a big advance is likely to take place.

Proposes to License and Bond Commission Men

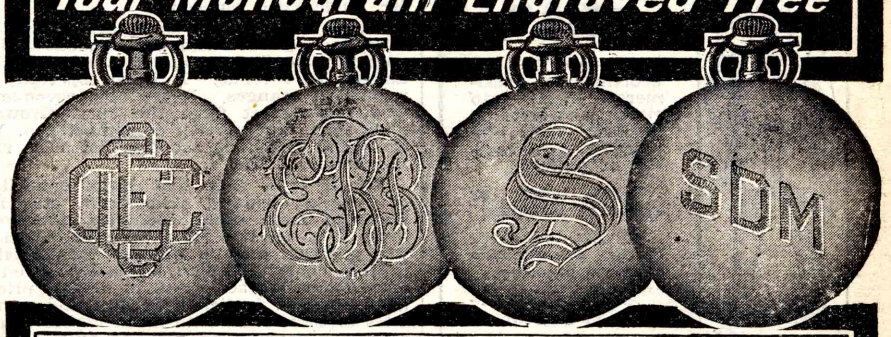
A bill is before the New York State Legislature, which provides that each commission merchant be put under a ten thousand dollar bond before he will be allowed to do business. The bill applies to all persons, firms, associations or corporations selling any farm produce on commission. Everything produced on the farm is included with the exception of timber products The bill further provides that all commission houses must take out a license which will cost ten dollars, this to be done before July 1, 1913. The bill further provides for a commissioner and his assistant, whose duty it shall be to investigate commission houses upon complaint, including examination into the charges for selling, cartage and other services.

Commission merchants are opposing the bill, and declare that should it become a law, there are so many drastic features about it, that will add to the expense of handling the produce, that instead of 10 per cent. or less being the commission rate, that the rate must be advanced to 15 per cent.

Tariff Tinkering on Citrus Fruit

California growers have something like two hundred million dollars invested in the

Waltham Watches On Credit
Your Monogram Engraved Free



Sent on 30 Days Trial-NO MONEY DOWN

$3.50 Saved Monogram, Name or Initial FREE. Latest and most artistic designed cases. Guaranteed for 25 years. All sizes for either ladies or gentlemen. Sent absolutely without cost on approval, even before you pay one cent down. Fitted with world's standard Waltham movements or other standard makes. Read My Offer Without Parallel

You Deposit Nothing Simply order the style of initial or monogram you want. I will ship the complete watch with your choice of any movement, in a guaranteed 25 year gold case engraved with design you select and prepay charges. You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not a cent unless you want this exceptional bargain after you have examined it yourself.

30 Days Trial The test that tells. 30 full days to carry this timekeeper in your pocket—all at my expense. Compare it with any watch made—regardless of kind or price—then if you are satisfied with the time keeping qualities of this watch you can pay for it the easy way—a little each month.

Terms Smashed! Let me give you the facts—the proof of a Square Deal about buying watches on credit. Get my prices before buying anywhere (cash or credit). I'm smashing all terms. I give long time, easy payments—send any watch you want on approval—engrave FREE to your order even before you pay one cent. I pay all transportation charges—then give 30 days trial, the test that tells. That's why I'm called "Square Deal Miller"—I trust the people.

Rock Bottom Easy Payments No red tape, no publicity. Plain, honest, dignified, confidential dealing between you and me—one honest man and another. You can afford the best and never miss the money. This is my Square Deal—I Trust You.

Write Now For Beautiful Catalog FREE

Get the full, interesting facts and great FREE engraving offer—My No Money Down, Free Approval Plan. I want the name of every honest man and woman in need of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. My big beautiful catalog, a gem full of gems, is FREE for the asking. It offers thousands of special bargains, all on Easy Long Time Payments. Hundreds of Watches, all of well known makes. The guaranteed Waltham, Elgin and any other standard make—fully described in my new 1913 edition.

Don't delay. Send your name and address on a letter or postal today—NOW

Square Deal Miller, Pres, Miller-Hoefer Co., 149 Miller Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Office, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

I Have Sold to Date Over 167,000 Buggies. That's the Reason Why Phelps Pays the Postage

I can Save You $25.00 to $40.00

TRY Your Buggy Before You BUY

Don't think of buying a buggy (or harness) until you have seen my fine, color-illustrated catalog of Split Hickory Vehicles. I send you this book *absolutely* free of cost—and I even pay the postage. Why? Because I *know* you'll want nothing but a Split Hickory Vehicle. For 12 long years I've been making Split Hickory Vehicles and all told I've sold 167,000 farmers *the best buggy they ever rode in!* I sell *only* on the direct-to-you-plan—and there's not a single dealer or middleman's profit that you have to pay. I *can* actually save you $25 to $40 on a buggy, and all I want is just a chance to p-r-o-v-e it to you.

Phelps' Genuine Split Hickory Vehicles--30 Days' Free Road Test--Guaranteed for Two Years.

I've been doing it for 12 years and that is why my customers have stood by me. That's why they recommended me to their neighbors and friends. I simply do my level best to make the finest buggy built and sell at the lowest price and my business represents the biggest *personal service*, direct-to-you buggy factory in the world today and that is the secret of my success. I show you more styles to choose from than your local dealer could put into a building *ten times* the size of his—and I quote you prices lower than he would pay for the same quality in *carloads*. But he *can't* buy from me. No. My low prices are only for the *actual user*. So you can get a Split Hickory Buggy or a set of my fine, guaranteed harness *direct* from me cheaper than your dealer can get his at *wholesale!* That's why

167,000 Men Have Bought Buggies From Me--My Big, Illustrated Free Book and My LOW, FACTORY-DIRECT PRICES SOLD THEM --- WHY DON'T YOU WRITE ME TODAY? DO IT NOW!

Split Hickory means highest grade, second growth shell bark hickory used in running gears, wheels, etc., *split* with the grain (not sawed) giving more strength, more safety, longer life—guaranteed two years.

Write me today *sure* and get my Free Book. Don't fail to do this.

H. C. PHELPS, President
THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. COMPANY
Station 99 Columbus, Ohio

FACTORY TO WEARER
ALL WOOL SUITS OR OVERCOATS
$10
DIRECT TO YOU

Men's Wool Clothes for $10.00

in worsteds, scotches or cassimeres, made into either sack suits or Norfolk coats and trousers, in a variety of patterns.

Write today for our free samples.

Factory-to-wearer clothes are guaranteed satisfactory.

Address Mail Order Department

VIGRAN CLOTHING CO.
CONNERSVILLE, IND

Franklin Paints
Quality

Direct to You-For Half Price

No jobbers', wholesalers' or retailer's profits--you buy the best paint which can be made at from 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. of dealers' prices—the quality is

Absolutely Guaranteed
"O. K. or Money Back"

Better paint cannot be made—our materials, formulas and methods insure maximum permanency of color, finish and protection. Our price saves half the cost. Our quality gives twice the length of service. Write today for finished sample, prices and Color Chart No. 1215.

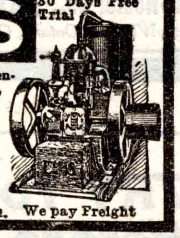
Franklin Color Works, Franklin, Ind

Run On Coal Oil

Ellis Engines give more power on coal oil than other engines on gasoline. You save 50c on the dollar in fuel. Strongest, simplest engines made—only three working parts. New two-cylinder 12 H. P. engine does work requiring up to 15 H. P. All Ellis Engines can be run on gasoline, distillate or any fuel oil without extra equipment.

ELLIS ENGINES

30 Days Free Trial



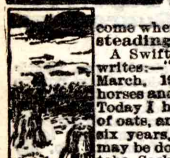
have patent throttle, giving three engines in one. Automobile muffler, speed-changing governor, runs either way, reversible while running. Guaranteed 10 years. We pay freight. 30 days free trial. Buy direct and save money. Write for catalogue showing 1913 models with special prices.

ELLIS ENGINE COMPANY
115 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich. We pay Freight

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest assorted souvenir post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say you will show our cards to 6 of your friends.
D-60 Now Ideas Card Co., 233 So. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is NOW in the Province of
SASKATCHEWAN
Western Canada



Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 Acres of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 60 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

G. W. AIRD
215 Trac. Terminal Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

or Address, Superintendent of Immigration
Ottawa, Ont., Canada

Wisconsin Alfalfa Wins World's Award

Upper Wisconsin took world's championship award on alfalfa at 1913 National Corn Exposition. A census of over 2,000 Wisconsin farms in 1912 showed 4.4 tons per acre, exceeding all other states. For details write

WISCONSIN ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION
28 Caswell Blk. Milwaukee, Wis.

MINNESOTA has a home for you. Good land at low prices. Literature giving information about soil, climate, price of land, etc., sent free on application to H. J. Maxfield, Commissioner of Immigration, Room 204 State Capital, St. Paul, Minn.

business of growing citrus fruit. Growers in Florida have probably one-third as much invested. Congress is now seriously considering a radical cut in the protection to citrus fruit, if indeed it does not wipe out the tariff entirely. Naturally the growers in both of these states are much disturbed. Some claim that the tariff alone makes it possible for them to stay in the business. To this plea for protection, house leader Mr. Underwood replied:

"What we want to do in arranging this tariff is to get a reasonable amount of importation, so that we may get a reasonable amount of revenue. It is so especially in regard to oranges. Reasonable revenue is what we expect from the duty. Growers must take that portion of competition. We are going to put on the free list some real necessities of life."

Yet it is a fact that large quantities of oranges, lemons, grape-fruit, etc., are imported from other countries, therefore, there is a revenue from such importation. The question then is whether the industry in this country, which is conducted on a more expensive scale and by higher priced labor than in foreign countries, and as relates to California, with much higher transportation charges to get the fruit to the places of consumption will stand any reduction of the tariff without seriously injuring or ruining the industry, and how much; It is argued by the citrus growers that because of our protected market, the citrus fruit of America has come to be the best in the world. With less protection the question arises whether the quality will be maintained, or whether our markets will be flooded with cheap and inferior foreign products.

Value of All Crops

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the value of all farm products in the country in 1912 was $9,532,000,000. This, of course, includes all that will be sold off of the farm direct, and indirectly in the form of meat and other manufactured products.

The Capitalists Want In

The Spokane News Bureau at Spokane, Wash., has sent out the following announcement:

"Following closely the organization of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, designed to market co-operatively the crops of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana a group of Spokane capitalists is aiding growers of the immediate Spokane county to perfect a local unit by forming a $125,000 company."

"While an entirely different set of men is behind the Spokane county enterprise, it will be a subsidiary of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors and is being perfected on such a strong basis that growers of this locality are now assured of having an up-to-date organization for marketing and storing purposes."

We are not very well acquainted with this movement, but as a general proposition, we recommend the fruit growers of the Northwest to keep clear of the "group of Spokane capitalists." The fruit growers can handle their own business, if they just make up their minds to do it, and adopt a practical system. They will find, however, that to realize the greatest benefits their organization must not be confined to fruit alone, but it should include every agricultural industry in the territory that it embraces.

Oklahoma City Selected

The next International Dry Farming Congress will be held at Tulsa, Okla. The date of holding the Congress remains to be set.

How Does This Sound to the Fruit Growers?

In his welcome address to the Kentucky Horticultural Society at Henderson, State Senator Sterling L. Marshall declared that Kentucky is cursed with two much tobacco growing, that the salvation of the farmer is in the growing of fruit and a discontinuance of the raising of tobacco. President Cunningham, of Louisville, agreed with Senator Marshall and urged that the fruit growers get busy and start a propaganda. Mr. Cunningham said that the supply of fruit was falling farther behind the demand every year, and that there is no danger of over-producing the crop of fruit."

League Will Work to Lower Living Cost

The commission men of the United States have a league. It is called "The National League of Commission Merchants." It does not include all commission men in its membership, and will not admit all commission men. In fact, the membership of the league comprises a very small portion of all of the commission men. The league met recently in Cincinnati, and it is said that the attendance was the largest in the history of the association. We quote from a statement made by the newly elected president as follows:

"The league, from its very inception, has had for its object the improvement of trade relations between the growers, distributors and consumers. This branch of business activity, more than any line or person, is interested in reducing the cost of living, because the margin of profit is so small that it is dependent upon a large volume in order to produce sufficient returns to justify the merchant in remaining in the business. Inasmuch as many important questions are now being considered, which bear directly upon the cost of living,

A Hint of the VALUES in the Sears Roebuck Vehicle Book!

$59.90 Gets This Triple Panel Auto-Seat Buggy

Over 49,000 sold because farmers can easily see the value offered. Up to the minute in style and finish. Materials and construction that make it easy for us to guarantee absolute satisfaction during the entire life of the buggy. Triple panel auto seat, genuine leather upholstering, highest type body construction, triple braced shafts, best wheels made, full wrought fifth wheel, real long distance self oiling axle. New Style Auto Skeleton Top. Shipped from warehouse near you. Price, $59.90.

Over 100 Other Bargains

You should have the Sears-Roebuck Vehicle Book before you order your new buggy, surrey, wagon or vehicle of any kind. It is a reliable guide to highest quality, lowest prices and the greatest value for every dollar. It is beautifully illustrated in colors, contains complete and accurate descriptions of over 100 styles of vehicles. You will find it easy to select the vehicle you want, and easy to compare our quality and prices.

Send a Postal Now

Thousands of others are saving from $35.00 to $50.00 by ordering their vehicles through the Sears-Roebuck Special Vehicle Book. Why not send a postal card, see for yourself the many styles, the snappy designs and the low prices? Read how they are made and what they are made of. Read our straightforward guarantee of absolute satisfaction. Then decide where you will buy your vehicles for 1913. But send for the book now. A postal will do.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago.

One Dollar
Is All It Now Costs to Have Your Seed-Grain Cleaned and Graded

$1.00 Brings It—Freight Prepaid

1913 Model

The CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner

Manson Campbell

Now that farmers everywhere are cleaning and grading their Seed Grain, the question is, how to get it done *best*, *easiest* and cheapest. Here's my 1913 offer:

Send me one dollar and I will ship you, FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this improved 1913 model Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner with all equipment. Clean your Seed Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seed, etc. Then PLANT those fine seed. AFTER you have harvested a bumper crop, pay me the balance of my low price. Not one penny need you pay, except the $1, until next November. And by November YOUR CHATHAM WILL HAVE MORE THAN PAID ITS ENTIRE COST in INCREASED CROPS. Then you'll have a "Chatham" to work FREE for you the rest of your life.

Your Dollar Returned

If you want it. I don't want your dollar or want you to keep my "Chatham" unless it pleases you. If, after a 30-day test, you are not satisfied, return the machine at my expense and I will send back the dollar.

A Machine That Fits Your Farm

After 40 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on *your* farm. Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an *entirely different equipment of screens*, riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. In fact, *there are scarcely 2 states in the U. S.* to which *I send the same equipment*. Thus you get the exact and proper outfit to handle the grains and weed seed that grow on *your* farm. You *don't* have to pay for a lot of extras for which you have no use.

Extra Screens and Riddles Free

In case you want more or different screens, just write me and I will send them free. Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.

I also have a Free Service Department which will separate, clean and grade FREE any mixture you send in. If you've got some impurity in your grain that you cannot get rid of, don't get discouraged. Write me.

Handles all Small Grain and Grass Seed

My 1913 Chatham handles over 70 seed mixtures—wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats and smut from seed wheat; any mixture from flax; buckhorn from clover; sorts corn for drop planter. Removes foul weed seed and all sunken, cracked or sickly grains. Takes out all dust, dirt and chaff. It is also a bully chaffer. Handles 60 bushels grain per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth.

Special Corn-Sorting Attachment

Last year I added a Corn-Sorting Attachment, which grades corn so that a *round* or *edge* drop planter drops the right number of grains in 98 out of every 100 hills (in repeated tests at State Agricultural Colleges). Same planters, loaded with *ungraded* corn, make only 65 out of 100 perfect hills. In two months I shipped to Iowa farmers alone 4,000 machines with Corn-Sorting Attachments. Try my Special Corn-Sorting Attachment. *It will increase your corn crop amazingly!*

Postal Brings My New Book

on Seed Selection. Every chapter is highly practical and exceedingly interesting. It shows an easy, simple way to get rid of any weed on your farm; how to separate any mixture of grains—in short, how to get perfect grain for *sowing*, *feeding* or *marketing*. Send postal *today* and receive by *next mail* my new Book *free*. Address Dept. 31,

MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Detroit, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 33

this organization during the coming year, will actively co-operate in bringing about the proper solution of these problems."

Milk Producers in Fight with Milk Trust

The annual meeting of the Illinois Milk Producers Association was held in Chicago in February. Secretary Greer in his annual report said:

"The avarice and greed of the milk trust, during the past year, particularly in its dealings with the milk producers of this district, have been so indefensible and their treatment of the men whose production they buy has been so unfair and unjust, that it only requires a cleancut and well-defined program to enlist the active interest and support of every milk producer in the district.

"We have exhausted the expedients of diplomacy, reason, and conservation in our dealings with the milk trust and we have gone out of our way in our desire to be both just and fair to the big buyer of milk in this district.

"That the dairymen of the Chicago district are and have been in bondage to a merciless milk trust cannot be denied. The aggorance with which this milk trust manipulates the prices of milk to the producer, as well as to the consumer, is bolder than ever. The issue should be fairly and squarely met and, in my judgment, it should not be sidestepped or any compromise made.

"Great responsibility rests upon the dairymen of the Chicago district. The consumers of this great city have been watching the struggle between the producer and distributer for four years and there is no question but that the sympathy of the consumers is with the producers."

Packers Reaching Out

A dispatch from Chicago announces that Swift and Company, the packers, have purchased the following companies:

Clarinda Poultry, Butter and Egg Company, with offices and farms at Clarinda, Leon and Creston, Iowa, and Lincoln, Neb.; Central Michigan Produce Company, Alma, Mich.; Iowa Cold Storage Company, Clinton, Iowa; S. P. Pond Company, Koekuk and Ottumwa, Iowa.

The purpose of the purchase as announced by Swift and Company is to do away with the shipment of live poultry from the various centers of these companies. They will be used as stations where poultry will be dressed and shipped in refrigerator cars to consuming markets.

Proposes to Exempt Farmers' Organization

By a vote of 30 to 22 an amendment offered by Representative Hammill of New Jersey, to the act appropriating $300,000 for the enforcement of the anti-trust law, that no part of the appropriation should be used to prosecute any voluntary organization of working men, was adopted. A similar amendment applying to farmers' organizations, offered by Representative Roddenberry of Georgia, was also adopted.

The Price Problem

The National Hardware Dealers' Association will hold its next annual convention in Jacksonville, Fla., in March. This association is forcing the fight to get better prices for retailers. "The price question," the announcement says, "will take precedence over all other subjects in the deliberation of the body."

Milk Manipulators Fined

The Minneapolis Milk Company and its president were each fined $3,000 in the District Court in Minneapolis on Feb. 10th. They were convicted of having conspired with thirteen other firms and dealers to raise the price of milk, in violation of the state anti-trust law. The Minneapolis Dairy Company is on trial for the same offense.

Farm Prices Decrease

A despatch from Washington, of Feb. 10th date, announces that staple farm crops averaged nearly 20 per cent. lower than on the same date a year before; 6 per cent. lower than two years before, and nearly 19 per cent. lower than three years before.

"A Jewelry Store Between the Covers"

Many people want to know if jewelry, such as watches, rings, silverware and diamonds, can be bought by mail to advantage. Yes, certainly, if from a reliable house. A big company like the Miller-Hoefer Co., 149 Miller Bldg.,, Detroit, Mich., has a stock a hundred times larger than an individual jejweler would have. You, therefore, have one hundred chances of getting exactly what you want from them to one from the local jeweler. Besides their catalog illustrates and describes the articles exactly as they are. If not entirely satisfactory in every way the company guarantees to make it so. No matter what you want in the way of jewelry, send for the free catalog—a jewelry store between the covers.

Some Doubt

They were visiting and listening courteously to the daughter's efforts on the piano. "Isn't that a beautiful melody?" asked one. "Is the word melody or malady?" asked the other.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

Nearly Half the New Cars Use Goodyears

Nearly half the cars which are built this year will be equipped with Goodyear tires.

At the New York Show, nearly half the show cars had Goodyear equipment.

Think of that—almost as many Goodyears as all other tires together.

And far more cars are now running on Goodyears than on any other tire in the world.

What Led to This Condition?

It is well to ask what led to this condition.

There must lie, somewhere, some immense economy. For men in these days keep good track of tire mileage.

And the result is this:

In the past year alone, more Goodyear tires have been sold than in the previous 12 years put together.

Two Savings

Two features in No-Rim-Cut tires mean an enormous saving.

One is the device which makes rim-cutting impossible. Without that device—with the old-type tire—23% of all tires become rim-cut.

The other is the fact that these patent tires are 10% oversize.

That 10% oversize, under average conditions, adds 25% to the tire mileage.

Non-Skid Treads

Then we invented a Non-Skid tread which excels every other non-skid.

It's a double-thick tread, made of very tough rubber, filled with deep-cut blocks. It grasps the road-surface with a bull-dog grip.

This thick, tough tread is immensely enduring. And the blocks spread out so the strains are distributed just as with smooth-tread tires.

This long-lived Non-Skid became at once the favorite Winter Tire.

Any Man Can See

Any man at one glance can see these advantages.

You can see why these tires can't rim-cut. You can see the oversize. And you know without telling that these things save money.

Then this tire, remember, is the final result of 14 years spent in tire building. For 14 years the ablest of experts have here worked to solve your tire problems.

About 2,000,000 Goodyear tires have now been tested out. As a result, these tires far outsell any other tire in the world.

You who pay tire bills should find out the reason. Make a test of No-Rim-Cut tires

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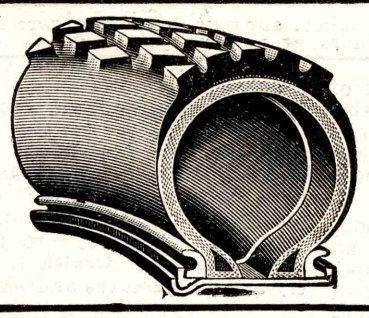
Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.



GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Branches in 103 Principal Cities More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

FORTY YEARS'
experience selling to the consumer means success.

We ship for examination, **guaranteeing** safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons and harness.

May we send you large catalog?

We also make the "Pratt" Automobiles.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Company
Elkhart, Indiana

Save $25

ONE OF THE BEST

and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.

It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.

Our Offer

We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal subscription, 50 cents.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis

Up-to-Date Farming 5 Years and Farm Journal 5 Years BOTH $1.65

1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. — Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

KING
Sanitary Separator

KING Sanitary Cream Separator

Factory Direct To You

No Money Down — Buy On Your Own Terms

$24.95

Four Sizes
Capacity Up
To 800 lbs. per Hour

WE don't ask you to send a penny, make any deposit or obligate yourself in any way. Simply try a King Sanitary Separator in your own home or dairy for **Ten Weeks Free**, just as if you owned it, test it with warm or cold milk, and if it doesn't separate all the cream right down to the very last drop in finer condition and do it easier than any other separator on the market, bar none—then return it, **at our expense**, the trial costs you nothing.

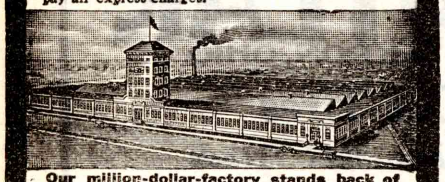
Simplest and Most Efficient

Absolutely Sanitary

The King skims warm or cold milk more thoroughly and easier than any separator made, regardless of price. Positively never defeated in a skimming contest. Strong, durable, runs very freely; has all latest improvements including our improved separable disc bowl. Simplest machine to clean, all parts readily accessible. No nooks or corners to gather or hold dirt. After ten weeks' **Free Trial**, if you decide to keep it, you can take all the time you want to pay. The **KING SANITARY SEPARATOR** in all sizes cost you only one-half as much as agents' machines. Buying direct from our factory saves you all the expense of the agents, salesmen, stores, wagons, etc. To prove our claims, **we make the most Liberal Offer ever heard of.**

Life Long Guarantee

Should any part of the King Separator prove defective in material or workmanship during the entire life of the machine, we'll replace it with a new and perfect part absolutely free of all cost to you and prepay all express charges.



Our million-dollar-factory stands back of every KING Separator

Send for Free Catalog at once

This is your opportunity to save money. It is to your advantage to read our descriptive catalog AT ONCE.

KING SEPARATOR WORKS
265 Rano St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Only $2 Down

One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12)

No. 5½

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ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

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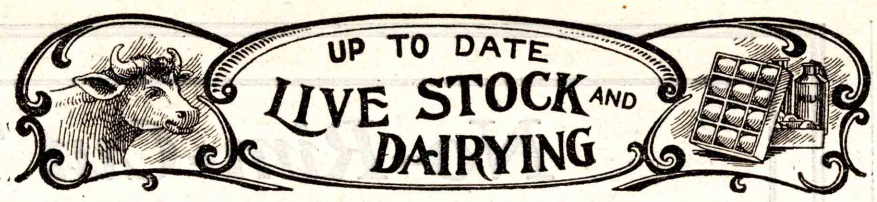

A YEAR OF AMERICAN LIVE STOCK

DURING the year 1912 the number of horses increased in this country 58,000; mules increased 24,000; milch cows decreased 202,000; other cattle decreased 1,230,000; sheep decreased 880,000; hogs decreased 4,232,000.

The decrease in hogs is remarkable, and it appeals to every farmer to do his best to raise more hogs. There is no question as to the safety so far as price and marketing are concerned. Suitable pasture, however, should be depended upon for their principal growth.

The next greatest decrease is in cattle, which, including milch cows, is 1,432,000. This may be largely attributed to the unfortunate habit that has grown upon farmers, of selling or killing the veal calves. We wish some means could be devised to prevent that; but so long as prevalent prices are offered for young calves a great many will be sold. The decrease in milch cows is somewhat alarming, because it means a lack of milk, butter and cheese. In this also the farmers are the only ones that can come to the rescue. They can if they will raise more heifers and increase the number of milch cows.

Sheep may also be raised with confidence that there is no danger of an over-supply. Many farms that are specially adapted to sheep raising, and that are not so well adapted to anything else, have not a sheep on them. The income of such farms may be greatly increased by growing on them a good flock of sheep.

In spite of the prediction that the electric car and the auto would drive the horse out of use, the number of horses and mules increased during last year, and what is still more remarkable, the price increased also. One would expect the price to go down as the number of horses increased, especially under conditions that apparently made horses less needed, but the price actually went higher. That the prices of milch cows, cattle, sheep and hogs went higher was to be expected because the number of these animals diminished. Farmers may safely increase the production of all these animals; and all the more so when we remember that the price of all soil products went lower during 1912.

MORE LIVE STOCK

THERE is a need for more stock in almost all parts of the country. We see no reason why the number of live stock, milch cows and other cattle, sheep and hogs, should have decreased during the last few years. People are as well prepared to raise these animals as they ever were, and demand and prices have been good. There is every encouragement for the growth of this stock, and we don't know why farmers have let up on it. Is it for lack of pasture land? Has the universal insistance for increased crops given the farmers a craze for cultivation and production? It is a fact that pastures properly managed, made rich in forage growths and well stocked, may be made to yield greater financial returns, acre per acre, than the cultivated fields, and to those returns are to be added the saving in labor and the improvement of the soil.

We, therefore, urge an increased production of live stock. Stock farms are always the most fertile, and they are freer from weeds and other troublesome growths; and stock farmers are always recognized in their neighborhoods as the most prosperous. Make a start, or increase what you have, with the very best breeds, and push on in numbers as well as in good qualities. The most certain places for increasing farm wealth in this country are the pastures and barn lots.

HOME OF SUBSCRIBER S. C. SANDY, SHOWING SOME FINE CATTLE ALSO. PHOTO BY DAWSON.

THE EXPECTED COLT

THE season is now here when colts are expected where there are brood mares. In many cases the mares are needed for work, and that is all right if judgment is duly exercised. It is better for the mare that is accustomed to work to be kept at it moderately until near the time of foaling; but she should not be made to do hard work, to put in an exhausting day, nor should she be subject to a hard pull. The latter should be avoided strictly, no matter what the condition. A steady day's pull, such as breaking heavy land, should not be allowed. See to it that the work is moderate. After the colt has come the mare should have several days of absolute quiet and rest. A special precaution may here be mentioned. If the mare is not accustomed to run freely in pasture, do not put her on green grass until the colt is a week or more old, and then let her to the grass only a little while at a time until she becomes accustomed to it. Otherwise the life of the colt is endangered.

Looks Like It

"Well, you know a man reaps what he sows."

"Not always, I think."

"How is that?"

"When a young man sows wild oats he is very apt to get lemons."

EMPIRE
Cream Separator Factory
WORKING NIGHTS

We owe a great deal to our friends, among whom are many very particular people. They recommend Empire Cream Separators so enthusiastically that our factory is compelled to work nights to meet the demand.

Empire Cream Separators

are wonderfully efficient, remarkably sanitary and world renowned for easy, quiet running and great durability.

The adjustment and care of an Empire could not be simpler. When properly adjusted and cared for, the Empire will start under the weight of the short, light crank and the machine runs so quietly at full speed, that it would not wake the average child asleep in the same room. You may have

A FREE TRIAL

in your own home. Exchange your present separator in part payment for a brand new Empire.

Write for Catalog No. 107—You will receive the prompt and courteous attention you expect from the makers of the world's most perfect Cream Separator.

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Hamstring the Snout of your HOGS with a

BELL-HART Anti Rooter

A boy can ham-string the snout of a hog in a moment with a BELL-HART tool.

STOP THE ROOTING.

Once done, always done. Mr. Hog hasn't the power to lift the sod. Does not disfigure the finest show stock. Most humane of all known methods. Be the first to use the BELL-HART tool in your neighborhood.

Ask your dealer—if he does not carry it send us his name and $2.50 and we'll send you tool prepaid.

Write for Booklet which tells the interesting story about the discovery and advantages of the Bell-Hart Tool.

BELL-HART TOOL CO., Manufacturers,
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MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY

In Use Over 50 Years

CURES HEAVES

NEGLECT Will Ruin Your Horse

Send today for only

PERMANENT **CURE**

Safe-Certain

$3 Package will cure any case or money refunded

$1 Package cures ordinary cases.

Postpaid on receipt of price.

Agents Wanted

Write for descriptive booklet

Mineral Heave Remedy Co., 444 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

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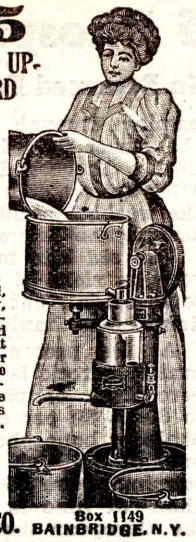
SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD

IONIA GIRL

I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, 268 St. Bl Portland, Mich.

$15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

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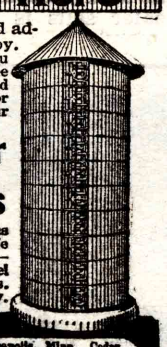
Send us your name and address at once for your copy. Learn about the silo door you can open and close with one arm. Most convenient, and safest. Lets you keep silo door closed airtight protecting your silage all year around.



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Your choice of two famous makes. Hinge door has safe ladder—all steel door frame—strong anchor base—Billet steel hoops—dozens of big features. Catalog tells all. Write today.

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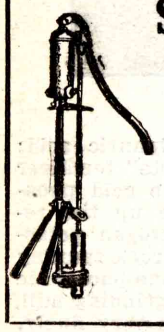
MAIL POSTAL NOW

BUCKEYE Spray Pumps



Our high pressure Barrel Spray Pump has the air chamber above the barrel. It prevents water logging. The valves are accessible without dismantling the pump. Every pump guaranteed.

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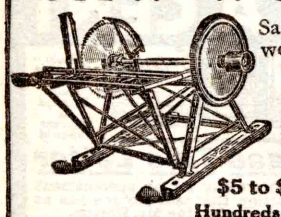
Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
The London Veterinary Correspondence School
London, Ontario, Canada

SAW WOOD



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Ask for our complete *free catalog*.

APPLETON MFG. CO.
664 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

COST OF KEEPING HORSES

IS THE feed consumed by the horses an item of expense to you? Then we assure you that expense may be reduced by proper care of the animals. It has been demonstrated many times and in many ways that horses well housed, regularly groomed, and given plenty of good water, will keep in better condition on less feed than those not so cared for. The Ohio college of agriculture has made a thorough test of this matter, their experiment involving more than a thousand horses. The difference in every case was pronounced and emphatic. Care and good treatment always resulted in an opportunity for the saving of feed. Cleanliness and comfort are important elements. The spring and summer work team should always have a convenient pasture or pasture lot to run in during the nights. If the owner prefers; the horses should not eat much grass, the pasture or lots, perhaps a lot is preferable, need not be rich in forage, but there should be enough to make it attractive to the animals. The open is the native place for the horse, and it will rest better, more quickly recover from the wear and fatigue of the day's work, when it can thus move about at pleasure and pick at the grass no matter how short.

THE USEFUL SHEEP

There is no animal on the farm that is more capable of responding to different methods of treatment and adapting himself to different environments than is the sheep. He can be bred into almost anything of the sheep kind. Long, coarse wool or short, fine wool, horns or no horns, black or white, a big carcass for mutton or other modifications have been produced, and all are money makers when properly handled by the right man.

Very Ignorant

"Pop, our new teacher don't know anything."

"Why do you think that?"

"She held up an apple and had to ask the class what it was."

Must Have Been It

"I tell you that man has a heart of gold; a grip of iron, and a will of steel."

"Then I suppose he is sure enough a man of mettle."

Off and On

"Doctor, I'm troubled with boils off and on."

"I wouldn't let those that are off trouble me."

Every farmer is familiar with the horse, but only a thorough training will enable the owner or driver to safely handle the kickers, balkers, biters, shyers and runaways.

In Pleasant Hill, a town of less than a thousand souls, situated twenty miles north of Dayton, O., is the perfectly equipped, mail-course education institution where Prof. Jesse Beery, assisted by a competent staff teaches all, no matter where they live, through the mail, the mastery of the horse.

Prof. Beery was born and reared in the little town where his enormous educational enterprise is so successfully conducted. Born on a farm, even from his earliest youth the most vicious stallions became pets in his hands and the most wonderful part of his widely known horse training is his ability to teach others through his correspondence course to become as expert in handling fractious horses as he is himself.

Annually Prof. Jesse Beery's students are invited, generally in midsummer, to the school and the gathering is always large and enthusiastic. The little burg of Pleasant Hill has only one steam railroad and one interurban and the attendance has in the past severely taxed the transportation facilities from Dayton. For Home-Coming, August 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1913, Dayton, O., will be the selection where now are promised a gathering of 10,000 Beery students. The guests of the school will be entertained with fancy riding and roping, rough riding, broncho busting and saddle horse contests of every description.

Prof. Beery's correspondence course of teaching is most systematic, every thing is done with clock-work accuracy through the aid of a large and competent staff in a modern building equipped with every device necessary for an equine correspondence school.

SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Be Your Own Judge

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but SEE and TRY an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.

It is a fact that 99 per cent of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other separator. The 1 per cent who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something other than real genuine separator merit.

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever. Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

The new 75-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

MAKE THE HORSE GLAD AND EAGER FOR WORK

The way to do it is to clip him before you put him at the spring work. Take off his winter coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt. He'll get more good from his feed, look better, rest better and give you better service. The best and most generally used clipper is the

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

It turns easy, clips fast and stays sharp. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money back if not satisfied. PRICE **$7.50**

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 224 Ontario St. Chicago.

Write for big new catalogue showing complete line of Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines.

CLIP ALL THE WOOL

YOU LOSE $1.00 ON 6 SHEEP BY THE OLD METHOD

You know the size of your flock—figure how much more money you'll get if you use a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Price complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is only... **$11.50**

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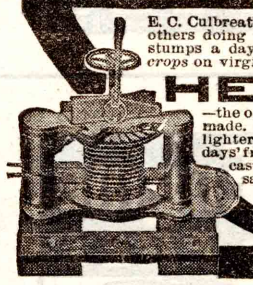

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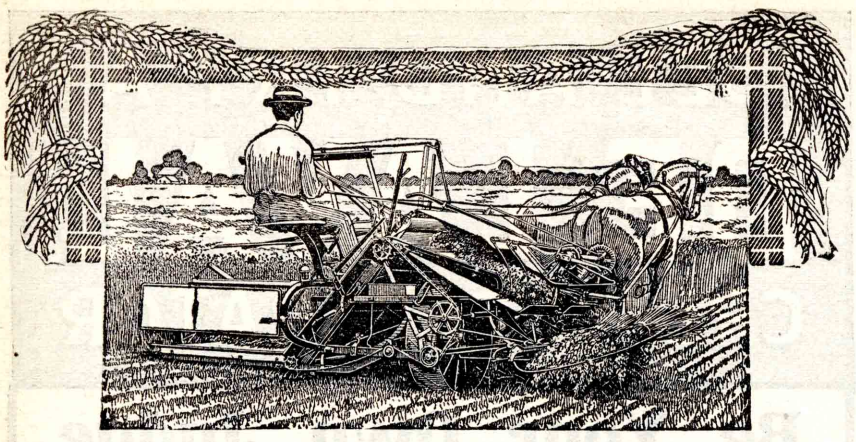
FOOT SCRAPER and CLEANER needed on every porch and outside door step. Right now is the time to sell it. A winner. C. P. Draper, Mass., first order for 200.—Profit $90. W. W. Harpster, Pa., made $27.45 profit in 4 evenings spare time work. Write quick for terms of free sample. Thomas Mfg Co. 4081 Home St. Dayton, O.



Settle Important Things First

THE time to investigate harvesting and haying machines—the time to know which binder or mower is the best for you to buy, is before, not after, you have given your order. The success or failure of your whole season's work, from the plowing of the ground to the ripening of the grain, depends upon the quality and efficiency of the machines you take into the harvest field. Therefore, the selection of the harvesting machines that you will use is the most important decision you make. Settle that first—now—before the busy days of the season are on. Get catalogues from your local dealers, or send to us for them, and study carefully the harvesting and haying machines and tools made and sold under these names:

Champion Deering
McCormick Milwaukee
Osborne Plano

Bear in mind when you come to pay down your money that these machines have harvested the grain, and cut and cared for the hay from fields in every part of the world, and some of them have been in use in the United States for more than seventy years. The efficiency gained through this long period of field work under practically every conceivable condition adds nothing to the cost of the machine. In fact, it is because of this long experience that you can buy these time-tried and field-tested machines at the lowest market prices for reliable harvesting and haying machines and tools.

Another important point to bear in mind when considering the purchase of a harvesting or haying machine is the facility with which you can obtain repair parts if they should be needed. Delays at harvest time are too expensive to take any chance with them. You can secure practically any part of an I H C harvesting or haying machine within a few hours of the time that an accident occurs, and when you get the part to the binder it will fit in the place of the broken one.

To get the best work out of a binder it is imperative that the twine used be strong and smooth, strong enough not to break under the strain of tying the bundle and smooth enough to run freely from the can to the knotter. Twine that will do this is sold by I H C dealers under the trade names, **Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano,** and **International.** There are four grades of each brand, namely, Manila, Pure Manila, Sisal, and Standard.

Your neighbors know I H C machines and binder twine. They will tell you what their experience with them has been. The I H C local dealer can furnish you with catalogues and full information, and will explain fully all the good points of the machines he handles.

You can get catalogues from the local dealer, or by addressing a letter to the

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

The Source of Phosphorus

Its Necessity to Maintain Balanced Fertility

AS WE all know, the three principal elements of plant food are nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. The normal soils of the north central states contain an inexhaustible supply of potash. The amount of potassium contained in the plowed soil of an average acre being about 35,000 pounds and still more in the subsoil. The air contains an absolutely inexhaustible supply of nitrogen which can be freely utilized by growing clover, alfalfa and other leguminous crops and the nitrogen which they contain can be very largely returned to the soil. On the other hand, phosphorus is present in normal soils in limited amounts and must be purchased and applied in order to keep up the fertility of the soil and furnish a balanced plant food.

The great source of phosphorus is the natural phosphate rock which is found in vast deposits laid down in beds somewhat the same as limestone. These deposits are found in only a few states, the largest output at the present time being mined in Florida and Tennessee. There are smaller deposits also in South Carolina, Kentucky, Arkansas and in some of the far western states, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana.

There are two commercially important classes of phosphate rock in Florida, the hard rock phosphate and the land-pebble phosphate. The methods of mining these two classes differ considerably. In the hard rock mining the material is either dug out or dredged out. In the pebble deposits hydraulic mining is employed. The two important classes of phosphate rock in Tennessee are the brown rock and blue rock. The blue rock is mined by tunneling and blasting and the use of compressed air drills. The brown rock is a porous rock and lies from two to twenty feet under the surface of the ground. The overburden of earth is first removed by steam shovels or scrapers, and the phosphate rock, together with the matrix, in which it is frequently embedded, is dug out with picks and forks and hauled to the plant in tram cars.

In order to remove the impurities, the Florida land-pebble rock, and the Tennessee brown rock is subjected to a washing and drying process. When the tram cars come from the mines they are hauled to the top of a washer, and the rock dumped into a hopper, streams of water are played upon the mass, washing the material down to a crusher, which breaks up the larger lumps of rock, then the rock is conveyed over a series of screens and the material passing through these screens goes to a revolving rinser, where it is thoroughly sprayed. The portion passing through the perforations of the rinser falls into a hopper, being finally discharged into draining bins, after the water has partly drained off the washed product is drawn out and sent to the driers.

The old kiln method of drying the rock on ricks of wood is still used to some extent, but most of the rock is dried in mechanical dryers.

At the present time commercially available rock is expected to carry a percentage of phosphorus equivalent to 60 to 80 per cent tricalcium phosphate or bone phosphate of lime. The bulk of the high grade material, that running above 75 per cent bone phosphate of lime is shipped abroad for the European market. The fertilizer factories of our own country use the next grade of rock running from 65 to 75 per cent bone phosphate of lime. The acid phosphate which the fertilizer dealer sells is made by treating the phosphate rock with sulphuric acid; and the ordinary "complete" fertilizer is made by adding to the acid phosphate materials to make up the requisite percentage of nitrogen potassium. The lower grade of rock running from 60 to 75 per cent. bone phosphate of lime is run through a grinding mill, pulverizing the phosphate very finely, so that 90 per cent. will pass a 100 mesh screen (a sieve having 10,000 holes to the square inch), and this material, known as raw ground phosphate rock and sometimes called "floats," is used in its natural state as a fertilizer. It is applied directly to the soil in connection with green manures or stable manure.

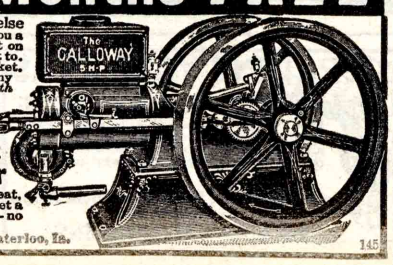
Experiments extending over a period of several years, have been conducted at the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin and their bulletins state that finely ground phosphate rock is the most

PREPARING PHOSPHATE ROCK FOR THE MARKET

NOTE—We are indebted to the Robin Jones Phosphate Co., Nashville, Tenn., for the photograph

I'll Send You This Engine
—Use It Three Months FREE

Here's the most liberal offer that Galloway or anybody else ever made in the whole history of the engine business. I'll ship you a genuine Galloway engine--give you three full months' power--right on your own farm free. I'll let you test the Galloway any way you want to. Compare it point by point with the highest priced engines on the market. Then decide. If you think that there is a better engine made at any price just ship it right back to me and *I'll pay all the freight both ways--you won't be out one cent.*



Save Yourself $50—$300 If you do decide to keep the engine after the free trial, *I'll positively guarantee to save you $50 to $300,* besides giving you the best engine in the world *regardless of price.*

Write for Engine Book and 1913 Offer

FREE Write me *quick*--get my big engine book--get my great, liberal 1913 proposition--find out how you may get a Galloway *partly or entirely free.* No canvassing--no soliciting. Now send me a postal or letter *right away!*

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145

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We Want More Men At $15.00 A Day

Every Garment Union Made Shipped by Express Prepaid

Read This Letter

And write today for an appointment to a position that will pay you just as much as we are paying Mr. Horton.

Texas, 1912.

P. W. Goodman, Pres. Regal Tailoring Co.

Here's a picture of my store, showing you the new front I just had put in. It will be two years next month that I started with you. When I left my old position I was earning $12 a week. Things are different now. If I don't make $15 a day I think business is bad.--RALPH N. HORTON.

Free Sample Suit We back you with our capital and experience. You start making money at once—$15 the first day. Work all or spare time—at home or traveling. We furnish everything—free—complete outfit—samples—measuring system—full instructions. We want Agents, Salesmen, General Agents—quick. Send your name and address on a postal card today—investigate. Act immediately.

MAKE $15 A DAY

REGAL TAILORING CO.
483 Regal Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

economical carrier of phosphorous when used in connection with decaying organic matter. If the soil is deficient in this, otherwise known as humus, the acid treated rock should be used.

One of the most important factors that has accompanied civilization has been the productiveness of the land, but if productiveness has been important in the past it will be of much more importance in the future.

The only way to supply an abundance of food to the increasing population of the future is by increasing the productiveness of the land. The lack of phosphorus is what limits crop yields on those great soil areas in the corn belt, in the wheat belt and in the cotton belt, which are producing and must produce the great bulk of the crops required to feed and clothe our fast increasing population.

Increasing the productiveness of these lands, and the low cost at which it can be accomplished by the use of ground phosphate rack, will appeal to every well-informed person. To get the information send for Bulletin No. 174, April, 1909, Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., Circular 149, April, 1911, and Circular 157, March, 1912, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. Also, "Agriculturally Ground Tennessee Phosphate Rock as a Fertilizer" by Robbin Jones, Nashville, Tenn.

NO SCARCITY OF BREAD

DISCUSSING the notorious Lever bill, which makes enormous appropriations of state and national public money under pretense of teaching better farming and increased production, the Woman's Home Weekly, of January 4, has this to say:

Census figures recently issued, show that exports of wheat will exceed 100,000,000 bushels for the year 1912, as against 83,000,000 in 1911, and 62,000,000 in 1910. In two years, therefore, our wheat exports have jumped from sixty-two million to one hundred million bushels! Superficially, it would seem that we are producing an abundance of wheat—that every person in the United States is amply supplied with bread and that we have a surplus for export of 100,000,000 bushels.

Our surplus of corn and other crops show in like proportion. But even this surplus production is not proof that everybody is abundantly supplied. There are conditions between the fields and the eaters that prevent supplies from reaching the needy. The fact that some do not get enough and that others pay too much for what they do get is known to such men as Representative Lever, and without an inquiry into the cause they conclude the farmers are not producing enough, and promptly take heroic measures to increase production. What is needed is better distribution. Our glutted central market system of marketing makes it more profitable to export our products to foreign countries than to distribute them to the needy of our own country. Those who earnestly wish to supply our people's needs should help to adopt a system that will find the need and supply it at equitable prices instead of the one we now have that rushes crops to market as soon as they are harvested, thus glutting the central markets and leaving the interior unsupplied.

Guided By It

"I am sure any farmer who will accept Up-to-Date Farming as his guide will soon be better off than he ever was before."—Allen.

YOU NEED NO MONEY. We Trust You with Our Goods. MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED FULL-SIZE DINNER SET FREE WE PREPAY FREIGHT On Premiums, Baking Powder, etc.

THE MOST GIGANTIC OFFER OF THE CENTURY

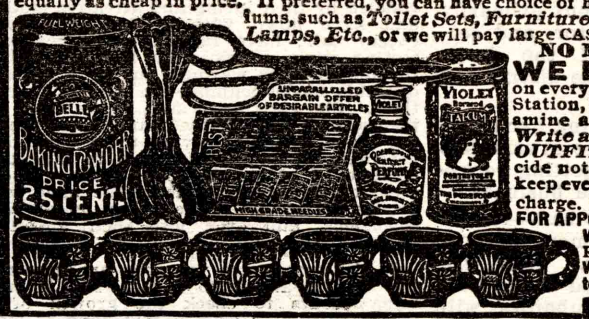
EVER MADE BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. READ AND BE CONVINCED—WE MEAN EVERY WORD.

To gain a wider distribution for our *strictly pure*, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer ABSOLUTELY FREE, a handsome, artistically floral decorated, full size,

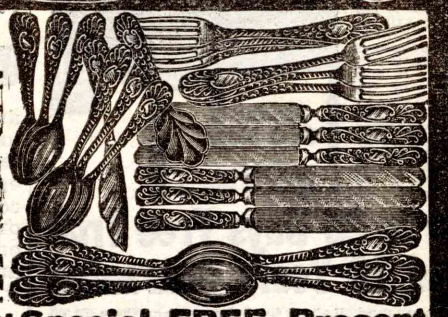
54-Piece DINNER SET for sale of ONLY 12 CANS

BELLE BAKING POWDER, giving with each pound can as premiums, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears, Needles and *Six Cut Glass Pattern Custard Cups*, (as per plan 399) illustrated. OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. Many other Tea, Coffee, Soap and Grocery offers equally as cheap in price. If preferred, you can have choice of hundreds of other useful premiums, such as *Toilet Sets, Furniture, Linen Sets, Graniteware, Lamps, Etc.*, or we will pay large CASH COMMISSION. Best of all,

NO MONEY IS NEEDED.



WE PREPAY FREIGHT on everything to your nearest Railroad Station, allowing plenty of time to examine and deliver before paying us. *Write at once for FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT* and other things. If you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge. We also GIVE ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR APPOINTING ONE OR MORE AGENTS TO WORK FOR US. No License Needed.



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We give a 26-Pc. Silverine Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set, FREE of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name & address and ask for this FREE PRESENT

Remember, the Special Premium and Sample Outfit are both free. Estab. 1897.

Write today **THE PURE FOOD CO. 264 Pearl St. CINCINNATI, O.**

We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

300 varieties of Flower seeds, 50 varieties of Vegetable seeds. All the standards and many of the most charming and rare vegetable and flower novelties. A Mammoth Dollar Collection—enough to fill your garden—sent prepaid with one year's subscription to our illustrated family magazine—all for 25c. Address: D 3, Garden Editor NEW IDEAS, 233 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

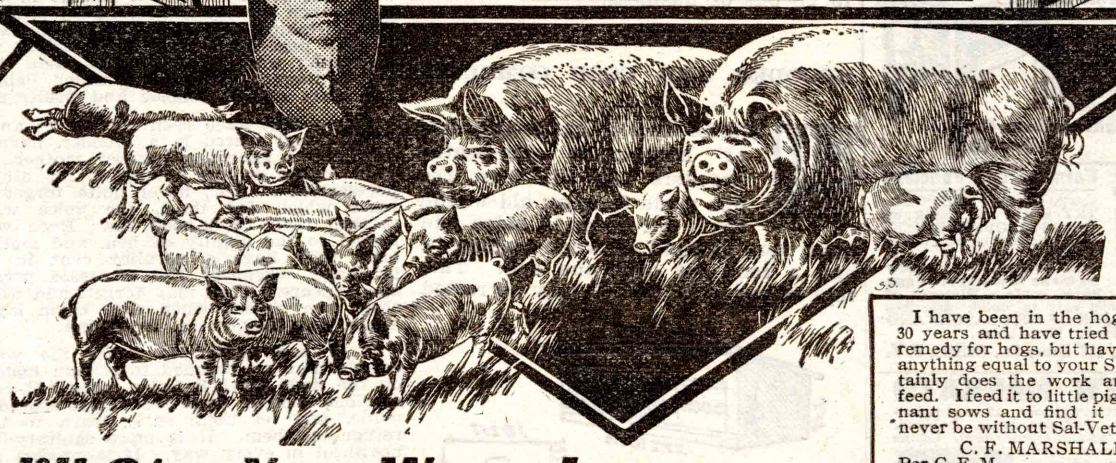
Up-to-Date Farming 5 Years and Farm Journal 5 Years **BOTH $1.65**

1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. — Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

LOOK OUT

For Worms This Month

LOOK OUT



Mr. Feil Is a Registered Pharmacist Under Ohio State Laws.

Read These Letters

I have been in the hog business for 30 years and have tried every known remedy for hogs, but have never found anything equal to your Sal-Vet. It certainly does the work and is easy to feed. I feed it to little pigs, boars, pregnant sows and find it O. K. I will never be without Sal-Vet.

C. F. MARSHALL & SON,
Per G. F. M. Monroe, Ia.

"I had a lot of sick hogs and I lost five of them. I began feeding them Sal-Vet, my losses stopped and the hogs soon got into a fine, healthy condition.

V. P. UNDERWOOD,
R. D. No. 1, Roachdale, Ind.

While I cannot say positively Sal-Vet kept my hogs from having Cholera, I had no such sickness while my neighbors almost without exception lost hogs from Cholera. I certainly have great faith in Sal-Vet and it is all and more than you claim for it.

J. C. CONOVER,
Chrisman, Ill.

I used your Sal-Vet regularly while feeding a bunch of fattening hogs and can say it is just the article. It made my hogs double their weight in 50 days. It is a great conditioner and worm destroyer—E. E. SHULL, LaCynge.

I'll Stop Your Worm Losses I'll Prove It Before You Pay

Don't let worms breed **contagious diseases** among your hogs this year. Don't let them kill off the young pigs and rob you of your season's profits. You can **prevent it** if you will just take "a stitch in time." **Now** is the time when worms begin to get in their **deadly** work. **Now** they are breeding, multiplying by the millions in the stomach and intestines, and if you don't get the best of them, they will surely get the best of you. Let me show you how. I'll get rid of stomach and free intestinal worms in your hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and prove it to your satisfaction (not mine) before you pay me a cent. I'll do it with

Beware of Imitations **SAL-VET** *Look at the Name Carefully*

The Great Worm Destroyer and Conditioner

I've done it for thousands and in addition they write me they never had stock thrive better, look better and bring them such profitable returns. Here is my offer to you.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Simply fill in the coupon, tell me how many head of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle you have. I will then ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You pay the small freight charge when it arrives—put it where all your stock can get free access to it—**and they will doctor themselves.** They eat it as they do salt—just as they need it, and at the end of the 60 days if you don't feel **satisfied,** write me and I'll cancel the charge. I take your word as final—I let you act as judge of its merit—I put everything up to you. How can you risk loss—how can you let your stock drag along when they should be thriving, growing into profit when such a fair, open offer like this is put at your disposal? You have all to gain—nothing to risk. Fill out and mail the coupon **now.** Don't put it off—lest you forget. Read the letters above.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres.—*The S. R. FEIL CO.*—Dept. UPF Cleveland, Ohio

Prices: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12

60-day trial shipments based on 1-lb. of "Sal-Vet" for each hog or sheep, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular packages. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs.

[37]

Sal-Vet always comes in original "Trade-Marked" Packages. Never sold loose in bulk or by the pound. Look for the "Sal-Vet" trade-mark.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, O.
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name ..... P. O. .....
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Sheep ..... Cattle ..... Hogs ..... Horses .....
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Tells Why Farm Folks Make Big Money With The Old Trusty Incubator

400,000 people—most of them farm folks, have made big money with the Old Trusty. The Johnson's new book tells why. It also tells why the Old Trusty costs less than $10, freight prepaid—and why *anyone else* would have to charge $15 to $20 for it.

30 to 90 Days Free Trial And 10 Years Guarantee

You can read all about the Johnson's and their 400,000 customers and friends in this

Free Poultry Book —now ready for 1913. The Johnson's price is lower than $10 complete—freight paid East of the Rockies, that far if you live beyond. Let Johnson tell you his price and send you his Big New 1913 Poultry book, with over 300 photographs FREE. Address

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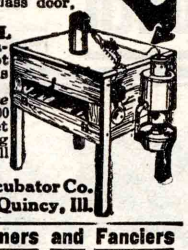
FOR $1.

That's how I ship my
RIGHT INCUBATOR
hot water system, copper tank and heater, double walled, packed with mineral wool, triple top, double glass door, universal trays, self regulating.

ELECTRIC ALARM BELL
the greatest feature in any incubator, an exclusive safety device not found in any other machine. It is original with me.

Any one can claim best—I *prove* Right is, and will ship a 60, 100 or 200 egg size incubator for $1.00 and let you pay balance after examining same. Send for catalog of my full line of Incubators and Brooders.



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Farmers and Fanciers should get the FREE POULTRY BOOK and Catalogue written by ROBERT ESSEX, well known throughout America, After 25 Years With Poultry. It tells **How to Make Most From Eggs and Hens for Market or Show,** contains **Pictures of 30 Poultry Houses;** tells cost to build; describes AMERICA'S LARGEST LINE OF INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—$2.25 to $48 each. Write today.

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Direct from factory. 18 years experience. Safe, sure, simple. Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lined. Copper hot water heating tank, self regulator, automatic ventilation, safety lamp, nursery, tested thermometer. Comes all set up, ready to start. Write for free Catalog and Poultry Book. Address

Mankato Incubator Co., Box 841, Mankato, Minn.

200 EGG INCUBATOR, $3.00

No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. **No lamps, no expense, no costly mistakes.** Over 550,000 sold. Thousands of testimonials. Agents wanted. Free Catalog with **Special Introductory Offer**

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and calendar of pure-bred poultry for 1913, large, many pages of poultry facts, 70 varieties illustrated and described. Incubators and brooders, low price of stock and eggs for hatching. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10 cents today.

B. H. GREIDER, Box 139, Rheems, Pa.

55 BREEDS Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also Incubators, Supplies, and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry book Incubator Catalog and Price List.

H.H. HINIKER, Box 55 Mankato, Minn.

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LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1913. Write

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43 VARIETIES poultry, pigeons, ducks, geese, water fowl. Incubators. Feed and supplies. Catalog 4 cents.

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BEES It pays to keep bees and raise your own honey. Send for our free catalog of BEE SUPPLIES; also sample copy of the American Bee Journal. Oldest bee paper in America.—

DADANT & SONS, Box 1, Hamilton, Illinois

POULTRY

INCUBATOR CROWDS OUT HEN

THERE not many years ago nine out of ten farms had never heard of an incubator, today the word is passing from farm to farm that the profits are larger, the work less onerous, the hatches more sure, and the hens are taking fewer holidays—laying more eggs, says R. Harris. Not all on account of the incubators, but primarily on account of the incubator, and secondarily on account of the large amount of book knowledge distributed with it.

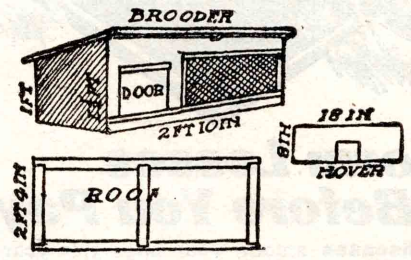
The farmer's wife is doing her share in the profit making. She always has done it, but now she is getting recognition as a partner in the business.

This is having—it has had—its effect, and the result is, farmers are now posted on poultry profits. They will continue to be posted, and those who have been operating incubators will go back to hen incubation only when they return to the old custom of treading out the grain with oxen—only when they are prepared to put the cream separator on the shelf.

Poultrymen who are in the business commercially—whose living depends upon the profits—would as soon think of threshing the grain with the old-time flail as they would of hatching chicks or ducklings with hens or ducks. The thought would be absurd. Without the incubator they would have to go out of business.

BROODER AND COOP COMBINED

I HAVE used all shape and sizes of home-made jug-heated brooders and like best the one made from an old wagon box. All holes in sides and floor were patched up when making it, and a roof put over one end. This roof is so put on that it may be raised



Brooder and Brood Coop Combined.

and lowered, writes Mrs. O. M. Spencer, of Van, Mo. It is waterproof, but gives free circulation of air. A partition put through the box makes the hover about three feet square, with two doors for chicks to run in and out. On damp or cold days and every night a lantern is kept burning in the hover, which has a cloth hanging from the top that bags down onto the backs of chicks. The light does not annoy them. Indeed chicks always seem to prefer to huddle in a cold light place rather than a dark warm one. The rest of the wagon box is covered with poultry netting to keep out the other chickens. On rainy days it is well to spread a canvas over the netting. Keep the young chick dry by all means, and keep his crop full. A chick fed all he wants from the time he is thirty-six hours old will never overeat. On cold or stormy days I feed and water the chicks in the run and shut them back in the hover till they get restless, then feed and water again.

THE DUST BATH

ONE of the commonest winter defects in the poultry house is the absence of the dust bath. It is just as natural for hens to take a dust bath, wallow in the dust, as it is for well raised people to wash their faces. In the winter or in rainy weather there is no chance to take a dust bath out of doors, hence provision should be made for it in the house. A large shallow box with road dust or wood ashes, or both mixed, is a good arrangement for the dust bath. If the box has no bottom and rests on the ground it is better.

Poultry Chat

Mrs. J. B. Howe

The weaning time is quite a trying period for the growing chicks. They have been coddled by their loving and attentive mother and have flown with glad wing at her cheery call; have rustled under her protecting wing, or close by her side, when the nights grew warmer, but all of a sudden this model mamma-hen forgets to call them. She slips away and leaves them by themselves; and finally changes her roosting place entirely, leaving them quite disconsolate. Some chicks seem to take this treatment philosophically, while others seem quite broken-hearted. We have seen broods, otherwise quite tame, grow shy, suspicious, and even lose their appetites at this time.

If the broods are valuable, an occurence like this means quite a loss, for, if anything occurs to check the growth of a young chick, for even a few days, it may so stunt it, that it never quite regains its former thrift. To prevent this stoppage of rapid growth, these broods which have recently lost the mother by natural desertion, or any other cause, should receive a little extra supervision and attention. Change the feed a little. Put something in it to tempt their appetites. Lure them away to one side at feeding time, where the older chicks will not domineer over them. Talk to them crooningly, and, yes, lovingly, and they will soon learn to consider you their friend, and give you the mother's place in their affections. Wherever they hear your voice, a flutter of wings will speedily announce their presence, and the best of it all is, that you will soon begin to note a change in their appearance for the better. They will lose that shrinking attitude of fear, will gather in little peaceful clusters, unafraid at your approach; while they take on that sleek, well-feathered, appearance, which delights the heart of the fancier and poultryman.

Chicks that have been hatched in an incubator and reared in a brooder, have, in fact, never known a natural mother, but have looked to the attendant for all the necessaries of life; never quite forget the hand which fed them, the voice which soothed their chick-hood ills. Even when grown to the dignity of hen, and motherhood they have a peculiar chat in hen language, whenever the aforesaid personage appears. They may forget, and desert their own chicks, when they begin laying again, but they never forget her.

It is poor policy to suffer the young broods that are weaned to remain huddled on the floor of their baby coops. If commodious enough, some low roosts should be made, and let them early learn to take refuge on them. It is more sanitary and healthful in every way. If the roosts are, say, two inches in width, no danger need to feared regarding crooked breast bones. The coops should be well ventilated these sultry nights, without direct draught on them.

140 Chicks from 140 Eggs

This World's Championship Record is not uncommon with users of my **Belle City** incubator. Many are doing this right along. The United States government is one of my 201,840 **Belle City** users. Make **Sure** of **Success** by using my **proof-backed Belle City.** Write me for all of the proofs or order direct from this ad. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Racine, Wis.

$7.55 Still Buys World's Champion 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, **$4.85.** Ordered together, **$11.50.** Freight Paid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save time. Address

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SELF-RAISING

No lugging or dragging the Peerless—it lifts itself. Springs up the moment it is unlatched and may be latched in raised position.

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throughout—the Peerless is rust proof—no painting every year or two.

Big, Extra Heavy, high carbon, steel frames filled with close woven all No. 9 wire. Heavy enough to last a lifetime.

Fully described in our big free Fence and Gate catalog. Get a copy before you buy a rod of fence or a single gate.

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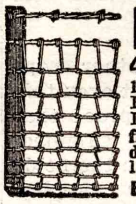

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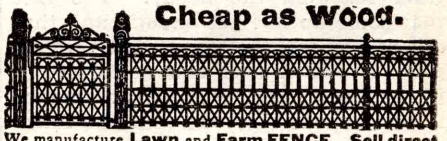

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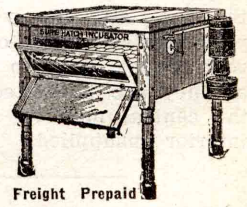
Uncle Sam's Poultry Book

The world's only complete official guide to poultry raising. Written by government experts—every page means money in your pocket. Price 20 cents, worth $10.00 to you and by our plan you can have 50 cents back. Send us 10 2-cent stamps, or 2 dimes. Edition limited, send quick. Uncle Sam says you should use an incubator and tells how a good one is built. There's no other machine made coming up to the standard but

The Sure Hatch Incubator

which is built Uncle Sam's way. Heavy, strong, best materials, many modern features not found in others. Complete control of heat and **hatches chicks that live. GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.** Freight paid. Big book free. Send for it at once. Get to work at once and put your chicks on the early high-priced market. Poultry and eggs will be higher the coming season than you ever knew them to be.



SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.

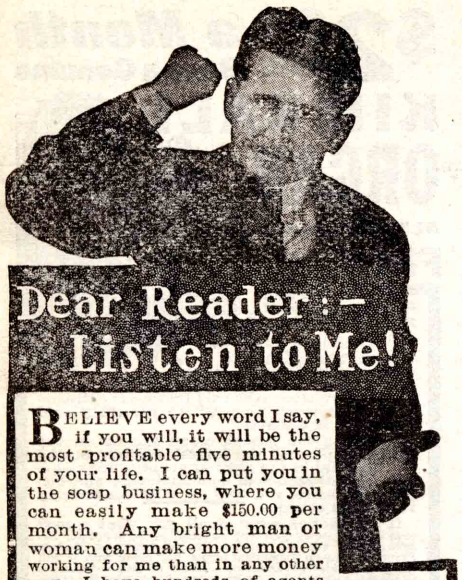
BOX 28 FREMONT, NEBRASKA

Freight Prepaid

Why Incubator Chicks Die

The book entitled "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of seven to ten of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble. The cause and tells of a cure. BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.

Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Oklakoma



Dear Reader:—Listen to Me!

BELIEVE every word I say, if you will, it will be the most profitable five minutes of your life. I can put you in the soap business, where you can easily make $150.00 per month. Any bright man or woman can make more money working for me than in any other way. I have hundreds of agents making $2,000.00 per year. I have always been in the agency business myself and know the business from A to Z. I teach you how to make sales and make you successful. I have made over One Hundred Thousand Dollars selling Washing Machines and many of my old agents have made their pile and retired.

I now have a much better proposition to offer you—one that makes my agents more money, and I like the business better myself. The reason my agents have been so successful is the fact that I do not handle junk, tinware or cheap John goods of any kind that never lead to repeat orders. I give no premiums, but my agents get hard cash for their work and soon have money in the bank. It's repeat orders that make money in any business. Go into any home next Monday morning—you'll find them washing; go to their neighbors, they are washing too—in fact, it's the same thing all over the country. The demand for soap is unlimited and repeat orders never cease. Now, what does this all mean? It means someone is getting the enormous steady profit from your territory, which can be yours.

There is big money in the soap business. I give my agents the big end of the profit—a profit so large that I hesitate to state in this public manner what it is, but will be glad to advise you confidentially when you write me. Suffice it to say for the present that you will be satisfied. I give you a chance to make such a big profit that you'll be more than satisfied with your income and willing to stay with me year after year and be one of my loyal representatives. I personally teach every agent how to make money and make it fast. My plan has been a great success and I'll give it to you FREE. Now, I want to say to every man or woman who is anxious to make money and better their condition, write me. Don't lose a moment's time, but write me at once and address your letter to W. W. TERRIFF, *President of The Wolverine Soap Co.*, 170 Water St., Portland, Michigan.

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and if you see anything that you want or will need later write for it.

This will help the paper and that will help YOU and US.

The Hen House for Hens

By Robert A. Harrison

IS THE hen house for man or for fowls? Is the first aim in building a house to satisfy the taste of the owner or to provide for the nature of the laying hen? In reply to these questions I wish to set forth a few facts.

The first consideration in building a house for laying hens is to meet the demands of the laws which govern the physical nature of the occupants. Among these demands may be mentioned sanitation, exercise, warmth, privacy, convenience. The second consideration is to provide for the owner's economy (in time, labor and material), also convenience (in feeding, cleaning, and gathering eggs.)

There are four general physical habits of the laying hen. She scratches, feeds, lays and roosts. Therefore she should have rooms for scratching, feeding, laying and roosting.

There are four general characteristics of the laying hen to be considered. She is affected by the weather, she is easily excited, she chooses privacy, and selects the highest point in the house to roost. Therefore she should have a house to meet the changing conditions of weather (cold, heat, darkness, and light). Also the house should furnish a retreat, privacy, and the highest point for roosting.

I can show best how all these considerations are met by mentioning a house which I built in my back yard at the parsonage in David City, Neb. The house has met every requirement, and has tested 100 per cent. efficiency in egg production.

To provide for a surplus of twenty pullets of a flock of thirty-eight, April 30 hatch, I built a house six by eight feet, ground floor, at an expense of $12 for material. The first floor was put one foot below the surface of the ground. Then above are the feeding, laying and roosting floors respectively. Windows are set at half angle to catch the direct light and heat rays of the sun for the scratching and feeding floors. The cloth ventilation is placed at one end of the fourth or roosting floor. Litter, feed and water are placed from the south side. The eggs are gathered and the roosts are cleaned through drop doors at the north.

Now for the results:

The twenty pullets in the newly planned house laid 363 eggs during December; while the eighteen pullets of the same hatch, in an old style house of twice the dimension, equally warmed, lighted, ventilated, layed one-third less eggs per pullet on the same rations during the same month. How is the difference accounted for? Simply the newly planned house meets all the conditions governing the nature of the laying hen. It also provides economy and convenience for the owner.

POULTRY NOTES

Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls will make greater profit than mongrels.

A splendid feed mixture for laying hens is equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats, which should be scattered in the litter.

Bran or middlings and beef scraps should be kept in receptacles to which the fowls have access at all times.

Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield.

When wet mashes are fed, be sure they are crumbly and not sticky.

Infertile eggs are produced by hens having no male birds with them and they are decidedly the best for market purposes.

Removing the male bird has no influence on the number of eggs laid by the hen.

Uniform products command the best price. Purebred fowls produce uniform products.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they attain marketable weight.

White wash is very effective against vermin.

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Our Gas Well Saves You Many Dollars More

We do more than give you ordinary factory prices. We are the *only* manufacturers who have our own gas well. Power, testing, forge, foundry and heating fuels cost us nothing. *You* get the benefits. But you couldn't afford to own any other engine even if the Witte cost twice as much—because an average of 1 cent for every horse-power per hour *cuts gasoline bills in half*—pays for your engine in no time.

Every part *guaranteed* 5 years—*full rated horse power on minimum gasoline* guaranteed too. Built in all sizes from 1½ to 40 h. p., every one *tested to 10% overload.*

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and complete, direct, factory price proposition with catalog and special offer bulletin. We expose engine secrets in this bulletin that will startle you. Remember, it's your first chance at an engine of quality, standing and reputation at a small price. Mention size needed or work to be done. Write at once.

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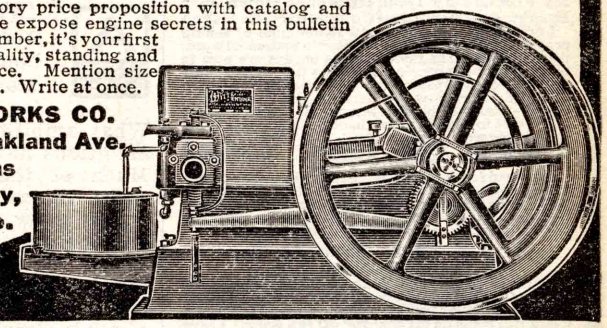

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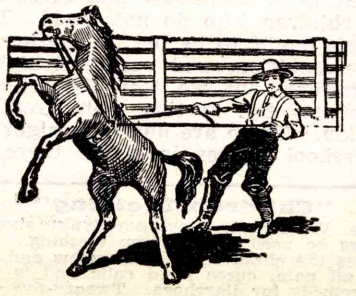

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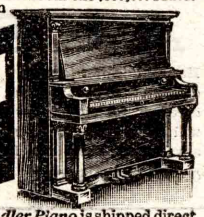

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We send you this beautiful Plume, 18 inches long and 8 inches deep, prepaid, for 25 Cents in silver. Any Color.

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THIS Gold Filled Wedding Ring FREE, warranted 3 years. To introduce our bargain sheet of fine gold filled rings, we will send this ring, any size, upon receipt of 10c to help pay advertising.

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THE HOME ON THE FARM

A Successful Farmer

Yes, sir, I'm a farmer,
And I raise a lot of stuff,
But I always cease to market
When the buyers have enough.
That is how I make my prices,
And get more than others do.
If you'll read UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
It will teach the same to you.

WHAT WILL THEY BE

AN INTEREST inexpressable in words clusters around every home in which there are children, boys and girls, growing up. What will they be? What ambitions have they, and what ambitions have the parents for them? Much of their future depends upon these things in the homes. As the bodies grow and the muscles develop and increase in strength, useful work should be provided, and an interest therein should be encouraged. This is useful and proper, a stepping stone to a noble future, no matter what the financial condition of the parents may be. We have known men and women, and so have our readers, that seemed absolutely useless in the world. They may even have wealth, inherited wealth, and yet so far as their own lives were concerned they were worthless, mere ciphers in life's mathematics. Whenever we hear young people say "I do not have to work!" we always think of these. It is a great mistake to grow up with nothing to do, and parents should never accept that responsibility.

But there is something more important than physical development and the cultivation of industrious habits, though it is difficult to overestimate these. Mental development, broad views of life, refined tastes, a longing for progress, aspirations for achievement—these are the flowers that bloom along life's path and develop into the noble traits of accomplishment. How can these best be cultivated? In the first place, we trust there is a refined and elevating home influence. Then that there is a love for reading, and plenty of good things to read. In this age of schools and literature is it possible that there are any children who do not read? The schools ought to be the inspiration to noble ambitions and pure and higher aspirations, but we fear the schools sometimes fail in this their greatest mission. There are homes in sight of the school houses in which there is nothing to read, and little or no desire to read. We regret such conditions. They bode ill for the future. Children who might grow and develop upward, and become shining lights in the not distant future, grow and live in darkness, and achieve very little in the years that await them. We want good books in every home, especially the homes on the farm. We want magazines and papers; and we want to cultivate a thirst for reading. Every condition can be improved and we want the young people to be determined to make that improvement.

LOVE OF WORK

WE BELIEVE we never knew but one woman that really loved the work that devolved upon her in the home, and in that case we are not sure but that it was devotion to duty and love of service rather than the love of work. In saying this we are not speaking diminutively of womankind. There are many women whose lives are wrapped up in the home work and in the service of the family. But so many view these tasks as work, and feel that they could be happier if they did not have them to do. What we wish to impress and cultivate is the love of service, the joy there is in doing something for others. That robs labor of its burden and weariness. When a devoted mother who had lost a lovely daughter remarked with a sigh, "If I could only take Madge a drink of water!" it was not the desire for the work that prompted it, but the love of the service. Almost every bit of work in the home is for loved ones, and if that view is taken of it the task part disappears.

THE FAMILY OF L. VANTRESS, LACONA, IA. PHOTO BY DAWSON

READ TO REMEMBER

It is right and entirely proper to adorn the body and secure the best possible outward appearance, but it is more important to adorn the mind with good thoughts, bright ideas, and constant inspirations for higher and nobler attainments.

The self-made man had the advice and assistance of a woman—his mother or his wife.

To help the boys and girls on the farm make the home attractive, the farm life pleasant, and encourage and, as far as possible, gratify the ambition to be somebody.

"Men may live without books, but very few men can live without cooks." It should be the object and pride of every girl to be a good cook.

If the men had to do the cooking the kitchen arrangements would be very different, not that they would know better how to arrange things, but they would see the necessity of changes and would make them.

A writer says decorations on the table whet the appetite, but farmers' appetites seldom need whetting.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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Operating the largest organ factory in the world, employing the largest capital, buying raw material in the greatest quantity for cash—the Kimball System of manufacturing and distributing saves you **$20 to $50 on strictly first class organs.**

If you want an organ at all you want a good one; a mere pretty case with no music in it will not do. *Secure at once* the old reliable Kimball Organ at *Factory Prices* and pay on convenient terms, and along with it will be *sent free our new Diagram System of Self-Instruction in Music*, with which any person can at *once* play the organ and all the chords and accompaniments for singing, etc., without previous knowledge of music. *You need this book—it's FREE* with a Kimball Organ.

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The most inexperienced buyer a thousand or more miles away, can deal with us as wisely as the shrewdest trader, or as though you were here in person, for your organ will be selected by an expert. Entire satisfaction is *fully guaranteed.* You'll not only get a good organ, but we promise that your dealings with us will be pleasant. *A fine piano stool free* with your Kimball Organ. (5)

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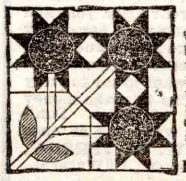

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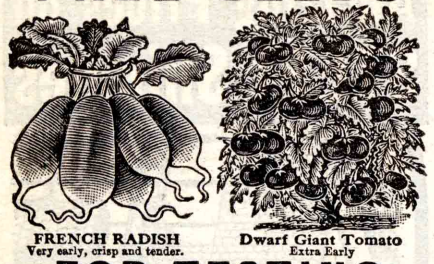

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JUNG Jack Rose Early Tomato Seed FREE

In order to acquaint you with the high quality of our Farm, Garden and Flower Seed, we will send a packet of our Jack Rose Early Tomato seed absolutely Free if you send a 2c stamp to pay postage. We will also include a copy of our illustrated bargain list catalog. It's a money saver. Send today.

J. W. JUNG SEED COMPANY,
Fairfield Seed Farm, Dept. 22, Randolph, Wis.

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Hundreds of special offers in Surplus stock of seeds and plants at bargain prices. Don't buy until you have seen our beautiful new catalog and bargain list, mailed free if you mention this paper.

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If We Can't Save YOU MONEY—don't buy, but send for our Free Catalog and see. Apple trees 8c; peach, 3c; cherry, 8c; pear, 15c, and up. All kinds of shade trees, berry plants, roses, privet, etc. An orange or lemon plant that bears free with order.

ERNST NURSERIES, Box 11 Moscow, O.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE! Answer and we will send you, postpaid, free, 12 Everbearing Strawberry Plants. Banner Nursery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.

Address Hoosier Stove Co., 161 State St., Marion, Ind.

MUSIC OF THE YEARS

THE spring poets are getting busy, and local editors who are not too conscientious, are swearing some. The following, clipped from an old paper, is not a "node to spring," though it has something of a spring cackle, but it must be confessed that cackle is the music of all seasons. But to be sure not to alarm any one, we put it in such a form that nobody will mistake it for poetry:

Of robin and bluebird and linnet, spring poets write page after page; their praises are sounded each minute by prophet, soothsayer and sage; but not since the stars sang together, nor since the creation of men, has anyone drawn a gcose feather in praise of the trusty old hen.

All honor and praise to the singing that cheers up the wildwood in spring; the old recollections of thing. But dearer to me than the twitter of robin, or martin, or wren, is that botherly cluck when a litter of chickens surround the old hen.

And her midwinter cackle how cheery above the new nest she has made; it notifies hearts all a-weary another fresh egg has been laid; and when the old bird waxes heavy and aged and lazy and fat, well cooked with light dumplings and gravy, there's great consolation in that.

The KITCHEN CABINET

GIVE pleasure. Lose no chance in giving pleasure. For that is the ceaseless and anonymous triumph of a truly loving spirit.

—Henry Drummond.

What to Have for Breakfast

The American breakfast, compared to the English meal, is quite in the beginner's class. Here is a simple breakfast menu for August, taken from an English cook book: Bloaters on toast, collared tongue (whatever that may be), hot buttered toast, marmalade, white bread and butter, brown bread, and bread and milk.

Another—Pigeon pie, stewed kidney, milk rolls, dry toast, brown and white bread, mustard and cress, milk porridge.

A person who could digest such breakfasts as these in August ought to make a good soldier. It is said and justly, that Americans eat too much, but we certainly are low on breakfasts, compared to the English.

We need follow no law except that of the individual in preparing our breakfasts, as each individual has desires peculiar to himself. Fruit is enjoyed by some and a source of distress to another. Cereal is energy to one and "a soggy mass of indigestibility" to another. Coffee, the fragrant, refreshing cup, a joy to many, is blamed for much of which it is innocent.

Then there are the "no breakfast" advocates, an arrangement which certainly has its good points, for it does away with the hurried meal presided over by no house mother or a frowsy one. Such a beginning is not a good start for the day's work.

A dainty breakfast, well served, is of far more value to the individual than the mere food properties served. A far better day is in store for the man who leaves his breakfast table in an agreeable frame of mind, and he will return, usually, in the same frame. No greeting, however smiling, or dinner well prepared, will atone for a hurried scramble at the breakfast table.

It has been well said that children to be well trained, should begin with their grandfathers. To have and serve a successful meal, we must begin the day before. A meal well planned is usually a successful one.

To make children happy in the home does not mean that they must have their own way, or that they must be petted and humored until they are spoiled. A spoiled child is seldom happy, and it always makes everybody else unhappy. The kindly common sense treatment is what makes good and happy children.

Burpee's Seeds are supplied every year direct to more American planters than are the seeds of any other growers. Do your seeds come direct from Philadelphia? If not, we should like to make your acquaintance. Simply send us your address (a postal card will do) and you will receive **Burpee's Annual for 1913,**—a bright book of 180 pages, which has long been recognized as "The Leading American Seed Catalog." Kindly **write to-day!** Address

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia

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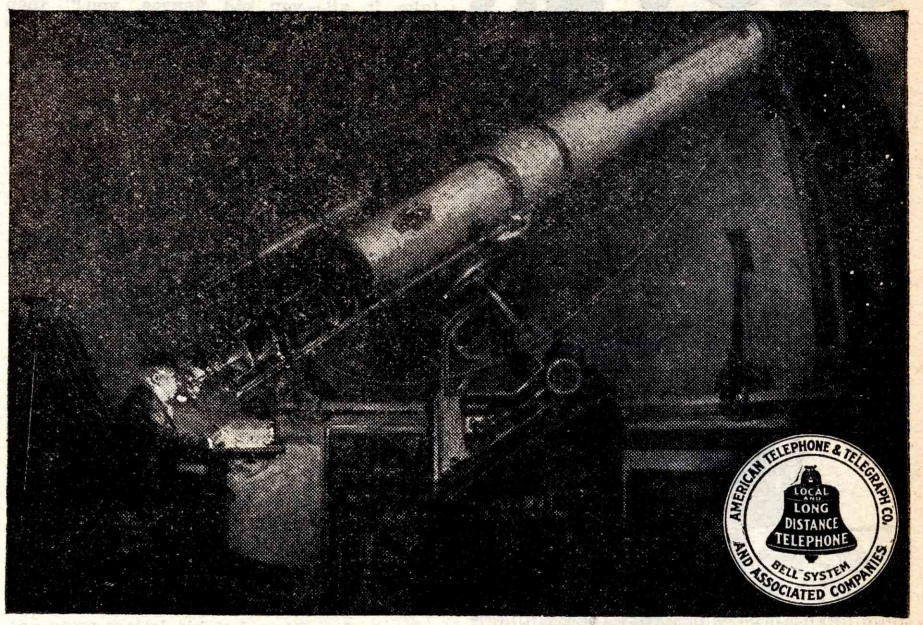

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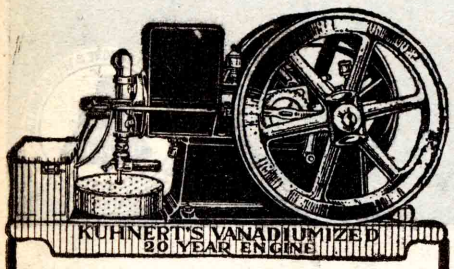

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An Act of Providence

MANDY HARRISON carefully padded the bottom of the egg crate with papers, slipped the proper square of pasteboard over the padding, put the egg filler in place, and mechanically dropped the great creamy shelled eggs into their compartments, carefully discarding those not clean, imperfect in shell shape and those that were small.

"Two dozen unavailable," she sighed as she dropped the last perfect egg in place. "Two dozen not fit to send, and sixteen, seventeen dozen and eleven that are," She paused thoughtfully.

"It will take two or three days to get enough to finish filling the crate. Hen's aren't laying so good now, all want to set or have chickens, and I'm owing instalments on 'most everything."

Mandy caught up a scrap of bent cardboard, which had slipped from among the papers, discovered that it was a picture of herself, which succumbed to the attack of some infant visitor. She began to scribble.

Instalments I've got to pay:

Father's coffin	$1.00
Doctor's bill	1.00
Ditto on shoes for Sammy	1.00
Ditto on medicine for ma	1.00
Shingles for leak	1.00
Putting same on	1.00
Total	$6.00

"Dear, dear!" she sighed. "The eggs will only net enough to pay those things, not a cent over, even if I get 20 cents for them, and likely as not they won't fetch more than 18 cents a dozen.

Mandy stared at the list before her, but the items remained fixed, not one vanished under her severe scrutiny. "Well, take it, take it all—you old figures, you!" then turning the card she began writing on the other end of it. The things I want:

I want a new dimity dress with pink rosebuds in it.

I want a big ribbon for my hair.

I want a pair of stockings, absolutely whole.

A pair of pumps with high heels.

A piece of chiffon to fix my old hat.

I want Jim Patterson to come back.

She wrote furiously, punctuating each item with a decisive period at the end, indulging herself just once in her bare life, the luxury of mute expression.

She paused after rereading, flushed to the heavy waves of her dark hair, gave the cardboard a vicious twist which rent it in two and flung it aside, crushed the remaining egg fillers into the unfilled space of the crate, gathered up her baskets, and rushed down cellar. She came up with a pan of potatoes, which she proceeded to make ready for dinner.

So busy was she with her thoughts of the last item on her list, that she forgot everything else; lost in the remembrance of her simple, happy life, before her father had died and Jim Patterson had gone away. Jim had come to see her as naturally as the morning sun shone into the kitchen window, but—well Jim had gone to the city to advance his fortune.

Jim had written, but his letters were not a bit like Jim, and finally she had stopped answering them, not because she cared too much and felt too proud to continue what seemed to her to be a one-sided corres-

Mandy's face flushed, and she peeled the potatoes fiercely, flung them into their rinsing water with a splash that spattered the water over her face and orto the clean floor beside her.

"Well, for mercy sake, Mandy Harrison," called a voice from the doorway, "What spite you got against those potatoes? The way your punishing them, one would think you'd a mortal grudge against them!" Good, fat Mrs. Morris rolled into the kitchen, drew a chair near the egg crate, sat down and lifted her basket to her ample lap.

"I've just got a fit of the tantrum grumps," Mandy explained lucidly.

You've been crying, Mrs. Morris accused, aghast, for she had never seen the brave, high-spirited Mandy cry. "You've never made a fuss about anything."

I'm not crying—its just the water splashed into my face," Mandy retorted, plunging the potatoes into the kettle of boiling water, with a dash.

Mrs. Morris, noting the surging color in the girl's cheeks, shifted her gaze to the basket she held, saying gently, "I'm wondering, Mandy, if it isn't about time you'll be shipping a crate of eggs. I've a few here I don't know what to do with, 'nless you'll let me tuck them into your box here. You can help me with my new dress, Mandy."

"I'll help you with your dress," Mandy responded warmly, "but you just trade your eggs out for groceries. I ship mine because I just have to have the money to pay my instalments. If I ever do get things paid, I'll never get anything more that way—though it has been awful good of the tradespeople to let me pay by little; but there's never a cent ahead—never!"

"There will be," Mrs. Morris assured comfortably. "Now I'm too penurious to pay for cutting my dress so I'll just slip these eggs into the crate. You're just born to cut and fit.

She stooped heavily, as she cautiously slid the eggs into the fillers and after the last space was filled she caught up the torn photograph, upon the back of which Mandy had made her memorandum, and tucked it well down in the crate to tighten a slight looseness, which might tend to an undue shaking of the eggs.

"There—that's as tight as Deacon Pettybottom's purse strings. Now you nail it up and I'll have Hiram take it along to town this afternoon."

"You're an angel," Mandy declared rapturously as she caught the ample figure in her young arms and squeezed it vigorously. "I'll cut your dres sthis very day while mother takes her nap."

"Huggings like that can't be called real hygienic," Mrs. Morris gasped, "but they're mighty warming to the heart."

On the following Saturday Mandy received an astounding check for her eggs and a brief letter of explanation:

"Dear Madam—Your eggs are of such fancy quality I have closed them out to special customers, and have contracted for all you can send in future. Guarantee a price as fancy as the eggs themselves, etc."

Mandy gazed at the check. "Twelve dollars! Why, that's forty cents a dozen! I'll be able to buy everything for mother and Sammy!"

According to her custom she began making swift figures on a scrap of paper. She crossed out items and replaced them with others, until she had a list, the amount of which tallied with the face of the amazing check.

"See, mother!" Mandy cried, racing into the room where her mother lay, propped in a big chair with many pillows. "See! My check, my letter and my list!"

Mrs. Harrison smiled at the girl's bright chatter, took the check limply, raised herself a little, read the letter and sat upright, then she caught the memorandum Mandy had prepared:

"But daughter!" she protested, wiping her eyes, "there isn't a single thing for yourself—you've jjust got to get some things for yourself!"

"I will," replied Mandy promptly, "next time. I'm going to buy up the neighborhood eggs, and sell them fancy, I'll be a bloated bondholder before long, and you'll see the ribbons and things I'll buy myself, but you're going to have a hammock and a few things you need before I begin to luxuriate." Mandy kissed her mother ecstatically. "It'll be just heaven to have you around again."

Mandy drove into town that afternoon, spending her money happily, though she did shed tears when the doctor refused further payment for his services.

"Everybody is so good," she murmured, as she started down the main street toward home. She was halted by the railroad tracks, the evening passenger train having rolled in. Mandy always liked to watch the train and the people who traveled upon it. She was frankly interested in the drift of people who went past her on the sidewalk just beyond the road where her horse was halted.

Suddenly across her vision rose the figure of a man, like, yet unlike the one of whom she had long dreamed. The man caught her look, paused, stepped forward, then hurried to the buggy where the girl sat dazedly looking at him.

"This is surely my lucky day!" cried Jim Patterson's well-known, well-loved voice. "I'm going home with you if you'll let me, Mandy." Jim dropped a bundle into the buggy, thrust his suit case under the seat, and located a big box in front.

"Why Jim!" Mandy gasped, as he masterfully caught the lines from her limp hand, giving that hand a warm pressure as he did so. He chirruped to the horse until that willing creature took a pace beyond anything within his recent experience.

Not until the vacant country road was reached did Jim permit the slackening of the horse's pace. "Now Mandy," said Jim, winding the lines over the dashboard, allowing the horse to drive himself, "I want to know why you stopped writing to me. I thought you'd forgotten me."
forgotten me."

"I didn't forget—" Mandy stammered, "but I thought—"

"You didn't have any reason to think. You know I'm no writer, I'm just dumb before a sheet of paper, but I'm not tongue-tied. Say, I've got a present for you, and I hope you'll like it for 'twas bought to your own order." Jim foraged for the great bundle. "Look here!" He unrolled before Mandy's astonished gaze a piece of shimmering white silk, scattered and bordered with the most delicate design in pink rosebuds. "And here's a pair of pumps."

"They're white!" cried Mandy, as she touched the dainty things tenderly.

"This box of stuff a salelady I know packed up for me. I told her I wanted the sort of things a real lady would want for her wedding outfit," Jim laughed happily. "Say, Mandy!"

"How did you ever know, Jim?"

Jim's face became grave as he drew from his pocket a bit of torn cardboard, piecing it together carefully. "Do you remember when that picture was taken?"

"Yes," she quavered, "but I don't know how you ever got hold of it." Then a revealing flash came to her.

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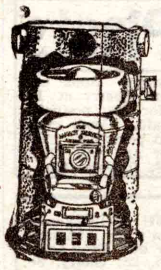

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The pattern, 5835 is cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch material.

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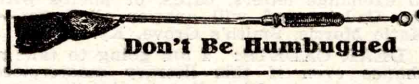

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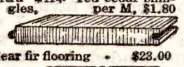

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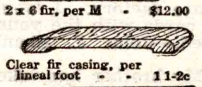

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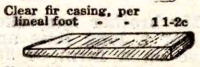

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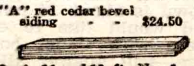

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Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co., 687 First Avenue Seattle, Wash.

Kindly send me your catalog and list of prices on lumber and building supplies, laid down at my station.

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Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its own light from common gasoline. Absolutely SAFE.

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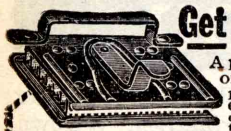

A postal will bring details of how to get the Automatic "Clean" Curry Comb without cost to you. The comb that saves dollars in time, trouble, labor and expense. This offer will be withdrawn when the "Clean" is introduced, but is good *now* if you keep horses and are willing to try the "Clean" Comb. Send for advertising offer today. Address

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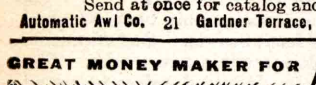

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with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$80** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.**

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Just out. Patented. New Useful Combination. Low priced. Agents aroused. Sales easy. Every home needs tools. Here are 15 tools in one. Essex, Co., N. Y. agent sold 100 first few days. Mechanic in shop sold 50 to fellow workmen. Big snap to hustlers. Just write a postal—say: Give me special confidential terms. Ten-inch sample free if you mean business.

THOMAS MFG. CO., 5881 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THREE thousand Cadets of Equity! Raymond Wolfe, Kingwood, W. Va., makes the 3,000; and since he became a Cadet twenty-three others have joined. It is wonderful what an interest the UP-TO-DATE young people take in these letters. Since the previous issue was made up eighty-two letters have been received. I realize that many of these must be disappointed, and I regret that more than anything else connected with this Department, for the letters crowded out are just as interesting as the ones that are published. But none of the letters go to the waste basket; the writers are all enrolled as Cadets of Equity. We must caution writers, though, to be careful in writing names. We are surely glad to have the letters. We are proud of the writers, and we are trying to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING useful and interesting to all—a benefit to the whole world. Please help us to get more people to read it.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl from the good old state of Kentucky. I live on a farm of 800 acres, and like farm life very much. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it a fine paper. I go to school at Rocky Hill Station, which is 3 miles from where I live. We have a piano, but I cannot play very much. I would like to exchange letters, cards, or photos with the Cadets, and will answer all I get.—Katie Morris, Smith's Grove, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am going to take a chance even if this literary masterpiece only serves to fill a line in the "crowded out" department of our page. I became addicted to the Cadet page only a short time ago, and consequently have missed a great deal, but I hope to make good from now on. I am not a farmer, but as I cleck in a small country store which is a great resort for farmers during the winter months I get to hear all kinds of agricultural discussions. I am half past 23, and am fitting myself for an analytical chemist, with a decided liking for agricultural chemistry. I am also interested in every other subject under the sun, including the young ladies. If you doubt this statement ask Esther. I hope the Cadets will write to me for I need the practice.—Richard S. Poindexter, Switzer, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I would like to join you. I suppose you would call me a farmer's daughter as we live on a farm, but my father is a showman. I have been going with him every year until this year. I am going into business for myself this spring. My grandmother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading all the paper, but the Cadet page most. I live 20 miles from the capital of our state where UP-TO-DATE is published. I go to the city often, sometimes every week. My father ran two five-cent shows in the city two or three years ago. I am 20 years old, and would like to hear from all the boys and girls; will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Elsie Lietzman, Clayton, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old, and live on a farm of 80 acres, 6 1-2 miles from Kalkaskia. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and thinks it is a fine paper for the farmers, and I like it also for the Cadet page. We have taken it about 2 years and expect to continue it. I have received letters from boys and girls that live on farms all over the United States. A great deal of lumbering is done here, and there are lumbering camps all around us. But the timber is going very fast. Torch Lake, a beautiful body of water, an arm of Lake Michigan, is not far away. There are many fish in it, and it is a great summer resort, and people come to it for miles. I would appreciate cards and letters from other Cadet boys and girls, and I will answer all.—Minerva R. Soper, Kalaska, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years of age, and enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING very much. I also enjoy farm life, and can do any kind of work on the farm. Autos are very plentiful in this locality, I suppose because William Penn gave us such good land. I am surrounded by Harrisburg, the capital, and Labenon, famous for having made the largest chain in the world, and Hershey's chocolate factory. I would like to exchange post cards with the young folks, views preferred.—John J. Shank, Elizabethtown, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: My brother has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a long time and thinks it fine. We live on a farm of 360 acres. Our nearest town is about 14 miles away. I am 15, and would like to exchange cards or letters with Cadet boys and girls near my age—will answer all I receive.—Ruth Henry, Shirley, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: Kindly allow a farmer of Washington Parish to become a Cadet of Equity. I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and think it an exceedingly interesting paper, especially the Cadet department. I live on a farm of 60 acres located about 3 miles from the magic city of Bogalusa, La., in which is located the largest saw mill in the United States. It cuts six hundred and sixty thousand feet of lumber per day. Our principal crops are corn, cotton, cane, potatoes and truck. I work in the fields during the summer months, but in the winter season I usually trap. There are lots of fur bearing animals in this country, but I have had hard luck this season; all I have caught so far is a black snake and a chicken hawk. All correspondence gladly received and answered.—Murphy Stewart, Lee's Creek, La.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 10 years old. My home is on a 480-acre farm. Our main crops are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and alfalfa. My father's name is August Nelson, and he has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING as long as I can remember. I like to read the Cadet letters, and I think this is the best farm paper there is. Every farmer ought to have it. I have taken five subscriptions.—Roy Nelson, Verona, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a large farm in the Piedmont section of Virginia, in Appommattox county, where General Lee surrendered to General Grant. We go there during the summer; wish you Cadets could be with me. We raise tobacco, corn, cattle and large fruit crops. It is warm here now (January 25). Trees are budding and flowers blooming. Virginia is a grand old state. I would like to exchange cards and letters with any of the Cadets. Will answer all, and will also send them pictures of the famous Virginia battle fields.—William A. Owen, Appomattox, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 16. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING only a short time, but we like it very much. I have neither brother, sister nor mother. I was born in the city of Chicago, but 8 years ago we came to the state of New York, and have lived in the country ever since. I am a lover of music, birds and animals. Having read the Cadet page every issue, I would be pleased to correspond with the Cadet girls and boys.—Alice Cronk, Elbridge, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we like it fine. We are going to organize a local union here in the near future. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. Wheat here went as high as 65 bushels to the acre. I am 20 years old, and would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys. Will answer all I receive.—Wm. Wiberg, Marysville, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: Please make room for a Blue Grass girl. My sister takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and we think it is an interesting farm paper, one that no farmer ought to do without, it contains so many interesting facts. Kentucky is a beautiful states, and is noted for its fine bluegrass and fine horses. We raise all kinds of grain, but our chief crop is tobacco. The Mammoth Cave in Edmondson county is the largest cave in the world. The end of it has never yet been found, and it attracts many tourists. The Natural Bridge in this state is also a place of interest. I am 18 years old and would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Artica Hickerson, Wallingford, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years of age, and live on a farm of 640 acres in Stutsman county, N. D. We raise chiefly wheat, oats and barley. We do most of this work with two six-horse teams, though we have 22 head of horses in all. We moved here five years ago from Lax, Wis., and we like the farm much better. But we sure would get lonesome, but UP-TO-DATE comes in with a nice bright page of Cadet letters. I will be glad to answer all letters or postals received.—H. L. Frederick, Montpelier, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: Will you make room for another Wisconsin girl? I am 15 years old, am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and like it very much. My mother died when I was 11 years old, and since then I have been housekeeping for my father. He has been a carpenter for over 39 years. We live in the city, but we have a good place to live. In the spring I am going to start poultry raising, and flowers and a little garden. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Frances Grubba, 326 Washington Ave., Stevens Point, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years of age, have never been intoxicated, and do not use tobacco in any way. I have been janitor here at Kingwood, W. Va., for about 3 years. The building is of brick and contains ten rooms, an office and two halls. I sweep and dust every day. My father owns a small farm about 8 miles from here. I would sooner live on a farm than

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20 Year Guarantee

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

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Just send name and address. We send you 24 papers Gold eye needles. Sell 2 papers for 10c, giving a thimble free. When sold return us $1.20 and these four beautiful rings are yours.

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We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2, we will send watch, ring, chain

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TRAPPERS LOOK HERE, did you ever see a fairer proposition; ship me your furs, put your own valuation on them and if I can not pay that much or more, I will return furs and pay all express both ways, or you can ship to me and just say, "hold separate," and I will submit my best offer, and if not satisfactory will return, as above stated. Write today for price list and tags, which are now ready and free for the asking; a postal card will do.

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on 40 acres the first year after stumps are pulled. Remember, you plant on virgin soil—the richest land on your place. Get a Hercules now while I'm making such a money saving special price proposition. The Hercules is sold on 30 days' free trial—all broken castings replaced free any time within 3 years. Double safety ratchets insure safety of men and team. 60% lighter in weight and 400% stronger than any cast iron or "semi-steel" puller made.

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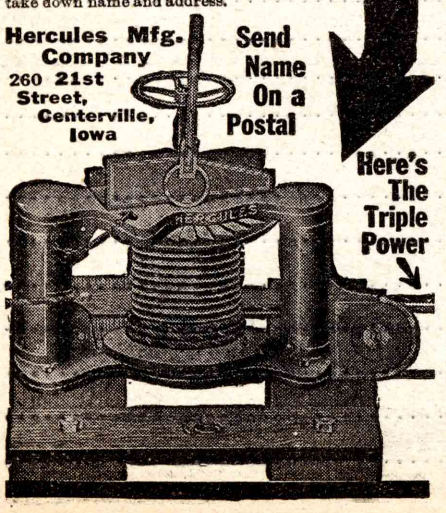

in town, for I like to be out in the open where there is plenty of fresh air and sunshine. I certainly enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think all farmers should take it. As soon as I receive the paper I turn to the Cadet page. I enjoy reading the letters from all parts of the United States. I would like to exchange postal views or letters with any of the girls or boys, and will answer all I receive; so don't forget to send me a card.—Raymond Wolfe, Kingwood, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: We belong to a Moravian church at Green Bay, Wis., though we live ten miles from town. We go to Sunday school every Sunday. Our main crops are oats, rye, barley, potatoes, corn and vegetables. We have two orchards, and a large silo which is filled with green corn every year. We live near a lake where we go boat riding once in awhile. There is fine sleighing here now (February 5). It has been very cold for the last week. I would be pleased to hear from all the Cadets of my age, which is 16 years.—Alma Jorgensen, Green Bay, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I would like to join the girls and boys and become a Cadet of Equity. My father has just begun to take UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and he likes it very well. They have organized a local at our town which I hope will be a success. I am 15 years old and go to school every day I can. We live on a farm about a mile from town. I lived on a farm when I was small, then we lived in the city about 8 years. Then we came to Itasca county and lived on a farm. We have been living here about a year. I would like the girls and boys to write to me, and I will answer all I receive.—Ruth Sargent, Liepold, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: Before I say anything about myself I wish to say a word about UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I will not say that it is the best paper issued, because I do not read all of them. But it is my favorite, and we take about 15 newspapers and magazines. We have taken it over a year, and I guess I ought to know by this time I live on a small farm about five minutes' walk from Crestline. I will be 17 years old March 1. I would like to have photos and letters from the boys and girls, but would much rather meet them and get acquainted.—Wm. Miller Markel, Crestline, O.

Letters Crowded Out

These boys and girls want to exchange cards with others, too:

Hattie Montgomery, Germantown, Tenn.
Loie M. Stuart, Farley, Iowa. 20
Bessie Morris, Smith's Grove, Ky. 15
Clara Williams, Gray, Va. 19
Charley Minney, Vida, Ore. 17
Bessie Stepp, Elizabethtown, Tenn. .. 19
Louise Sinkhan, New Albany, Ind. 14
Margaret Temple, Benton, Wis. 17
Annie Wiberg, Maryville, Ind. 13
Harrison Stark, Hartshorn, Mo. 19
Sallie M. Chandler, Mouth-of-Wilson, Va. 20
Lura Eller, Mouth-of-Wilson, Va. 25
Robert E. Hewes, Loveland, Ohio 15
Irva Carter, Benton, Wis. 16
Edythe F. Ferry, North Chicago, Ill...
Carine Ray, Glasgow Junction, Ky. 14
Ada Steele, DeSoto, Ill. 14
Sallie Cochran, Austin, Ark. 18
Demia Langford, Austin, Ark. 17
Mattie Pruett, Vinton, Iowa. 16
Helen Pryor, Marshall, Mo. .....
Ida Bachman, Dorrance, Kas. 14
Oma Grace Deane, Buchanan, W. Va. .. 18
Charlos Allison, Sonora, Ohio. 14
Grace Alley, Plymouth, Ill. 12
Pattie Law, Nola, Va. 16
Anabelle Clark, Aledo, Ill. 18
Blanche Haynes, Granville, O. 13
Wm. R. Smith, Atoka, Okla. .....
Urith Markwell, Willingford, Ky. 15
Ansel Eno, Union City, Mich. 19
Vada Melton, McClanahan, W. Va. 17
Hary Smith, Childs, Md. 15
Viola Clauss, Grafton, Wis. 16
Nellie Hudson, Sulphur, Okla. 12
Helen G. Gilbault, Harbor Springs, Mich., ... 18
Hilda Lohobee, Kearsarge, Mich. 14
Retta Thomas, Wardell, Mo. 17
Dolores Robison, Lebanon, Ind. 15
Harry Davis, Laceyville, Pa. 15
Paul Jones, Granville, O. 13
Evelyn D. Kistler, Pickerington, O. 15
Gerlie Hacker, Cutlips, W. Va. 10
Zelda Hacker, Cutlips, W. Va. 13
Agnes Moore, Midland City, O. 16
Lela Burkes, Oskaloosa, Iowa. 17
Geet Goard, Tiawah, Okla. 20
Mabel Sargent, Leipold, Minn. .....
Etta V. Sargent, Leipold, Minn. 12
Bessie Burks, Henley, Mo. 11
Levre King, Butler, Okla. 17
Clara Matson, Daggett, Mich. 18
Rosa Pearl Benton, Clinchport, Va. ... 16
Navine Ford, Osceola, Iowa. 13
Lona Isner, Montrose, W. Va. 18
Frida L. Wendler, High, Iowa. 15
Eunice Gordon, Foxport, Ky. 17
Eugene Gordon, Foxport, Ky. 17
Louise Chism, Midland City, Ohio. 18
Clara Bell Adams, New Lebanon, Ind. 12
Mittie Jones, Branford, Florida 13
Mollie Jones, Branford, Florida 17
May Miller, Embree, Mo. 16
Vina Relander, Jacobson, Minn. 17

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Shoots all .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle cartridges; excellent for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, foxes and all small game and target work up to 200 yards.

Here's the best-made .22 rifle in the world!

It's a take-down, convenient to carry and clean. The tool steel working parts cannot wear out. Its Ivory Bead and Rocky Mountain sights are the best set ever furnished on any .22. Has lever action—like a big game rifle; has solid top and side ejection for safety and rapid accurate firing. Beautiful case-hardened finish and superb build and balance. Price, round barrel, $14.50; octagon, $16.00. ¶ Model 1892, similar, but not take-down, prices, $12.15 up.

Learn more about all Marlin repeaters. Send 3 stamps postage for the 128-page Marlin catalog.

The Marlin Firearms Co., 104 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

STARK TREES — Best For Over 100 Years

Four generations of fruit tree growing experience, boiled down, is ready for you **absolutely free of charge.** Don't experiment with fruit trees of **unknown** productiveness, uncertain quality. Stark Trees **always** pay big. The secret is in Stark Brothers' perfect method of growing, transplanting, packing and shipping.

50 Years Ahead of Any Other Nursery in America

Why don't you take advantage of our Special Service Department? All Advice Free to You. We send you **free** the best scientific methods of preparing your soil for **biggest profits;** show you how to prune your trees, give you best methods of Stark cultivation; how to spray the Stark way. We make your orchard a **winner** and a big money maker. Write us at once for Stark Year Book, complete fruit tree literature and statistics. **Write today.**

Stark Bro's NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO., R. R. No. 52, LOUISIANA, MO.
A Record of One Hundred Honorable Successful Years in Business

STARK TREES

Read the Story in the Pictures

Early 6-Weeks Market Potatoes—Ready for Market in Six Weeks. Two Weeks Ahead of Any Other Variety. Has Yielded at the Rate of Over 600 Bushels an Acre.

Farmers and Gardeners who grow potatoes for home or market will find the Six-Weeks ahead of all others.

Extreme Earliness, Good Table Qualities, Splendid Keeping Qualities, Fine Size and Shape. Great Productiveness.

This variety of potatoes combines all of these qualities in high degree. We positively assert, and have abundant and undoubted proof, that the **Six-Weeks Market Potato** does make good size, table tubers in **six weeks** from planting. The Six-Weeks can be depended upon to give these results if planted when the growing season has arrived and the weather is favorable.

They cook fine and dry from the time they are large enough until late the following spring. Size medium, skin light flesh color. They are perfect beauties. **Heavy and sure yielders.**

We first introduced and named this potato. From long experience we can say that owing to their quick growth, escaping drought, bugs, blight, etc., and extra yielding qualities, they are more profitable than late varieties which are oftentimes subject to unfavorable season conditions. The Six-Weeks is one of the best winter keepers, too, if planted late.

They grow so rapidly that potato bugs have little chance at them. Six-Weeks potatoes yielded on the farm of the originator in Ohio, 420 bushels an acre. Next year 380 bushels. Two years later over 600 bushels.

Planted Six-Weeks May 3. They grew fine. We had new potatoes cooked June 20. They are the earliest we ever saw.—Daniel Donovan, Carroll Co. Tenn.

Of 17 kinds potatoes planted, early Six-Weeks Market was superior to all in quality, size and earliness. I think they are the best potatoes on earth.—C. Carroll, Pipestone Co., Minn.

It is the best potato I ever saw, yields well, good size, cooks up like balls of flour, and is delicious.—Thos. Sinnock, Adams Co., Ill.

The earliest and the best extra potato. Thousands of testimonials received. You will make no mistake if you plant Six-Weeks Market Potatos this spring. If you think you can't afford to plant many, get enough to raise your seed for next spring.

Price: Our stock is limited and price is made subject to being unsold. Money will be promptly refunded if supply is exhausted. **By mail, postpaid:** 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., 75c. **By freight or express:** ½ bu., 75c; 1 bu., $1.25; 5 bu., $5.50; larger lots at $1 bu. Bags free. Shipped when weather is favorable.

O. K. Seed Store
Dept. 8
Indianapolis, Ind.

Department of Farmers Organization

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

Read This at Once

"More co-operation by farmers and better distribution of farm products is the great present need."

—o—

Above is copied from Bulletin No. 61-b by the Washington State Agricultural Experiment Station. From the bulletin we also learn that the following topics are on the programs of the agricultural short courses conducted by the State college this year: "Co-Operation of Growers in Marketing," "Commercializing the Waste," "The Relations of the Producer and the Railroads in Marketing Farm Crops" and "The Producer and the Consumer in Co-Operation."

—o—

We make these observations for the purpose of showing that a revolution has been worked in this agricultural college and what is true of it is true of others.

—o—

Only a year or two ago the subject of marketing crops was tabooed by every agricultural college, experiment station and farmers' institute in the land. But now it is being given attention nearly equal to the other side of agriculture, the producing side.

—o—

A few issues past we printed some resolutions by the Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station adopted at a meeting on January 1, 1913, to aid the farmers of Kansas to organize and market. The Mississippi college has included marketing in its activities, and some other colleges have already taken similar steps or have them under consideration. Also the United States Congress has a bill, which already has been adopted by the Senate, to establish a division of markets in the Department of Agriculture.

So from nearly every part of the country comes the declaration that farmers must co-operate to market better and powerful institutions are volunteering to help them.

—o—

These people have at last concluded that farmers must be taught not only how to produce crops but how to market them—given a **balanced** education—as this paper has alone been giving them for years. Crop improvement they see, is not everything. In fact, the big crops of 1912, which are selling for less total money than the smaller crops of former years, have brought the exclusive greater-crop teacher in such disrepute that he had to change his teachings to "save his face."

—o—

So farming of the future will not be merely a fierce fight to produce more, but it will be a business of producing such a quantity as the demand requires and selling it at prices that will guarantee dividends on the investments of the farmer and equitable rewards for his labor. Farmers' permanent prosperity cannot be secure until they are able to market right, and they cannot market right until they are organized right and co-operate right; so, when we consider that the prosperity of all other classes depends on the prosperity of the farmers, thinking people will go to the foundation of the whole proposition.

—o—

And the foundation is RIGHT MARKETING.

—o—

So the all-important thing, and the one thing that every individual producer and every association that feels the need of improvement in marketing, is how to arrive at right marketing. And in this connection we may fairly ask, what plans have the agricultural colleges and Congress and other recent converts to offer?

—o—

We said the Washington college discussed the problems in its institutes. The Kansas college adopted resolutions to help farmers to organize and then to help them to market, but the officers said: "We must call conferences of farmers and others to consider the matter, and we will investigate what has been done in Europe. When we can arrive at the right way, then we will act, but you farmers must have patience, as it may take two or three years to find the right plan." The Mississippi college invites producers to report what they have to sell and if any person has registered a want with it, the two will be put in communication with each other. The bill in Congress goes farther, or pretends to, as a reading will show. We print the essential part here:

THE BILL

Sec. 2. That the chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall have power and authority to make, through the Division of Markets, under the Direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, investigation as to the systems of marketing farm products, co-operative and otherwise, in practice in various sections of the United States and in foreign countries, and shall collect data in reference thereto. The information and data thus collected shall be distributed to farmers, farmers' organizations, and societies of consumers throughout the various agricultural sections of the country, and made available for the use of any individuals or organization, either by the circulation of printed bulletins and telegrams or by information given personally by special agents of said bureau. It shall also be the duty of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics to make, through the said Division of Markets, and under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, investigation of demand for farm products in various trade centers and the current movement of such products, giving specific data as to the supply, normal demand, and the price thereof, with the view of furnishing information as to the best available markets, which information shall be distributed under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics to collect, through the said Division of Markets, by any expeditious methods, as by telegraph, telephone, mail, or otherwise, compile, and report to farmers, farmers' organizations, and societies of consumers daily bulletins or telegraphic reports of such information and statistics as will enable them to adopt plans of marketing that may facilitate the handling of farm products at a minimum cost: *Provided*, That when such reports or statistics are requested to be furnished by telegraph or telephone, or methods other than the United States mail, the person or association making such request must advance the fee for the cost of transmission, which shall be deposited to the appropriation for the maintenance of said Division of Markets. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to make an annual report to Congress regarding the work of the said Division of Markets, with any recommendations that may enable Congress to enact any additional necessary legislation.

We claim that the time is past for agitation and investigation and the time has come for action. Instead of studying the marketing problems in Europe, where conditions are very different, it will be enough to study them in this country and build up an organization and adopt a system that will meet the requirements of our case.

—o—

Farmers are not in a humor to wait several years more. They want action now and results. They can expect very little from the agricultural colleges unless they come out at once with practical and comprehensive plans. Each one carrying on a co-operative effort in its own state, independent of but in competition with all the other states, will accomplish nothing worth while. Under such a guerilla system markets will be glutted as now, speculators will still get hold of the supplies and exploitations will be as great as at present and in the past.

—o—

And we cannot see that the Division of Markets in the Department of Agriculture, if the proposed law is enacted, will meet the needs. The "information and data" about "systems of marketing farm crops," "distributed to farmers and farmers' organizations and societies of consumers" will avail nothing. Such a work was compiled by Frank Andrews of the Department of Agriculture and printed in the Year Book of 1909 and, in the form of a bulletin, it was given a very wide distribution and is still being distributed. Instead of this information remedying the troubles they have actually become worse.

—o—

There might some good come from the Division of Markets, if it is established, through its investigation of demand and supply, if such knowledge can be obtained and used advantageously by the producers. But such information will be distributed to all alike and it will still remain with the farmers and farmers' organizations to adopt plans that "may facilitate the handling of farm produce," etc. In other words, the Divsion of Markets proposes to send out "daily bulletins or telegraphic reports of the demand for farm products in various trade centers and the current movement of such products," but without any power to make the price on the day of the arrival of any shipment, or to know what it will be any future day.

—o—

It this bill becomes a law (it was adopted by the Senate on August 21, 1912), it will leave the marketing of farm crops exactly where they are now, with another expensive institution to maintain out of the taxes gathered from the people. That is, each farmer, and farmers' association and the tens of thousands of local buyers and shippers to the markets will continue to compete with each other as they have in the past. We hate to say it, but we doubt if this bill was introduced in Congress with any sincere desire to solve farmers' marketing problems in their interests, but more as a counter-irritant, or to counteract the progress of at least one farmers' movemnt to solve this great problem for all time. And this is not an unreasonable view to take when we consider the law on industrial alcohol, the postal savings bank and the very recent parcel post law.

—o—

And this suspicion is confirmed by the fact that the appropriation of $50,-

The Farmers Society of Equity

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres, W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore. or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; F. S. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla., and the President and Vice-President.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives of members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members*. The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

— — — — — — — — THIS IS THE BLANK — — — — — — — —

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly at the town or city of..... .....

This list was sent by .....P. O. ..... State.....

	NAME	R. R.	P. O.	STATE
	Recommended			
1	**for President**			
	Recommended			
2	**for Secretary**			
	Recommended			
3	**for Organizer**			
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				

(For more names attach paper)

000 for one year must make the law, if enacted, impotent. We have in mind that in one year the eastern shore of Virginia Produce Exchange spends $20,000 for telegrams alone, and this is not its chief expense. And there are other associations that spend as much and some spend more for this one item. In view of this, how far will $50,000 go toward the expense of a national marketing system? The chief would receive $4,000 of it, as the bill provides, and the assistant chief $2,500. And there are to be "special agents, clerks and other employes as may be necessary." And the investigations are to be carried on in this and foreign countries. True, the bill provides that reports by telegraph or telephone must be borne by the receiver. But any scheme to bring definiteness in the matter of marketing must reach all the people and reach them every day when they have something to market. How long, then, would $50,000 pay for the printing of reports and the clerical work to mail them, even granting that they will be sent postage free? And how many farmers or farmers' associations would prefer to pay the government for wire reports than their own?

—o—

Marketing crops for farmers is no more a function of the government than is the marketing of machinery, dry goods, coal, timber, etc. The Department of Agriculture can't do it and the farmers should not want it to do it. Farmers should resent this interference, as any other class of producers would.

—o—

But farmers can build their own marketing machine, as other people did. Then they will own it and can run it in their own interests without interference, as long as it is run in fairness and equity to the consumer.

—o—

We will say frankly, that the purpose of this article is to make it clear that, so far as we have been able to find, there is no practical plan for marketing farm crops before the people up to this time, except the Equity plan advocated by this paper and being established now all over the country. In order to make comparisons and to afford all our readers the opportunity to judge of the Equity plan we have begun its publication in this number. It is too lengthy to print complete in one issues and will run in four numbers. See on page 7, "The Problem of Marketing."

—o—

The Equity plan, and for that matter all plans, should be studied by every farmer, because the matter of marketing is now the most important thing before all the people of the country.

—o—

As this paper will reach many farmers who are not subscribers they should send their subscriptions now to insure getting the other four chapters.

—o—

Also as this paper will reach many officers and members of local and district farmers' association, we assure such that the Equity System of marketing does not contemplate abandonment of, nor interference with the plans and purposes or names of such associations. The movement has two chief activities—organizing and federating, but with one chief aim—unity in marketing. This will be understood by a reading of the following resolutions adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., October 3, 1912, at a conference of representatives of farmers' associations:

THE RESOLUTION

Whereas, there being indisputable evidence of the need of a federation of the many societies and associations of producers of products of the farm, garden and orchard, in order that a more complete and efficient system of marketing may be quickly established; therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of this conference that each and every local and general society, association and organization of farmers be cordially invited and urged to co-operate in a movement to federate all agricultural organizations for the purpose of the establishment of a practical, efficient, national system of marketing. And be it further

Resolved, that as the Farmers Society of Equity has superior facilities for promoting such a federation, with a marketing system already in operation, and an organization that covers a large portion of the United States, and a plan for a complete, national system, it be empowered to conduct a campaign to bring these important and vital matters to the attention of other organizations and associations. And be it further

Resolved, that in order to strengthen the movement, and build up a working foundation for such federation, other associations be invited to unite with this movement at once as body units, by the payment of a flat rate of fifty cents per member, or a minimum charge of $10.00 for any organized body, they being granted in return the services of the present system of the Farmers Society of Equity. And be it further

Resolved, that as soon as possible to secure a satisfactory representation of delegates from other societies and organizations, a convention be held to organize the federation, elect officers, provide for a charter and articles of incorporation, and firmly establish a foundation for one permanent national system of marketing. To this end the officers and members of all agricultural organizations and every individual farmer who feels the need of reform in marketing are hereby invited to investigate this movement, and lend his hearty support to the accomplishment of the object of such a federation.

Resolved further, that we recommend that the new organizations be called the American Farmers Federation.

—o—

If you are an officer or a member of a farmers' association, local, district or national, now, send this blank for further particulars:

FEDERATION BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I am a member of (name of association)

.....

with headquarters at .....
The officers of this association are:

President .....

Address .....

Secretary .....

Please send me full particulars of the American Farmers Federation and terms for federating without any obligation on my part.

My name.....

My address.....

—o—

If you are not a member of an organization now, or if you are a member of one that you think is not in a condition to federate, and if you feel that a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity should be organized at your place, send the Organization Blank on page 24. Please fill the blank out completely, although your recommendations for officers must be subject to the members when they meet to organize.

—o—

If you are not a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING, or if your subscription has expired, which you can determine by looking at the address on the first page or on the wrapper, the latest date being the expiration date, then use this blank to send your subscription. We will appreciate it if you send one or more subscriptions of your friends.

SUBSCRIPTION OR RENEWAL

Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is $...., for subscription to your paper ..... years.

My name.....

My address.....

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS—One year 50 cents; three years $1.00. Three one-year subscriptions can be sent for the $1.00 if preferred.

Write whether
New or renewal.....

—o—

Please understand, at every town, city or shipping point, where produce is marketed, there must be a unit of the great American Farmers Federation that is building. It does not matter what its name, or what its purposes, except one purpose must be **unity in marketing,** which follows by virtue of it being a unit in the federation. These local associations should be as numerous as railroad stations. Probably half of the places have organizations now. These are the ones to be federated. Somebody send the federation blank. Don't depend on somebody else to do. YOU do it, and then you know it will be done.

—o—

The other places must have a new association organized. Here again, don't depend on somebody else sending the blank. You do it, and you will know it is done. It may be of decided benefit to the person whose blank reaches us first.

—o—

Our purpose in going about this matter in this way is to get material to work with in each locality. Organization and federation cannot be brought about in any other way, unless an enormous expense would be incurred to send personal representatives all over the country. This would involve an enormous expense that is unnecessary even though it were practical, which it hardly is, because the organizing and federating work is going on at about 500 places at the same time all the time.

—o—

If the farmers themselves will not help a little in this movement how can you expect others to do it? But others can't do it for you. If you wait on the agricultural colleges, the railroads, the boards of trade or even the government itself to give you a marketing system, if they would ever do it, you may depend upon it, it would be more in the interest of the other people than yours, as government crop reporting is.

—o—

Every day farmers write us and say, "Something must be done here to improve our marketing system." Well, we can tell you what must be done and how to do it, but no power on earth can change the system as far as YOU are concerned but YOURSELF.

—o—

So don't hesitate over the matter. The whole country is organized against the farmers. You may not have thought of it, but it is a fact. And those organized interests are going to try to give farmers a plan, through Congress or in some other way that will be impotent to make farmers free and independent, just as soon as they see there is danger of farmers building their own machine. Don't let them pull the wool over your eyes.

—o—

Farmers must do their own business and not look to others to do it for them. To do it they must organize. To save the organizations they have now, they must federate. And all of them must adopt a simple, practical, successful BUSINESS SYSTEM for marketing. These are things that we are ready to make clear to all the people as fast as we have the opportunity to do so.

—o—

Quit complaining and learn how to set things right.

—o—

You've got this thing to do, so why not do it now and enjoy the benefits of its this year yet?

—o—

At any rate, investigate.

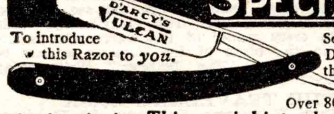
Do you find it hard to mow the lawn when for one reason or another the grass has gotten long? Of course you do with the old-style mowers. But with a Clipper mower it is a delight. Send for full particulars to the Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

It Couldn't Stand Her

"I thought you was opposed to woman suffrage. Why did you insist that your wife must join the suffrage club?"

"I wanted to break up the club, and I knew that would do it."

SPECIAL, A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.



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Send us your name and address (no money) and we will mail you a D'Arcy's Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If, at the end of that time, you're satisfied it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us $1.75. If not, send back the razor and there will be no charge. Over 80,000 Vulcan Razors mailed out is your assurance that you're not wasting time in trying it. ***This special introductory offer expires June 15***—it is made only to start Vulcan users in new sections of the country—after above date, positively, cash must accompany order. Tell us if your beard is hard, medium or soft, whether you want a wide, medium or narrow blade—a round or square point and we will select *just* the razor for you—remember—***Send no money.***
JOHN D'ARCY CO.. Dept. 34 St. Louis, Mo.

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—rock bottom prices on strops, hones, razors, knives, brushes, shears, watches, jewelry, pipes, fountain pens—72 big pages, illustrating and describing hundreds of cutlery bargains. Gives shaving instructions—tells you how to strop and hone your razor. Send for it (free) whether you order razor or not. ***It's free.***

New Invention **SLEF-HEATING IRON**

The "Standard" Makes and Contains Its Own Heat

Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

SAVES ITS COST EVERY MONTH
Economical, perfectly safe, convenient. The **"Standard"** is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. **Fire in Inside.** Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room. Go right along, one thing after another. All kinds of clothes.

IRONED BETTER IN HALF THE TIME
No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The **"Standard"** is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. **Right size, right shape, right weight.** Cheapest fuel, one to two cents does ordinary family ironing.

WHAT USERS SAY
Alex Stalker of N. Y. writes: "The Self Heating Iron received sometime ago and will say right here **it is the most wonderful time and money-saving device that was ever made.** My wife has just finished a large ironing in two hours that usually took her half a day with the old stove heating irons, and the house is cool. **It is certainly just the only iron made.** We want the agency." W. P. Farnum: "After receiving your iron and giving it a thorough trial it **will be a perfect success. My wife is enthusiastic** over the work it does and the economy in its use." Mrs. J. E. King, Ill.: "Received iron yesterday in good shape. **Well pleased with it. I want the agency.**" I. N. Newby, Ill.; **"Find it to be all you claim for it."** Mrs. Josephine Route, N. Y., "Received the iron O. K. and did my ironing with **it yesterday. I like it very much."** A. E. Covert, N. Y.; "Have lighted it several times already and find **I can do ironing so much quicker and cleaner than in the old way.** Think it is the **best thing I have ever had in my house."** Miss Roxie Sheets, of N. C.; "The two irons received and am delighted. **Have turned off our regular ironer and will do the ironing ourselves now.** Sold the extra iron to the first lady I showed it to." Mrs. Watson C. McNall, N. Y.; **"I am more than pleased with it** and its work. It **is not a bit clumsy. It is a delight to use it."** Mrs. Cora Wright, Ill.; "I received the iron Saturday and like **it fine."** Mrs. C. M. Winstead, Ky.; "I received my iron about three weeks ago. **Like it better than anything I ever saw in the way of irons."**

The "Standard"

So they go—hundreds and thousands of delighted customers—the work of ironing cut in half—the expense of fuel almost eliminated—a Godsend to every home. The poor can afford it—the rich can buy nothing better. Every iron tested before shipping—fully guaranteed—ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

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30 DAYS' ABSOLUTELY
FREE TRIAL

Don't Send Me a Dollar

I will ship you a genuine 1913 Galloway manure spreader without one cent down. Yes, sir. I will ship it to you for a 30 or even 90 days' absolutely free test. Besides I will save you $25 to $50 and give you the best spreader made. Guaranteed for 25 years. My offer is backed by a $25,000 legal bond and a $5,000 challenge offer. Something no other manufacturer ever dared to make.

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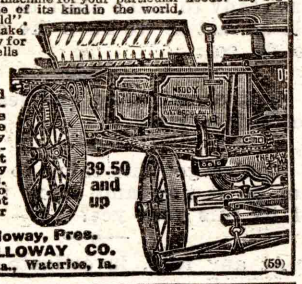
My catalog tells all about the Galloway spreaders, and I have got just the machine for your particular needs. My big book, the only one of its kind in the world, "A Streak of Gold", will help you to make the manure pile pay for your machine. It tells how to care for the manure, how to spread it, how to treat your soil and other valuable suggestions. Shows how crops have been doubled by proper use of manure. This great book is worth many dollars, free to you. Now just write to me personally. Get my lower-than-ever 1913 prices.



William Galloway, Pres.
WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.
509 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia. (59)

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain, and Crab Grass In one season the Clipper will drive them all out,

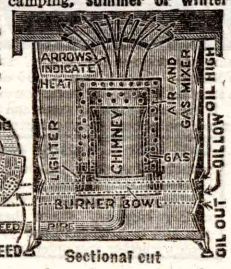
Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

PORTABLE STOVE

Combined Cooking and Heating

The Portable Stove will boil, bake, fry, roast—cook anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hot water, canning fruit, camping, summer or winter stove. Oil automatically turned into gas furnishes a steady, intense heat, passed into radiator and distributed throughout the room; or condensed under cooking vessels the heat is absorbed by articles being cooked. Heat under control. **Not Dangerous Like Gasolene.** No valves, no wicks — nothing to clog up or get out of order. Heats rooms—slow fire or fast fire. No flues or chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. **Many Thousands** of the Portable Oil Gas Stoves sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience and economy.



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WHAT USERS SAY: "It is so convenient and economical." Rev. P. V. Hawkins, Ohio. "It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; perfect baking," Henry Schilling, Ill. "**For Baking it has no equal,**" V. E. Bostwick, O. "Bakes pies cakes, bread; never saw nicer baking done," Mrs. O. Thompson, O. "Never cooked meals so quick and easy," James Newark, Mich. "Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with 3 quarts of oil; **they are great time and fuel savers,**" H. M. Irey, Ia. "Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero with one radiator," Wm. Baering, Ind. "With the radiator it soon warms up our dining room," J. F. Lisson, Calif. "We are using it to heat our office." McPherson Co., R. I. "**Only used a half a gallon of oil last week** for cooking, baking and ironing," E. N. Helwig, Ont.

CAN YOU DO WITHOUT the Portable Oil Gas Stove Save time, trouble, anxiety, annoyance, expense, drudgery, fuel bills. Get rid of kindling, coal, wood, dirt, ashes—all the nuisance. **ALWAYS READY FOR USE.** Practical invention. Simple, durable. Lasts for years.

PRICE IS LOW $3.25 and up; any number of burners. Give it a trial. Not sold in stores. Send no money. **Write today for full description.**

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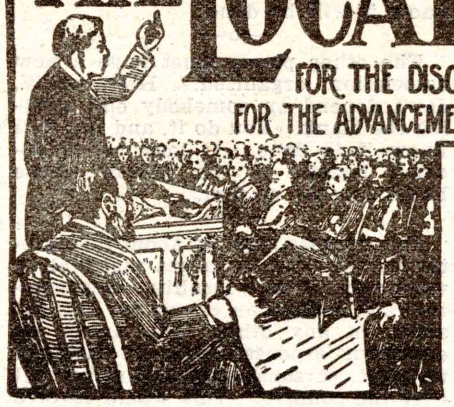
Show Stove MAKING GAS—people stop, look, excited—want it—buy. B. L. Huested, Mich. "Was out one day, sold 11 stoves." W. E. Baird, S. C., "You have the best stove on market; sold 9 in 2 hours—I do not fear competition." (First ordered 1—200 since.) Chas. P. Schroeder, Conn., bought 40 stoves one order. Head & Frazer, Tex., write, "Sell like hot cakes; sold 50 stoves in our town." J. W. Hunter, Ala., secured 1—tested it—ordered 200 since. J. G. R. Gauthreaux, La., ordered 1; 155 since. So they go. These men make money. You have the same chance. You should make from $10 to $15 a day. Write for our selling plan. Do it today. Send no money.
The World Mfg. Co., 2114 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

THE LOCAL UNION

FOR THE DISCUSSION OF ALL FARM PROBLEMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING



THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

Is a farmers' organization, incorporated, headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Its first and greatest object is *"To obtain Profitable Prices for all the Products of the Farm, Orchard and Garden.*

National Officers and Directors

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Membership

consists of farmers and is limited to farmers and co-workers with farmers. The wives and members and their minor sons and daughters may become *special members.* The terms of membership are fully set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Local Union

This is the home workshop of the Society. In it must be shaped the plans and work that will revolutionize American agriculture and usher in the time when the tiller of the soil shall no longer be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for others, but when he shall be a more important and more independent member of society. Through the local union, assitsed by headquarters and representatives on all the great markets of the country, all the *business* of the members—selling and buying—can be done.

How to Organize a Local Union

Whenever a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING reaches that condition of mind that he believes the farmers of his community should do more of their own business of selling and buying, instead of paying an enormous price to have it done by middlemen, he should send for instructions for organizing a local union. Any person who stands well in his community can organize.

A local union is wanted at every town, city and shipping point where not already established. Send for instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., to facilitate sending we append a coupon here. If no local union at your town send the coupon.

. . . . . .

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Indianapolis, Ind.
Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

. . . . . .

My Name . . . . . .

My Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I call your close attention to a letter received at headquarters from Brother J. M. Stretcher, of Hillsboro, Ore. There is wisdom in it. Upon such a foundation the farmer can build a machine that could rock the world, if necessary.

The attitude taken by the members of this local is the correct one. They are earnest in their endeavors, reasonable in their expectations, conservative in their methods, and have those two qualities so essential to success—persistency and patience.

The moral is plain: A perfect working organization of American farmers on national scope cannot be made in a day. It will require time for improvements and adjustments. But it will eventually fulfill every expectation and demand of reasonable men. In its making, however, we have to work and wait, and unless we do work, and construct this great co-operative protective and business organization, we shall suffer losses for which there is no need.

We are on a deal with three firms in San Francisco for our potatoes. We have about 3,000 sacks to sell. The best we can do with Portland buyers is 35 to 40 cents per hundred. We get $1 and $1.10 in 'Frisco and it costs 26 cents per hundred to ship. So you see what organization has done in our neighborhood. National Organizer Cutting said this was the most difficult neighborhood to organize he had found in a long time. I would like to tell him he has started something that he couldn't stop. It may have been hard to start, but would be impossible to stop. We have about doubled our membership. We do not coax anyone. We state the proposition plainly, and they are the ones to choose. We want no dissatisfied members. When they are once in, they come with the full understanding they are there for business—to work, not to be waited on.

Some locals hold meetings every two weeks; but we have so much business we meet every Thursday evening in a band hall, and find so much to do we cannot get away earlier than midnight.

Our secretary was out five nights last week getting in communication with other members regarding making our shipments. It is hard to get things moving at first, and it takes time, and we must have patience.—J. M. Stretcher, Hillsboro, Ore.

I report results of a meeting held at St. Anthony. Fifty farmers were in attendance. The Farmers Society of Equity and its plan was thoroughly discussed. Then a committee was elected to advertise and work up another meeting. Seven of the leading farmers of the community, each raising from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of grain were placed on that committee. Each will get as many as possible farmers to sign the application. Then, if any fail to attend the meeting, the committee will advance money to pay their fees, and will collect from the absent members later.

This new local will have the following produce ready to market at once:

Eleven carloads No. 1 spring wheat; six carloads No. 1 oats; seven carloads first-class feed; six carloads second-class feed; ten carloads white potatoes; two carloads russet potatoes.

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You can make a thorough 60-day test of this guaranteed rupture holder without having to risk a single cent. We'll make one especially for your case and let you see for yourself how it takes all the misery out of being ruptured.

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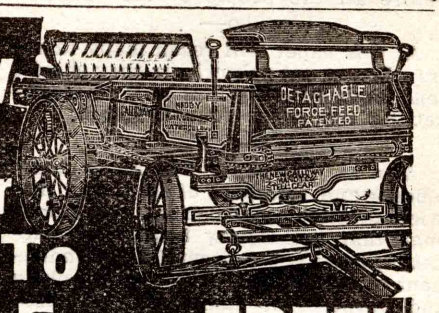
So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.
Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Here's My New 1913 Model Galloway Spreader That I Want To Ship To Your Farm FREE!



No payment down—no bank deposit—no lease, notes or mortgages—no red tape or obligations of any kind whatever. I'll ship you this new, 1913 Model Galloway **right to your farm for 30 or even 90 days trial absolutely free.** I'm going to make this spreader prove its worth to you without a word of argument on my part whatever. Here's the way I'll do it: I'll put the spreader on your farm for a 30 to 90 days trial **absolutely free.** I'll put it right straight up to you. Figure out a series of tests that would make scrap iron and kindling out of any other spreader made—**then try them on the Galloway.** Load it up as full as she'll hold with the toughest, tramped down or frozen slough hay manure. Let your team trot and slam it in gear! Do you think that there is one other manufacturer in the world that would dare to hint at such a test as that? **You know there isn't!** But if you can think of a severer test, go ahead. **I'll take all the risk and let you be the sole judge.** If you think you can possibly get along without the Galloway after you have had the free trial, just send it back to me. I'll pay the freight both ways—you won't be out one cent. If you want to keep it, I'll guarantee to save you $25 to $50.

Get My Big 1913 Proposition NOW!

Four years ago I started working on the biggest, finest and most daring plan I've ever offered. Now I've got it perfected. I can't explain it here—there isn't room. But if you'll write me at once I'll tell you how you may get one of my 1913 Model Spreaders *partly or entirely without its costing you one cent.* I won't ask you to do any work—any soliciting or any canvassing. It's the fairest, cleanest, most amazingly generous, co-operative plan that you or anybody else ever heard of. Write me and I'll tell you all about it.

My Regular $1 Book —"A Streak of Gold" — FREE

One of the most valuable books any farmer ever held in his hands. Explains fully, in plain language, how to make manure the greatest money crop on the farm, how to spread it, care for and use it. I'll send it free, also my 1913 Spreader Catalog and full details of my 1913 proposition. Send a letter or postal.

Wm. Galloway, Pres. WM. GALLOWAY CO., 509 Galloway Sta., WATERLOO, IA.
Spreaders in stock at Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Winnipeg. 99

I am calling the locals of this (Fremont) county together on the first Saturday in March (March 1) to organize a county union. The meeting will be held in the rooms of the Commercial Club, in Rexburg, at 2 o'clock p. m. We will have in the several locals a total membership of four hundred, possibly six hundred by that time. We are working for one thousand members in Fremont county before spring work opens. The Equity System will spread until it fills the whole country, and farmers are in control of the stuff they produce."—O. S. Paul, County organizer, Rexburg, Idaho.

I received a shipment of four hundred pounds of clover seed from Brother C. W. Lusk (a member in Illinois). We gave Brother Lusk a better market than he could get at home and saved $20 for ourselves on that one little deal. The Equity Eystem is all right.—Geo. W. Heiskell, Lockwood, Mo.

I will give you a brief outline of the way we conduct our local. First, we have had a meeting every Saturday night for several months, and are very much alive. We have a committee on membership, one on investigation, one on markets, and one on buying; also one for arranging our local meeting program.

We figure on building a very large potato cellar on the switch at this place this year, in order to be able to ship at any time in winter.

Our program is usually one speech on Equity, followed by general discussion. A talk on some topic on farming methods, and music. We usually have good attendance, and prospects are for a large increase. —W. W. Hayes, Secy., Sterling, Idaho.

—::—

Doing Good Business

Covallis, Mont., Feb. 5, 1913.

The Society is in good shape in this county. We have just finished the delivery of a car of flour. All are pleased. We saved $365 on the car, and caused the dealers to cut the price to all customers. We took orders for a car of coal for our local, and will save $2.00 or thereabouts a ton. We buy sugar in ton lots and have saved from forty cents to $1.10 a sack. We kept the price of sacks down at least 1½ cents each, buying in ton lots of a local dealer.—A. B. Stryker, County Organizer.

—::—

Showing Them in Missouri

Lockwood, Mo., Jan. 3, 1913.

I now have twenty-three names on my application for a charter, with fair prospects for more. I am somewhat encouraged since election. Farmers are willing to talk business, since politics have settled. I believe we will have fifty charter members to start with. Fifty is our goal; fifty charter members our watchword; fifty we will have if life and health permits.—Geo. W. Heiskell, Local Organizer.

—::—

Big Things for Oregon

Portland, Ore., Feb. 5, 1913.

Referring to what I am doing in Oregon: I may say that we hope to have an agricultural clearing house incorporated, in connection will have warehouses, canneries, driers, starch factories, fruit-juice, pickle and kraut works, etc., in fact, everything that will use to the best advantage the surplus and waste of the farm. These different units will be added as requirements justify.

We had an enthusiastic meeting of over 100 delegates and members of the various locals recently organized, at Oregon City, Clackamas County, on December 31st., at which time the Clackamas County union was formed. Everyone present was convinced that farmers are on the right track at last. We will now devote our entire attention to the organization of a state union. Marion County gets its first local tonight. Columbia County will be started very soon, and Yarnhill County strengthened.

I will say further, that I am very grateful to the Equity brethren who have conferred upon me the office of National Organizer, and I assure them I shall do all in my power to further the interests of Equity.—H. F. Cutting, National Organizer.

—::—

Coming One by One

Idaho Falls, Ida., Feb. 5, 1913.

I was at Rexburg recently to attend the annual meeting of the local at that point, through invitation of County Organizer Paul. Both Rexburg and Hebert locals were in attendance. Brother Paul had made good provision for the meetings. I spoke for an hour or more with seemingly good effect. All present not already members joined and all alike pledged faithful work to build up the Society. There has been a lack of formal work, or order of business, but I think this condition will be improved henceforth.

If the weather is good, I will put in from four to six locals this week. —R. A. Southworth, District Organizer.

A very valuable dairy book can be gotten free by anyone who has cows who will write the De Laval Separator Company, New York City, and mention UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This is not a catalog of separators, but a book of information that every cow owner should have.

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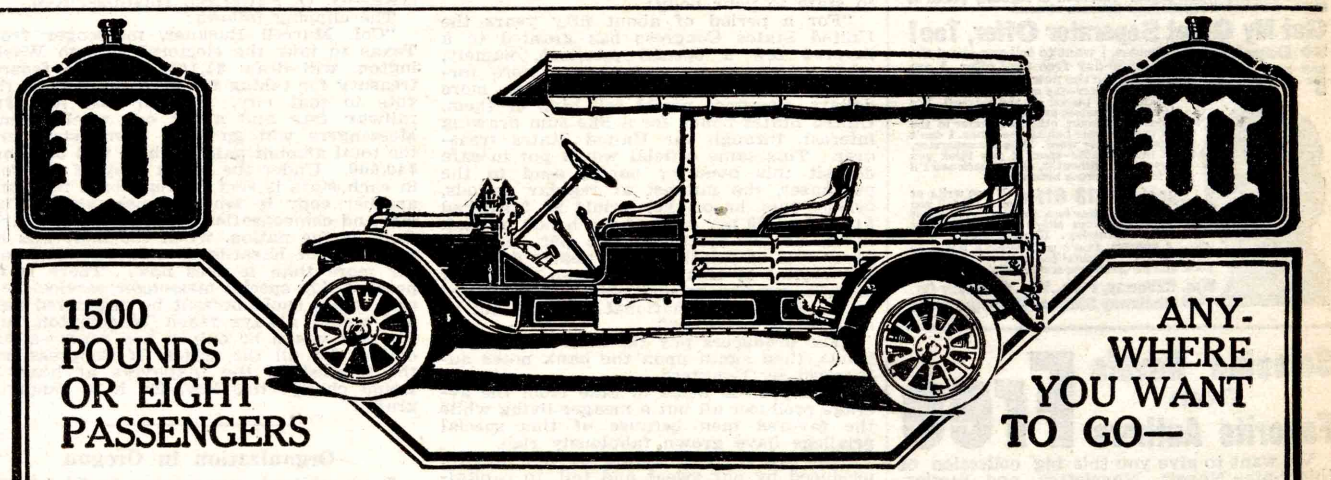

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Its excellent springs, light weight (considering its capacity) and its perfectly balanced body, make this car unsurpassed for comfortable riding qualities, and as easy to steer as a light roadster.

Enough Speed and Power to Meet Every Condition

There are very few, even of the fastest touring cars, that can pass the White Combination Car on the road. And even when loaded to full capacity this White will climb hills at a steady road pace, that the ordinary car will have difficulty in climbing at all.

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If you have driven a White, then only can you understand, how simple, quiet, powerful and economical is the White engine. It was the first, and is still, the only practical long stroke, cast-in-one-piece engine in this country. Its fuel consumption is so low under all conditions, that regardless of price, it is the most economical engine made, and its performances in daily service in thousands of White cars is worth investigating, in fact, the rise in the price of gasoline is not felt by White owners. Its compact simplicity with no parts exposed to dirt or injury, removes all of the chief sources of care and trouble, and necessitates little or no attention being given to it.

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The finish, material and workmanship on this car, is in every detail true to the White standard,—the highest. The spring seats are roomy and comfortable, and are upholstered with the best leather, while the body finish is done with that attention to detail that has made the White cars famous for their excellence.

The Material and Workmanship of the Highest Grade

The chassis, including engine, transmission, axles, gears, bearings and wheels, is constructed with the same care and excellent material that has characterized White products for over fifty years—and has made White automobiles of every design second to none in the world.

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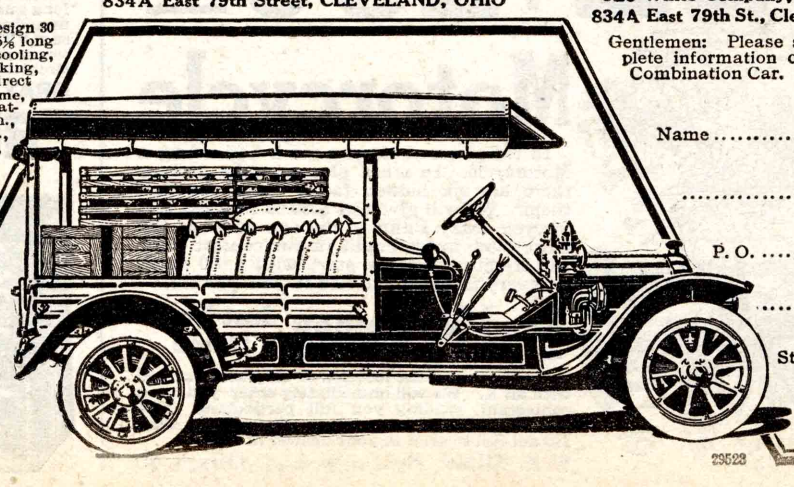

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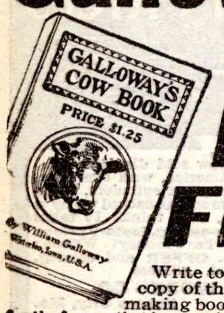

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THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Memorial to United States Congress.

Following is a memorial before the Idaho General Assembly. The members of the Farmers Society of Equity are largely responsible for its introduction. If every wealth producer of the country understood the importance of securing what this asks for not one of them would stop until he had penned a letter to his representative to work for what this memorial demands.—R. A. Southworth, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

THE MEMORIAL

"This body representing the farming and other industrial classes of Idaho, desires to state to your body:

"For a period of about fifty years the United States Congress has granted to a favored few a special privilege, namely, when one man or a few men were fortunate enough to acquire 50,000 or more dollars, Congress would sell him, or them, United States bonds for a like sum drawing interest, through the United States treasurer. This same official would put in safe deposit this bond or bonds, send to the purchaser, the interest at regular periods, besides this, he or they would be furnished $45,000 or 90 per cent. of the bonds in bank notes, at one-fourth of one per cent., to cover cost of printing, thus nearly doubling the capital of this favored man, or set of men, under the special privilege conferred upon him by the national banking act of some fifty years ago.

"The producers pay the interest on these bonds, then again upon the bank notes authorized by Congress.

"This process helps to take from the average producer all but a meager living while the favored men because of this special privilege have grown fabulously rich.

"We are tired of giving up our wealth, produced by our sweat and toil, to capitalize the non-producer. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, First—All currency whether gold, silver or paper must be a full legal tender issued by an act of Congress and distributed through government banks as postage stamps are through the post office.

"Second—Loans to be made through government banks on productive farm real estate at a rate of two (2) per cent. per annum.

"Third—The adotion of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry. Provided that no legatee shall be allowed out of any estate over $3,000,000 dollars.

"Farmers and wage earners, the producing classes, are not looking to Congress for any special privilege, but we are looking to you for Justice. If you can print bank notes for one fourth of one per cent., you can print legal tender notes for two (2) per cent.

"Do not disappoint us."

Up-to-Date Best of Eight.

I take seven farm papers and I find UP-TO-DATE is best of all. In the matters of marketing this paper leads all others. I have been getting better prices for all produce since I read it. I can also say that it is much better now than when I began to take it five years ago.—T. Palmer, Sarcoxie, Mo.

Disgusted With Things.

I have just read your January 15th issue and I am getting more and more disgusted with the way our government is run. That Lever bill caps the climax and I can not keep still any longer. It is just another scheme to rob the tax payers and give a few thousand more loafers easy jobs. If the farmers permit these three thousand loafers to be foisted on them to tell them how to raise more stuff, when he can't get respectable prices for what he has been raising, then they are bigger fools than I think. I believe the agricultural department is the greatest graft ever perpetuated on any people. Go after it and show it up and you'll have every farmer on your side. It's the long hours, hard work and poor pay that causes our boys to flock to the cities. We have been robbing the land to build up the cities. Let's quit it and compel the speculators to go to work. Organize to market right and we will get paid for our work and enough to keep up the fertility of the soil and raise all the world needs of our crops without a horde of rattle-brained experts to sponge off of us.—B. M., Oklahoma.

Cost of the Electoral College.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is doing much good for farmers by opening our eyes to things as they are. I enclose a clipping which I request you to publish. When farmers get organized in the F. S. E., which I am firm in the belief they will be ere long, they will demand and require Congress to repeal such unnecessary and unreasonable laws.—G. O. Patterson, Hastings, Neb.

The clipping follows:

"Col. Murrell Buckner, messenger from Texas to take the electoral vote to Washington, will draw $1,100 from the federal treasury for taking the certified copy of the vote to that city. It will cost him $40 railway fare and about one week's time. Messengers will go from every state and the total amount paid to them will be about $40,000. Under the law a copy of the vote in each state is sent by registered mail and another copy is sent by messenger. This law and compensation was fixed in the early days of the nation, when the mail was irregular and hazardous, and traveling cost far more than it does now. There is no need of this special messenger service. Several copies could be sent by registered mail and would always reach Washington, and the cost would be only a few cents—a few dollars for all the states. If Congress had the interest of the taxpayers at heart it would change this law, for it is simply a graft."

Organization in Oregon

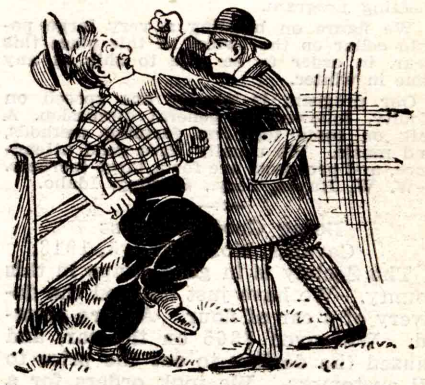
I am obliged to report a rapid growth of our order in Oregon. We will soon organize a state union, and we have incorporated a warehouse company to establish a clearing house in Portland, and a competent man will be placed in charge.

Our county union (Clackamas) held a meeting last Saturday with fourteen locals, representing like five hundred members. We adopted a friendly newspaper as our official organ in this county, and appointed a publicity committee of three, the chairman to edit the space allotted to us by the publishers.

We also have a committee of three on organization, whose duty is to prepare territory in advance for the county organizer by the use of literature.—P. W. Meredith, Oregon City, Ore.

Inspiration in Idaho

Our local at Island had a rousing meeting yesterday afternoon, at which many important matters were thoroughly discussed. The annual election of officers was held and all present incumbents were unanimously chosen to succeed themselves for the ensuing year. All annual dues will be collected at our next meeting, and at which time we expect to place an order for one, or possibly two car loads of woven wire fencing. We will have a Farmers' Institute in two-days' session at Oakley on February 11 and 12. We plan to make this the biggest two-days' meeting ever held in Oakley. Members will have a banquet on the second day, and be entertained by our expert performers. I have started the wheels rolling for a big county union, and during the institute expect to roll in many a new member.—H. G. Morris, Oakley, Idaho.



DEAR ORGANIZER: DON'T SHOW YOURSELF TOO ANXIOUS TO GET A MEMBER. MEMBERS GOTTEN IN THIS WAY MAY NOT FEEL JUST RIGHT.

Get More Money

Read "The Problem of Marketing Crops," beginning in this number.

OWN A BUSINESS WE WILL HELP YOU.

$20 to $50 AND EXPENSES WEEKLY

AT HOME OR TRAVELING.

GET MONEY—I DID—GOT $301.27 worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa.

George P. Crawford writes: "Made $7.00 a day." **J. J. S. Mills**, a farmer, writes: "Can easily make $5.00 a day plating." **Thomas Parker**, school teacher, 21 years, writes: "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." See what others are doing—judge what you can do. **LET US START YOU** in the gold, silver, nickel and metal plating business. $5 to $15 a day can be made doing plating with **Prof. Gray's new line of guaranteed Plating Outfits.** Unequaled for plating watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles, and all metal goods.

We teach you the art, furnish recipes, formulas and trade secrets **Free.** No experience required. We do plating ourselves,—have had years of experience. We use same materials we sell. Materials cost about 10 cents to do $1 worth of plating. All outfits complete. Ready for work when received. **The Royal, Prof. Gray's New Immersion Process.** Quick, easy, latest method. Goods dipped in melted metal—taken out instantly with fine, brilliant, beautiful thick plate, ready to deliver. Guaranteed 3 to 10 years. A boy plates from 100 to 200 pieces tableware daily—$10 to $30 worth of goods. No polishing, grinding or electricity necessary. **DEMAND FOR PLATING IS ENORMOUS.** Every family, hotel and restaurant have goods plated instead of buying new. It's cheaper and better. Every store, jeweler, shop, factory has goods needing plating. Platers have all the work they can do. People bring it. You can hire boys cheap to do your plating, the same as we, and solicitors to gather work for a small per cent. Replating is honest and legitimate. Customers delighted. We are an old established firm—been in business for years—know what is required. Our customers have the benefit of our experience. **The chance of a lifetime to own and control a business of your own.** Small space required—a little corner at home will do. Set up the machine and commence to make money. Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and **Sample Plating FREE.** Don't wait, Send us your address.

GRAY & CO. PLATING WORKS 1665 **Gray Building, CINCINNATI, O.**

FREE $250.00 Motorcycle

In the picture here you see a boy riding a Motorcycle. In other places in the picture there are six hidden faces. Can you find them? We will give this $250.00 Peerless Motorcycle away FREE to the one who has the most votes to his credit in our contest. We will credit you at the start with 1,000 votes for every face you can find in this picture.

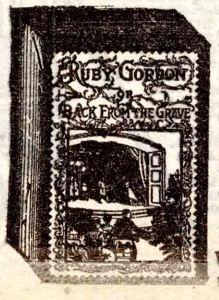
Send No Money Just Your Name

and address and the location of the faces marked with an X. We will immediately enter you as a contestant, sending you full particulars. **The Motorcycle is here on our floor, all ready to ship.** Do not fail to send in your answer at once.

W. K. WILSON Mgr., 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

"RUBY GORDON Or Back From The Grave" FREE

By Libbie Sprague Phillips.



Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy recluse. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself! Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postpaid to all who send 10c to pay for a 3 months' subscription to our big farm and home magazine. Send today. Address

Valley Farmer, Book Dept. RG-15, Topeka, Kan.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Do I understand that all membership fees for members received into a local, after its organization, less the twenty cents apportioned to the local union treasury, must be reported and sent to headquarters?—J. H. Merrill, Blackfoot, Idaho.*

ANSWER: Yes, this is right, until you have a state union, when they must be sent to it.

Q. *What is the minimum number that can hold the charter and do business as a local union?—W. G. Hicks, Corbett, Ore.*

A. Ten members.

Q. *Is it always advisable to organize a county union as soon as a county has qualified by having three organized locals?—O. S. Paul, Rexburg, Idaho.*

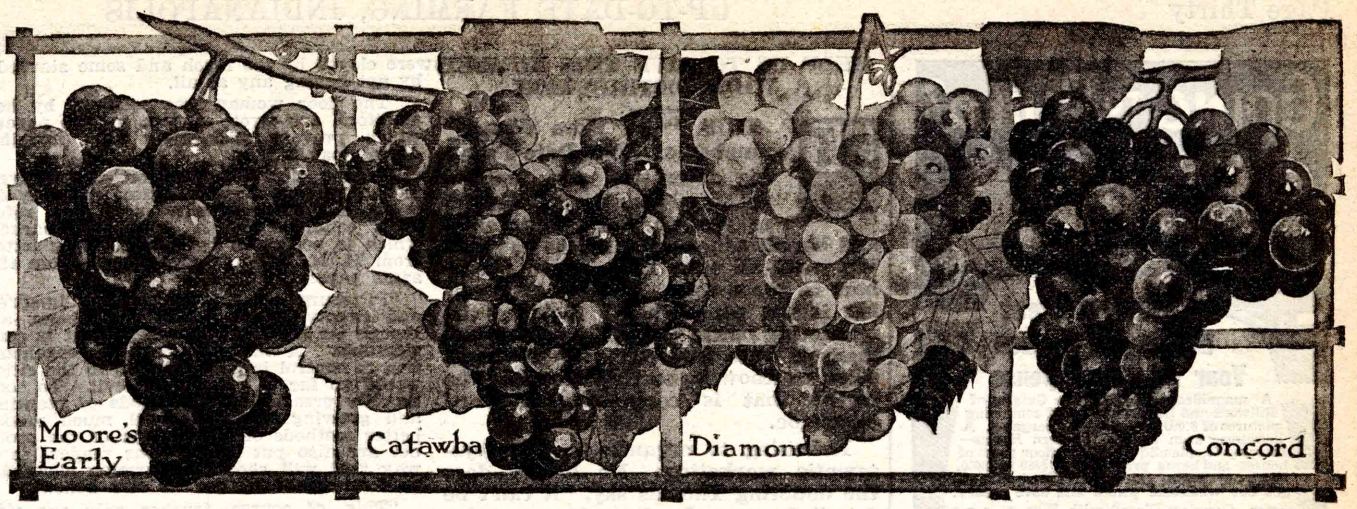
A. If other locals can be organized promptly the county union should be delayed. Otherwise the county union should be organized and it take charge of the work of completing the organization in the county.

Q. *I wish you would inform me if there is a market anywhere in the west for small white pine trees. There are thousands of them here. I am a reader of* UP-TO-DATE FARMING, *and know of no better way to get in touch with the wants of people than through its columns.—Mrs. William S. Straight, Bryantville, Mass.*

A. We know of none except at Christmas season. If your trees are suitable for Christmas trees write F. S. E. representatives about September.

Q. *We were organized the 9th of August, 1912, and will elect officers at our first meeting in January, as provided in the Constitution and by-laws. Our membership fee paid last August was to pay our dues for one year from that date. Should we now pay the difference, from the 9th of August until January 1, or pay nothing until next August?—E. L. Mooney, Secy., Churchville, Pa.*

A. Your dues paying date, calculating on the time you organized is July 1. See section 8, page 4 of by-laws.



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

Q. *We have a few locals that seem determined to rush into the buying part of the game without regard to how much they antagonize the small retail merchant, and in a way that does not look right, as we understand the Farmers Society of Equity. Perhaps we can handle the matter locally, but for fear that we may not handle it with equity to all we suggest that you advise us through our official paper. Please withhold my name.—Sec.*

A. The great purpose of the F. S. E. is to sell the products of the farm right. Farmers must make their big money in selling, if they make it at all. We believe when farmers get what money they are entitled to from their crops there will not exist the same necessity to scrutinize the prices paid for supplies so closely. But we do not forbid co-operative buying. In fact, it is the logical thing to do when farmers have organized for business. Then all the members of a local union should combine their small orders into a large one; or where there is a country union, all the locals may buy in a county unit. Such requirements should be submitted to the local handlers first and if they will quote satisfactory prices, buy from them. If they will not, or cannot quote equitable prices, the orders should be sent elsewhere. The Farmers Society of Equity claims that the present machine of merchandising is too large, too intricate, too wasteful and too expensive. We will not demand that members of the society shall pay the prices that the present system often makes necessary. So it is up to the merchants' association to simplify their machines and cheapen the operations. We mean that there are too many middlemen selling supplies. Merchants' associations are beginning to see this, too, and one of the best things the Farmers Society of Equity can do is to force them to regulate the number of merchants and see that the necessary merchants maintain clean, attractive stores and carry such assortments at fair prices as will make it unnecessary to send away for supplies.

WE WERE surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They can be planted fall or spring; they are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and lasts longer. And in addition to all these things, grapes bear fruit practically every year and the fruit is valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages for the grapes, when we received the census report we were in doubt as to its correctness. We thought nearly every farm had some, so we wrote to the Director of the Census and received this reply:

Up-to-Date Farming:

Your letter requesting information regarding the number of farmers reporting grape vines in our recent report on the "Production of Grapes," received. As you probably know, the census reports on agriculture are based on a farm to farm canvass, and if a farmer grew but one grape vine, he would be reported. The intention is to get a report of every farmer who grew a grape vine in 1909.

Very respectfully,
E. D. DURAND, Per W. J. B.

The fact is that only one out of seven farms has a grape vine. Then there are hundreds of thousands of town homes that have until this time neglected this handsome vine and universally desirable fruit. There is no yard or garden that does not have room for a few grape vines, so we have set ourselves the task to place

ONE-HALF DOZEN GRAPE VINES ON EVERY FARM

and in tens of thousands of other smaller places, and at the same time employ the vines as a means to greatly increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

This is Our Offer

Send 75 cents and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full year and will also receive by mail or express, all charges paid, one-half dozen (6) strong two-year-old grape vines with full directions for planting. The varieties are Niagara, Moores Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawaba. This collection covers extra early to late varieties and the three colors, black, white and red. No better sort can be planted.

All vines will be sent at proper season for planting, no matter where you live.

Yours Free Send a club of four at 75c—$3, and we will send you the paper one year and the collection of six vines free. That is, five for the price of four, or we will send you the paper five years delivered. Paper and vines will be sent to separate addresses if requested. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

— — — — THIS IS THE COUPON — — — —

PUBLISHERS, UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.
Enclosed is ..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name .....

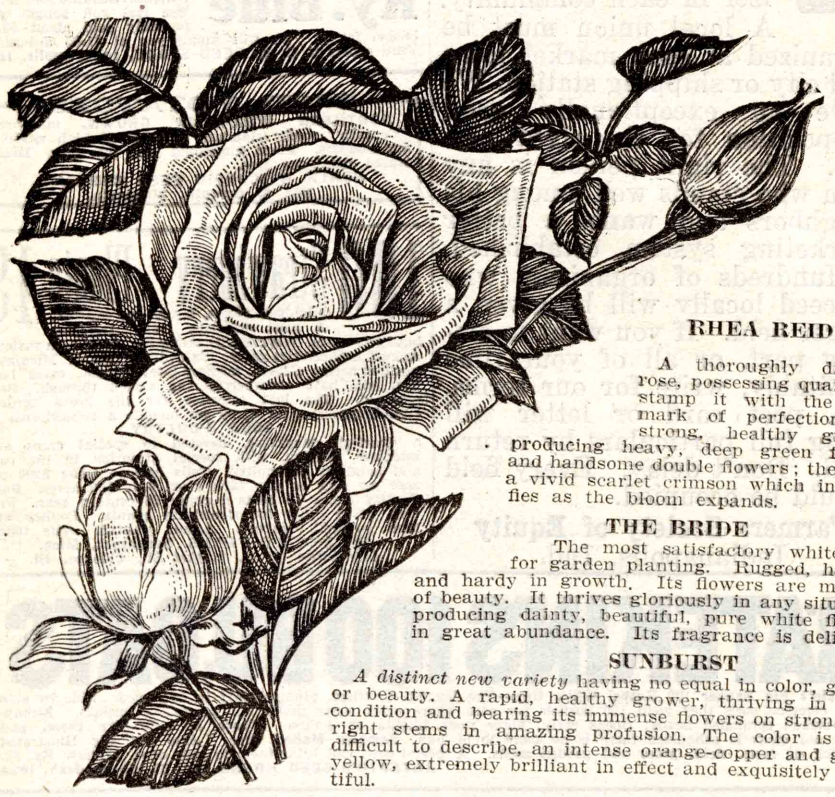
My P. O. .....

R. F. D. .....State.....Express Office.....

New or Renewal Subscribers .....
(For more names add more paper.)

Beautiful Roses Free!

Knowing that at this time of the year the thoughts of all turn to the beautiful things that may be had next summer we know that no offer by us to our readers will be more acceptable than some plants of beautiful roses. We have obtained the best varieties for our subscribers. These roses will bloom every month of the growing season, thriving vigorously with ordinary care. We guarantee safe arrival by parcels post and in each package will be enclosed printed instructions for their planting and care.



RHEA REID

A thoroughly distinct rose, possessing quality to stamp it with the hall-mark of perfection. A strong, healthy grower, producing heavy, deep green foliage and handsome double flowers; the color a vivid scarlet crimson which intensifies as the bloom expands.

THE BRIDE

The most satisfactory white rose for garden planting. Rugged, healthy and hardy in growth. Its flowers are marvels of beauty. It thrives gloriously in any situation, producing dainty, beautiful, pure white flowers in great abundance. Its fragrance is delicious.

SUNBURST

A distinct new variety having no equal in color, growth or beauty. A rapid, healthy grower, thriving in every condition and bearing its immense flowers on strong, upright stems in amazing profusion. The color is most difficult to describe, an intense orange-copper and golden yellow, extremely brilliant in effect and exquisitely beautiful.

MY MARYLAND

A rare combination of a poetic name and exquisite beauty. A great outdoor rose of extreme hardiness. Flowers are of indescribable charm, of a brilliant lively shade of pink which deepens as the flower expands until it fairly glows with its warm, rich color and delightful fragrance.

RED DOROTHY PERKINS—Climber

A perpetual source of wonder. Perfectly hardy, its growth is rapid and vigorous, producing dark, glossy foliage which remains intact to unseasonable weather and attacks of disease and insects which causes the foliage of other climbers to rust and look shabby. The bloom is produced in great clusters; the color being deep intence scarlet-crimson, which retains its vivid brilliancy as long as the flower lasts.

Our Offer **Send 50 cents, the regular subscription price for one year, and we will send the collection of five rose bushes, all prepaid, by parcels post. Bushes will be sent at right season for planting. New or renewal subscribers.**

Yours Free **Send a club of 4 subscribers at 50 cents each—$2, and we will send you Up-to-Date Farming one year and the five roses for your reward. This is five yearly subscriptions and five sets of roses for the price of four.**

Send all Orders to

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

OKLAHOMA LOCALS, NOTICE!

The State Union has sent a full report of our State Union meeting to each of the local union secretaries. Should any fail to receive a copy, write me and another copy will be promptly forwarded. J. A. HARMON,
State Secretary, Shawnee, Okla.

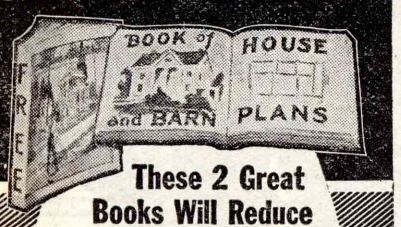
TRADE-MARKED PRODUCE

This illustration shows the mark that should be placed on packages of all high-grade F. S. E. produce. If the grade is

ALABAMA

other than "high" or first-class it must be supplemented by adding "second," or "third" grade, etc. All locals are advised to use it. Stamps and labels will be supplied exclusively by the National Union at cost. The words outside of the triangle to be changed as required. Prices quoted on application.

GOING TO BUILD?



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A magnificent, big 176-page Catalog of Millwork and Building material containing pictures of 8,000 money-saving bargains. A handsome Plan Book of Modern Homes—showing 50 splendid views and floor plans of houses and barns priced from $360 to $6000. Don't pay dealers' prices—deal direct with us, get our wholesale prices and save money.

HOT BED SASH Complete Glazed with Five Rows of 6-in. glass. Made of Redwood with Fir upright and cross bars. *Guaranteed* **$1.89**

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER, FLOORING, ROOFING, DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, PORCHWORK, BUILDING PAPER, HOME and FARM FURNITURE, HARDWARE, TINWORK AND PAINTS at Wholesale Prices.

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1465 W. 37th St., Chicago, Ill.

Have a Home of Your Own

Eggs From Full Blood Stock Eggs

26 White or Brown Leghorn Eggs	$1.50
13 Barred or White Plymouth Rock Eggs	1.00
13 Silver or White Wyandotte Eggs	1.00
13 White Orpington Eggs	1.50
13 Rhode Island Red Eggs	1.00
13 Black Minorca Eggs	1.50
10 White Pekin Duck Eggs	1.00
10 Indian Runner Duck Eggs	1.00

100 Leghorn Eggs, $6. 100 White Orpington, $12. Others $8 per 100. 50c extra for 2 sittings or less by Parcel Post, otherwise by Express. Book orders early; will send when wanted
Remit by Postal, or Express Order, on St. Louis.
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
Dept. 26, KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, Mo.

ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

Saddles	$3.00 up	New Uniforms	$1.50 up
Bridles	.90 "	Army Revolvers	1.65 "
Team Harness	21.85 "	" Rptg. Rifles	1.48 "
Leggins, Pair	.15 "	" Swords	.35 "
Tents	2.20 "	" 7 Shot Carbines	3.95 "
Colts Cal. 45, Revolvers	$ 7.50 up.	Cartridges	1c each
Sp'field Mauser Sp't'g Rifle	11.85.	Cartridges	2c each
Army Breech Loading Rifle	.98c.	Cartridges	2c each

MARCH 1913 CATALOGUE, 400 large pages, over 5000 illustrations. 15 acres Gov't. Auction Bargains described in cyclopedia catalogue, mailed 25c stamps.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, New York City

This Bracelet 25c

To introduce our line we will send this fine bracelet postpaid for 25 cents. Fits any size wrist. Made in handsome gold finish. Handsome heart shape, set with stone. Not more than two to any one person. This bracelet is all the rage—to be in style you should have one. Send 25 cents; stamps or coin.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Ind.

LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER

Just Out and Entirely New

This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.

75c

O. K. SEED STORE
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

Write to the Appleton Mfg. Co., 264 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill., for catalog of manure spreaders before you buy one. The Appleton folks make spreaders that can't be beat.

Send For It—Do you see anything advertised in this paper you would like to have? We are sure it is entirely safe to send for it.

HELP US TO GIVE THIS NUMBER A WIDE DISTRIBUTION

IF THIS "Get More Money" number of Up-to-Date Farming interested you, and if reading it has been beneficial to you, then it will interest and benefit others situated as you are. We want all your friends and neighbors to see a copy. Up-to-Date Farming is the paper that is fighting the marketing battle for ALL farmers, but many of them don't know it. We want them to know it, so they can join the legion that is conquering farmers' every foe.

Referring to organization and systematic marketing: No longer does the doubting Thomas say, "it can't be done" because he has the examples every day that it is being done. No longer does the scoffer scoff, but he has become a valued ally because he sees the trend of events.

We have printed 225,000 copies of this number, but we will print more—up to a million—if our readers will help us to distribute them. Think what a million copies of this fearless and powerful paper, teaching the practical plan of marketing farm crops and telling how to establish the sound and enduring organization in a million farm homes, would mean to agriculture. It's just what agriculture needs at this time. If each of the readers will send for three papers we'll have the million circulation; or 15,000 readers send for fifty copies each will give it.

If YOU will deliver a stroke to end farmers' thraldom to a vicious marketing system, send the coupon below at once:

This is the coupon:

Order for "Get More Money" Edition
Pub. UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is $...., for which send me ..... copies of March 1st number at prices printed below. I want my friends and neighbors to read it, and I will distribute them.

Name .....

P. O. .....

R. R. .....State.....

Price: 2 cents each, 25 for 35 cents, 50 for 50 cents.

The Parable of Spouts and Farmers' Marketing

Apropos of the problem of marketing, Farm and Fireside recently printed a parable which we reproduce as follows:

"There was once a woman who had three kinds of ducks in pens, two sorts of geese—besides her husband—a pen of little pigs, some motherless lambs, a colt that had reached the hay-and-oats stage of feeding, some pigeons, a few cows, a lot of fatting hogs, twenty-five different strains of fowls in separate runs and much other live stock to feed.

"A lot of wise men fixed up an automatic system of spouts through which to feed all these. All she had to do was to shovel feed into the main spout, and the automatic machinery was supposed to convey the feed to the proper pens.

"Oddly enough, it didn't work. The machinery didn't seem to have sense enough to look in the pens to see if there was anything left over from the last feeding. The inventor seemed to have overlooked that. Then it was annoying to have the hay conveyed to the hogs, and the swill to the cows. There didn't seem to be any way to prevent this in view of the fact that the inventor had omitted to give the machine brains. The whole aggregation of birds and animals fell away in flesh. Some of them were buried in feed which they could not eat for one reason or another, some were cloyed by too much and some starved by not having any at all.

"The poor woman was sold out by her creditors, and wrote a piece for the papers which proved conclusively that farming doesn't pay."

To show that the condition as portrayed in the parable actually exists this day in marketing farm crops we need only refer to a condition in the Pittsburg market, which is portrayed by the following letter from H. N. Bartlett, also copied from the same paper:

"Pittsburg has no use for one hundred and twenty-five car-loads of cabbage, although its capacity for sauer kraut is considerable. A national farmers' organization to control large shipments to the cities would go far to remedy the evil. To continually preach better methods of planting and growing will not avail much unless better methods of distribution of the product are also put before your readers in a way that will show the farming class the need of organizing for its own benefits.

"This, of course, touches only one side of the question, but if you outline a program for the producer, the consumer is bound to feel in the end the effect of your good efforts. This is nothing new, but to have such conditions reiterated and the cause of such loss pounded into an apathetic public may some time have an effect that will be beneficial. The farmer, as an individual, is the principal loser, but the public, too, is losing every day through inefficient methods in distribution.

H. N. BARTLETT.

Sure Enough

"Mr. Sorghum Seed gave his word of honor that he would be true to the people," said the farmer.

"Word of honor! What is that?" asked the politician uneasily.

Get More Money

Read "The Problem of Marketing Crops," beginning in this number.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community. A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

WHY NOT? Be One Real Man

THINK what it means to you that this offer is true. We will trust you absolutely. So why not at least investigate at once? No experience necessary—no capital, or bond or deposit required.

Let Us Send You Sample Suit Free

Made-to-Your-Measure. Express Prepaid

But this offer is to only one man where you live. Act now. Start at once. Represent us there. Let us explain our different, brand new proposition. You get the best tailored clothes and the best job. Every garment union made. Be your own boss. Part or all time. Home or traveling for us. You handle all the money.

MAKE $15 A DAY

Send No Money Your profits come so fast that when you pay us less than wholesale prices for all the clothes you want you don't feel it. But act quickly. Write a postal NOW. [4]

Regal Tailoring Co. 483 Regal Bldg. Chicago

35c Worth of High Grade NEEDLES 15c

FIVE PAPERS OF NEEDLES

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The Problem of Marketing Crops

How it is Being Solved Through Nation-Wide Organization and Federation

(Continued from Page Eight)

of farming. This organization and its system must be able to control the crops when produced, and to decide equitable prices and enforce its demands for their payment. It is no use of us deceiving ourselves any longer that conditions will adjust themselves. Conditions are growing worse each year and will continue to get worse and the fetters of the bad system will be more firmly riveted on the producers if we do not take immediate steps to cast them off. It is no wonder that so many farmers are disgusted with the uncertainties in their business and that they are crying out for reforms. But it will do no good to grumble about the matter and do nothing more. The situation is one that demands ACTION and it must be wise action. We can well afford to look to other business men and see how they solved their marketing problems. If the solution of the farmers'. business problems can be brought about in the same way, then it is folly to continue the old system longer.

How Business Men Solved the Marketing Problem

Not very many years ago a number of lines of business were not much better off as regard certainty of values and profits than agriculture is today. But since then, manufacturers and merchants and bankers and other business men each put forth a concerted effort amongst their own people to increase the efficiency of their operations and guarantee their legitimate profits. Their efforts were directed to reducing the cost of selling through co-operation and to eliminate unfair competition. It was such efforts that have in the past twenty years produced the great combinations and marvelous distributing systems that now makes it possible for the seller of commodities to get the certain, definite, profitable price. Manufacturers figured it out that they could reduce the cost of selling or distribution very greatly if they combined scattered producing plants under one central head or selling organization. That is, substitute one selling expense for a dozen or more selling expenses.

Farmers Twenty Years Behind

Farmers are now in a condition similar to what manufacturers were twenty or more years ago. They have thousands of local organizations, each with its selling organization and individual expense, and these thousands of local organizations are in direct and fierce competition with each other. Until this time farmers, who are the greatest producers of all, have done very little in the direction of concentrating the selling effort at one headquarters. So, while we have great manufacturing and mining and railroad and mercantile activities, with their business systems that are the wonders of the world, we see farmers, twenty of more years behind in business system and the adoption of modern business methods, and still engaged in the most terrific competitions for the common markets, with the unsatisfactory results that are plainly evident on all sides.

So the need is for the establishment of a sound organization for farmers, with a system of marketing that will bring the direction of all crops to the markets, under one head or central control, to the end that all unnecessary expense of passing farm crops to the ultimate consumer may be eliminated.

In other words, the problem for farmers is to organize and adopt a business system that will be as definite in its operations to insure stability of prices and guarantee fair profits, as are the organizations and systems of the steel makers, coal mine operators, tobacco manufacturers, oil producers, etc.

Crops Larger But Mortgaged Farms Increased

The lack of a business system in marketing farm crops is responsible for every serious problem that confronts rural America. Also, it is responsible for that other distressing American problem—the high cost of living. It is a fact, that the crops since the beginning of the twentieth century, have been greater than were ever raised in the country before, yet we are confronted with the fact, as was revealed by the 1910 census, that between 1900 and 1910 mortgaged farms have greatly increased, and that rural population has steadily and rapidly decreased. So alarmingly is the decrease in the rural population considered that it has has been referred to as "Rural Decay." A few figures will show:

Crops Larger But Rural Population Decreased

There lived in the country in 1880, 70.5 per cent. of all the people; in 1890, 63.9 per cent.; in 1900, 59.5 per cent.; in 1910, 53.7 per cent. But these figures do not reveal the actual condition as clearly as the following statement which shows the percentage of counties of some states that actually lost in population from 1900 to 1910, while the cities grew at a marvelous rate: Virginia, 27.4 per cent. of the counties lost in population: Pennsylvania, 28.4 per cent.; Kentucky, 36.1 per cent.; Tennessee, 38.5 per cent.; Ohio, 44.3 per cent.; Illinois, 49 per cent.; Indiana, 69 per cent.; Missouri, 61.7 per cent.; Iowa, 71.7 per cent.

This loss in rural population is clearly due to a lack of attractiveness in country life and country work, and the main factor that enters into the question is lack of sufficient profit and certainty of the profit.

The remedy, then, will be to make agriculture as profitable and as certain for profits as any other business requiring equal skill, intelligence, application and investment.

Get Enough Money

We must come to the conclusion that MONEY, and not altogether LARGE CROPS, is the measure of attractiveness on the farms and the measure of success in farming. Bring about a condition that will give farmers a profitable price for all they market and we will have solved the problems of good homes in the country, satisfactory social conditions, hired help, the boy remaining on the farm, the "back to the farms" movement, etc. In short, if the marketing problem is solved in the way that farming becomes sufficiently profitable, from the time of such solution we predict the tide will be turned to the country instead of as now, from the country to the cities.

The weak point in the farmer's program is his marketing system. It is true that farmers are organized to a very great extent now, but their organizations do ont bring them in unison in anything. There are thousands of associations in which the members co-operate as community units, but these units have no power to co-operate with each other.

It is clear that these must federate and must have a national head where all the reports of crops will be sent, where the necessary control will be exercised and where the demand will be forced to seek the supply.

The Meaning of Co-Operation

Co-operation means a working together. Two men work together when they join their forces to accomplish what one could not do alone. A community co-operates when the people act together to accomplish an object that all desire. But local co-operation, while it helps, is not sufficient in an industry like agriculture, where the same kinds of crops are produced in widely separated parts of the country.

Multiplied Strength.

When the farmers of a community are organized to work with each other it becomes easy for them to do their part in a great national movement. If there is multiplied strength when two or more individuals join to do a job, we can imagine the strength of a whole community of farmers, of a county, of a whole state, or of all the farmers of the country in a combination, all seeking the same object, all directed from the same head, all co-operating to sell and buy together and to demand equity in all the business relations of farm life.

The power of such an organization in determining the selling prices, or securing the advantages in buying will be the combined power of the entire membership.

So farmers must organize—they must co-oerate in reporting crops to a national center, and the national center, co-operating with the local centers of organizations, will exercise the necessary control of the crops and can direct them by the shortest and cheapest routes to the actual demand.

(To Be Continued)

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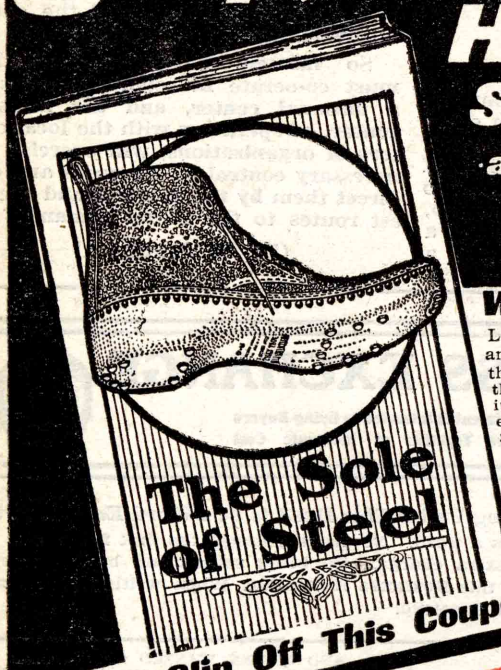

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The Financial Situation in this Country

and in Europe---The Committee of One Hundred Will Mean Nothing Toward Improving Our Currency, Banking and Credit Systems

THE Times-Union, Jacksonville, Florida, copying our quotation from Farm and Fireside to the effect that American farmers have little knowledge of modern banking methods, and would, therefore, be at a disadvantage in a banking system of their own to compete with the banking system in vogue in this country, remarks that it is to acquire this very knowledge that it is proposed to send a committee of one hundred to Europe. We see nothing in that but a trip abroad for a hundred men. Concede that good men should be sent, and that they should earnestly endeavor to get all the information possible, there could be no banking system established on the information acquired until that system should be authorized and provided for by law. That law would have to be adopted by the American Congress, and the Congress is notoriously under the control of the present money power of this country. The present control will not yield one jot or tittle of its power, no matter if a thousand or ten thousand visitors to Europe should suggest a different plan. What we say is proven by the fact that every plan of financial reform that now receives any consideration in official circles emanates from this same money power, and its effect would be to strengthen that power, and make its control of the money more absolute.

Since the beginning of the civil war that power has dictated the financial legislation of the United States. When the necessities of the Government compelled the issue of some sort of money other than gold and silver coin, the proposition was fought strenuously by the money power, and it even then had sufficient influence to compel Congress to make the government notes draw interest. This enabled the financial institutions of that day, though not nearly so strong aa they are now, to accumulate these interest-bearing notes at a profit, as they had already accumulated the gold.

A little later Congress realized that another issue of government paper money was an absolute necessity, and it was proposed to issue non-interest-bearing legal tender government notes. Again the money power asserted itself, and compelled Congress to make the notes only a partial legal tender; they were not a legal tender in the payment of duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The interest on the public debt was due almost entirely to the money power that had got control of the government bonds. This compelled the government to buy gold to pay that interest. The tariff duties had to be paid by the importers of foreign goods, and the greenbacks were not a legal tender for that. The importers had to buy gold. The money power had accumulated the gold, and thus they compelled the legal creation of two markets for it. The government had to buy it to pay its interest to the bondholders, and the importers had to buy it to pay the tariff duties. The money power, the bankers, had the gold, and, of course, they made the price on it. At one time that price reached almost three dollars in greenbacks for one dollar in gold. But the government had to have it for the purpose named, and was compelled to pay the price; and so of the importers. Note this fact: The government had to pay the gold grabbers or accumulators these excessive prices for gold, and then pay it to the bondholders, the very same class of people that sold it at their arbitrary high price, dollar for dollar. This high price of gold was called depreciation of the government paper money, but it was no such thing; there never was a time when the greenbacks were not worth dollar for dollar in the payment of all debts and obligations other than the two excepted in the bill. The soldiers took it dollar for dollar and so did the people in their business affairs, and in the payment of debts whether those debts were contracted before or after the war.

But another thing happened along about the close of the war. The money power had safe control of the gold and silver money of the United States, but the great gold fields of Africa were opened up just then, and ton after ton of the precious metal was being mined. The gold gamblers became alarmed, and feared so much gold would be brought into this country it would be impossible for them to control it and keep up the price. Conferences of the leaders were held, and it was decided to have Congress pass a bill demonetizing gold, and making silver the only full legal tender money issued by the United States. They felt that they could control the silver if they could not the gold. Before this measure was presented, however, the wonderful silver mines were opened in our great west, and thousands of our newly discharged soldiers and other citizens flocked thither, and silver literally flowed from the depths of the mines. This changed the situation of the money power. Those at its head realized that silver had suddenly become their greatest menace. They promptly changed their program, and decided to secure the demonetization of silver instead of gold, which they induced Congress to do in 1873; and that merciless power still controls the gold, and through it all the currency of the country. Congress dares not legislate against that power, and it will not, no matter whether Taft, or Wilson, or Roosevelt is in the presidential chair. As we have said, all the financial measures now seriously discussed, emanate from that power, and tend only to make it stronger. The Aldrich bill concentrates the money power and makes it supreme, absolutely stronger than and independent of the government itself. As we have said in previous articles, the farm loan scheme brings to them an element of control they have not previously been able to reach—the lands and homes of the people.

We care not how many of our people go to Europe to learn things. They will come back with news or plans of little importance to the people of this country. Sending people abroad has become a fad, and as yet we have known of but little good resulting from it. In the present case, what can American farmers do, unorganized as they are? Yes, we have farm organizations, many of them, but they are just as much the rivals of each other as they are of the other classes. In Germany and other European countries, where it is claimed the farmers have a better financial system, the governments are more absolute, and the farmers are better organized and act more in unison. The first thing for us to do is for the farmers to get in position to act together and then secure legislation favorable to reforms in banking and currency. The different organizations may not be able to merge into one. It might not be best if they could. But they could federate. There is nothing in the way of that but selfishness or stubbornness. Federated, the great measures could be taken up, discussed and acted upon in unison. Thus could the farming interests of the whole country be served, and the agricultural power of the entire nation be directed to prevent or secure legislative action. The fact is, we are on the borders of an agricultural crisis in this country. The mistaken ideas of farm teaching that have become a fad, and that involve so much an mean so little, must be guarded or they may result in positive harm; and the question of farm finance as it is now presented and sent out in such fascinating colors is but a piece from the same loom that produced the legislation above referred to, except that it means greater ruin than any that has preceded it. To these we need scarcely add the burning marketing problems that everywhere confront us, and plead for solution.

The farmers of the United States ARE intelligent. We are proud of their intelligence. But they are hedged in by prejudices, suspicious and discriminations. The politicians hold them with a giant's grasp, and the business interests create within them prejudices against each other. Farmers are more suspicious of farmers than they are of any other class. Under such circumstances united effort is out of the question. We plead for organization to overcome these unfortunate conditions, and for a FEDERATION of all organizations to give uniformity of action on all great questions. We wish we could make this appeal personal, not only to the heads of all the farm organizations, but to every farmer of the United States. Events are transpiring rapidly now, and there are questions before the agricultural world that not only need consideration but that need watching. Farmers are endangering their interests and jeopardizing their rights if they do not get in position to do both.

Dairy Interests and the Milk Problem

WHAT we propose to discuss under this head is nothing new. It is in line with what is done in the case of every profitable element in agriculture or farming—every element that can be made profitable to speculators and manipulators whether it is profitable to the farmers or not.

The milk and dairy business is one of the great businesses of this country, and the schemers are after it. In fact, they have almost ruined it. Near the close of last year, C. C. Bowsfield, writing from Elgin, Ill., to a prominent stock and dairy publication, declared:

The movement now observable here to oppose the methods of the buying companies is the most widespread and spirited ever known. Many farmers have reached a state of mind where there can be no compromise. They will simply quit the business or get a selling system which will give them more money. Many have quit and others will follow them.

Among the results so far since the combination cut prices is a decrease of 15,000 gallons in Chicago's milk supply. Up to this point the game has been played into the hands of the system, for with this shortage small dealers cannot get milk for their customers and are being driven out of the business. A higher retail price could be forced under the present stringency and is one of the possibilities.

The speculating buyers stand on the assertion that they cannot do business on less than 100 per cent gross profit, as at present, and that if the farmers are to receive more money it must come out of the consumers in Chicago, where the present rate is 8 cents. The combination is thought to be in a position where it can defy public sentiment. It has a strangle hold on the industry and may be prepared to go the limit. The members of the combine have been shrewdly talking in favor of higher prices for the producers, but insist that the raise shall come out of the pockets of city housekeepers instead of their own.

Whatever conclusion may be reached as to the fair division of the 8 cents now paid, or as to an increase of the retail rate, it will be too late to help the hundreds of farmers who have already quit the production of milk. They only know that they have had the worst of it and are leaving the field to those who still have hope for better conditions.

Under such circumstances the farmers and dairymen are absolutely helpless. The buyers in the cities pay 8 cents a quart for milk for which the farmers are grudgingly paid 3½ cents. To the farmers there is absolutely no profit, the handlers and distributors, controlling the trade by combination, get it all. The above extract shows the result; farmers are driven out of the business. In this all farmers are interested whether they are dairymen or not. Those who are driven to quit the dairy business must find some other branch of farming in which to make a living for themselves and families. That must bring them into competition with the growers of field crops, the orchardists and the truck gardeners. Greedy speculators and distributors are watching these with the same eye to profits that characterize the handling of the milk and butter. How keenly these people watch the production and every additional bushel, pound or dozen brings a prompt reduction of the price paid the producers, and the producers can't help themselves.

Why can't they help themselves? Because they have not combined. They know they are being literally robbed; that themselves and families are doing an inordinate amount of work, are making slaves of themselves, in fact, but they quit their business rather than unite to assert their power and maintain their rights. How quickly could those Chicago milk speculators be knocked off their high perches! After all, they are entirely dependent upon the milk producers. Suppose the milk producers tributary to Chicago would organize so as to absolutely act together, and every one refuse to sell a drop of milk to the graft handlers. Would not the speculators with their entire system graft be knocked out in a single day?

But how would the dairy people dispose of their milk? Easy enough. Establish their own receiving stations, and do their own distributing. The very change would make them financially able to do that, for they would get more for their milk and yet sell it to their customers cheaper than those customers get it now. They might have some selfish city official restrictions to contend against, but we are sure these could be overcome. The benefit to the public would soon be seen, and the public itself would then demand the removal of these restrictions.

This brings us to another thought. It is strange how the official world acts against the producing masses, and at the same time and by the same means against their own nearest subjects. Laws have been enacted by Congress to protect the producers of real butter from the makers of bogus butter; and yet it is charged that the high official whose duty it is to enforce the law openly construes it so as to give his decisions in favor of the makers of bogus butter. We do not know. We trust it is not true. But we have here only another argument for the national, universal, organization and federation of the rural masses.

Government Aid

WE BUT repeat the words of a distinguished southern Senator when we say "the National Government has nothing to give except what it collects by taxation." But in spite of that it is a demonstrated fact that our lawmakers, state and national, are reckless in their appropriation of public money. We fear the party that but recently came into power will prove fully as reckless in this regard as were those who preceded them. Some of their own members in Congress during the recent session openly charged that they were. So many powerful concerns want "help" that it is difficult to keep them from making inroads upon the public treasury, into which, as Senator Tillman says, nothing can go but tax money in some way drawn from the people.

So far as the farmers are concerned they ask no bonuses. All they want is justice. They can easily fight their own battles, if the government will not aid their enemies. The government has no right to protect another. This is why we demand for the farmers the same degree of tariff protection that is extended to the manufacturing concerns; and if the laws of trade, recognized and fostered by national custom at least enable manufacturers to make the prices at which their products shall sell, the farmers are entitled to the same privilege, and they should be encouraged and protected therein.

In this connection we demand of the new Congress the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity bill. That measure still stands, with Taft's signature thereto attached, as a menace and a disgrace to the agriculture of the United States. And when we remember at the time of its passage it had the support at least in the House of the party now in power, it is up to them to purge themselves of that record and prove the sincerity of their pledges to the people.

And the extravagant measures that have been before Congress pretending to be in aid of agriculture, we are voicing more than our own sentiments when we say the farmers do not want them. We refer specially to the Lever bill with its millions of appropriations for no practical benefit to farming, and the land bond-mortgage scheme, which is a menace to the independence of the American home. All the farmers ask for is fairness and equity, and we pity the leaders who refuse to give that.

Inconsistency

IN A farm paper published in the northwest we find the following, which should prove very interesting to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The cause of the high price of butter, cheese, eggs, beef, mutton, pork, poultry and other farm products is that there isn't enough produced to supply the demand. * * * Values of farm produce are still governed by supply and demand.

All who have at all studied the problem of price-making, even the average reader of the average press, knows the above is not a true statement of the case. The editor of the paper in which the above was printed knows that it is not true for in the same issue of the same paper the following appears as an editorial:

All the while housekeepers have been paying a high price for butter during this early winter season, there have been sixty thousand tons of butter packed away in cold storage to be held out of the market while an apparent shortage kept the price up. To all intents and purposes this is a "corner" in butter just as there has been and is now a "corner" in eggs. Philadelphia and Chicago women have proved that eggs are plentiful; the government's suit against the "butter trust" has proved that butter is plentiful.

Natural conditions favored the production of more butter this year than was produced in 1911 and more butter by twenty-five thousand pounds is in storage at the present time than there was at this time last year; yet the price is two cents higher than it was in December, 1911. The art of the butter magnate is masterly. On his sixty thousand tons of the product now in cold storage he may, by careful manipulation of the market, realize profits from ten to twenty million of dollars—depending upon how adroitly he can squeeze the retail trade. Depend on it, he will gather in profits all the traffic can stand—just as the beef trust and the "egg trust" have done for many years.

What can be expected of farmers and their families, so far as reform or understanding the situation that confronts them is concerned, so long as the papers they take and read and look to for instruction are so inconsistent? We love the public press, and we admire it for many things, but we insist that teachers of the public should inform themselves, be consistent in their teachings, and fearlessly support the right. When UP-TO-DATE FARMING ceases to do that it will be ready for a casket.

It Depended on the Comma

The preacher was handed the following note as he rose to open the services: "A person having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation." Not noticing it very closely, the preacher read: "A person having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation."

Mr. Dooley and the Giraffe

"Good mahrnin', Hinnissy."

"Good mahrnin', Mister Dooley. Did ye injoy yer mahrnin' male?"

"I did that, Hinnissy, but I wisht all th' toime that I had a nick loike a geeraffe so that I could make things go farther."

"Are ye an admirer iv th' baste?"

"Well, I've often thought iv him, but as a matter iv fact I belave that we alriddy have too mootch geeraffe in our system iv livin'."

"I don't quite catch th' line iv yer argumint, Mister Dooley."

"It's loike this, Hinnissy. Ye see, th' geeraffe is th' tallest iv th' quadroopeds. Sometimes he shtands eighteen fate high in his stockings, not countin' his little short horns. He has sivin vertebray in his nick an' they're what thim scientists call eelongated. That manes, Hinnissy, that they're long drawn out loike th' spaich iv a mon that's talkin' agin th' clock, er loike th' hours whin ye're waitin' fer pay day to roll around. Do you know what I would do if I wus a geeraffe, Hinnissy?"

"Ye'd probably be proud iv yer shpots, Mister Dooley."

"Yis, but ashamed iv me feedin' systim. I'd fix up a wireliss tilligraft imbodyin' th' latest invinshuns an' thin whin I filt a yearnin' an' a longin' in me stummik I'd git me mouth on th' ither ind iv th' line an' find out whin I wus goin' to be fed."

"You say you'd get yer mouth on th' ither ind iv th' line? Why, mon, with wireliss tillygraft there ain't no wires. What would ye hang yer mouth on?"

"Hinnissy, ye are a sharp wan, I tell ye. I'd hang me mouth from me head an' injoy mesilf listenin' to th' click iv th' wireliss inshtruments as they sint in their orders frum th' seat iv hostilities."

"'Th' click iv th' inshtrumints!' Don't ye know that ye'd have to have yer head done oop in a harniss if ye wus takin' wireliss missages? But what's th' geeraffe got to do with th' prisint state iv society?"

"Simply this, Hinnissy. Suppose here we have wan iv thim geeraffes. At th' wan ind iv his nick we have his head an' at th' ither his stummik. Iv'ry toime that his stummik is impty he has to sind out missages along that nick iv his to th' eyes an' ears an' tongue to be on th' lookout f'r spinitch an' cocynoots an' th' staff iv loife frum th' breadfruit tree.

"It's th' same way, Hinnissy, with th' common paypull. They're th' consumers. They're th' folks to be fed. They're miles an' miles away from th' source iv supply. Hinnissy, jijst think how long th' toonel must look whin a consumer shtands at th' bottom iv it with his markit baskit an' waits f'r th' projjoocer to shoot him down a dozen aigs or a peck iv petaytees. Hinnissy, what would ye do if ye wus that consumer shtandin' there?"

"I'd cut out a siction iv th' toonel, jist like I'd cut out a siction iv th' nick iv th' geeraffe if I wus a geeraffe."

"Hinnissy, ye've hit th' nail on th' head. Whin we git to work cootin' out that siction, we'll make ye th' foreman iv th' job."

Editorial Paragraphs

Not for Aldrich.—There are said to be 70,000 members of the Grange in Pennsylvania. Several times have these organized farmers, so we are told by the state president, adopted the following resolution:

We are opposed to the Aldrich central bank scheme, or any other plan that looks toward the taking of the control of our monetary system from the Federal Government.

Dangerous Growth of Power.—According to testimony given before the money trust committee, one man twenty years ago controlled $500,000,000 of the nation's wealth. According to the same evidence that man now controls more than $26,000,000,000 of the nation's wealth. This is more dollars than there are seconds in 824 years. The number is uncountable—inconceivable. Dares anyone say there is no danger to the people and the country in such wealth control?

All Controlled.—The New York World declares that facts and conditions clearly demonstrate the existence of a working control by a closely allied group of power wielding financiers over the banking, transportation and industrial operations of the United States, and that includes farming and agriculture. A close federation of all farm organizations is the only means of rescuing farmers from that control, and saving them from still more dangerous shackles.

Defects in the Schools.—If the boys and girls of this country are not growing up to be progressive and aspiring men and women the fault is undoubtedly in the public shools. Much depends upon the personality of the teachers. Pupils become inspired by the inspirations or aspirations of their teachers the same as they do by like qualities in their parents. Teachers that have no aspirations beyond their books can scarcely lead their pupils to anything higher. There is much to teach that is not in the textbooks, much to lead to that is not brought out in the test examinations. Officials who have charge of the schools should consider these things in the employment of teachers.

Your Work.—For whom are you working this spring? Oh, for yourself of course. But who will get the profits that are sure to result from your labor? That depends upon whether you are paid an equitable price or not. There are so many contingencies connected with the marketing of farm crops that this question is involved in considerable doubt. Don't you believe the farm organizations should all federate so that all can act together in the matter of marketing and thus secure a price that will bring reasonable profits to the farmers, instead of giving unreasonable profits to the speculators?

Thousands More.—Yes, they are coming in by thousands, readers who are anxious to have the real truth about the great matters that are now before the people. We propose to give those truths in as plain language as it is possible to express in English. We are tied to nobody, and we write for the benefit of all. Hence it is not to be wondered at that we want thousands more. We feel that we have a mission, a purpose to accomplish for the agriculture of the country. We brought up these questions when they had never before been suggested, and now the whole world recognizes and is discussing them. Yes, we want thousands more in our great family of readers. Friends, we have done our best to help you, and we have evidently accomplished much. Now help us by speaking to your neighbors about these things.

Federation.—We accord entire sincerity to the great concerns that are proposing so much to aid farming. The best way to aid any business is to make it more profitable to those who are engaged in it. In farming two elements enter into the consideration of its profits. If it is made more profitable to the farmers, it must be made so without increasing its prices to the consumers of its products. The present marketing system is such that the farmers' profits are destroyed by beating down the prices at his end of the line and then making them unreasonably high to the consumers. This could all be remedied by a different system of marketing and distribution, so that the farmers' profits may be increased and yet cheaper prices be made to the users. This could easily be accomplished by an organization of the farmer and co-operation with the organized consumers. Could not those great concerns that offer millions for the benefit of farmers accomplish much more by aiding farm organization and encouraging federation of the organizations that now exist so as to secure this first step toward prosperity, cheaper handling and better distribution? We present this suggestion, and trust all friends of agriculture will consider it.

That's the Trouble.—Uncle Threadbare gets UP-TO- DATE FARMING but he never reads it. He says he doesn't get time, for it is a part of his business to sit about the house with nothing to do. Well, we can't help that. The many good things we print look up at him from the pages of the paper, but they can't speak out and tell him to know. Neighbor Thrifty reads, im to know. Neighbor Thrifty reads, and that is why he gets along so well.

COOMES' CURIOUS CRESS CONUNDRUM

Who Got the Ten Dollars and Thirty-Seven Cents?

From Long Island Agronomist.

THIS is a typical tale of doleful disappointment. It illustrates the astounding absorption of the producer's spondulix and the consumer's coin by Napoleonistic nabbers in a way that would cause Bret Harte's famous "Heathen Chinese" to sing-sing with jealousy. We have gathered a whole slew of facts and data covering just such weird practices which we will herein set down. Some of them come from New England—some from the south—some from the middle states—some from our own wild-and-wooly west—some from the land where the orange tree blows—some from Canada—some from Mexico—and some from that great state—so big that it could easily accommodate the entire population of the world and not have a crowded acre within its borders—this vast empire that one of the United States called Texas. Many of these weirdly wonderful food woppusses have happened to us as well as to other Long Islanders, each and every one of whom is a neighbor—no matter what his present moment nationality.

Neighbor Coomes grows thing to sell in order that he may buy those things which enable him to grow. Like most others of the human family he is not particularly interested in furnishing both capital and labor for the sole enjoyment of some individual making up that gay coterie of buccaneer-like individuals, who without toiling or spinning or in fact investing a six pence—some not even a farthing—wax exceedingly great not to say austere and rich, and this is a happening that really happened, and the conundrum is—"Who Got the Ten Dollars and Thirty-seven Cents?" This is one of our occasional bombs which have blown beyond the ether, the crinoline-skirted yarns labelled—"Supply and Demand Govern Prices!"

Nature has furnished Neighbor Coomes with a perfectly lovely and luscious patch of watercress. It thrives mightly—being fed by an unpolluted creek or rivulet with the food upon which it best does thrive. Seeing in that beautifully embroidered quotation list (daily distributed broadcast by those who control New York's food supply, in order to induce country folks to send them the food upon which they fatten) that watercress would yield to the gatherer thereof 40 cents for every dozen bunches. He knew that the bunches must be good and husky—six or eight inches in diameter and that each bunch must be made up of most delicate shoots and free of all stems and yellow leaves. He knew, of course, that each of these bunches would make ten or twelve of the dinkey little bunches sold to the confiding consumer, but 40 cents looked good to him and he gathered and tied up 312 bunches—then dividing by twelve (which is equal to a dozen) he found that he had twenty-six dozen—multiplication showed that this little gathering of cress would bring him $10.40 from the individual who had so kindly put in the market quotations the value of watercress when landed in the Empire City of these United States. So he purchased a barrel for 15 cents, and found his big liberal bunches more than filled the barrel, so invested 10 cents more in a crate to carry the samples. His little ball of string had cost him but a nickle, so that without counting the wear and tear on his shoe leather, he had expended but 30 cents. A bit of subtraction then showed him that when the city individual sent him the money, the dignified association to which he claimed to belong, said he would, that he would have $10.10 for the day's work, less of course any possible expense he might be put to in contracting possible snake bites or rheumatism and less of course the amount of money a transfer company is obliged to charge in order that it may pay its employees and buy rails and ties and cars and locomotives and spikes and such articles necessary to continue to serve the public, less of course that ever-present and never forgotten "10 per cent. commission" which, while it amounts to more monthly than the salary of the highest paid officials of the great companies in the United States, is simply to cover the occasional purchase of a business lead pencil, likewise all the repairs needed on the speculators' yachts, automobiles and aeroplanes and enable him to keep up his membership in the fifteen or twenty expensive city and country clubs to which he belongs. Whether or not this is a fair getaway is a matter regarding which our opinions are well known and with this case it has little to do that it really doesn't cut enough ice to cool an individual pat of butter. The returns (which Neighbor Coomes was justified in expecting because the paper in which he saw the quotation was of the most eminent respectability and looked on with the highest esteem in his community, further he had been given to understand that all these quotations were most carefully guarded by a body of experts) were, however, startling in the extreme, they, or rather it being exactly 37 *cents*. The slight difference between promise and fulfillment was $10.30. Thus it figures by deducting merely the 30 cents spent for packages and string, an apparent profit of 7 cents remaining to cover the labor of picking 312 jumbo bunches of watercress. Just why the city speculator returned him 37 cents is difficult to imagine, because it costs 2 cents to coax Uncle Sam to deliver the envelope containing the check, while the envelope, the address and the check, of course, were a dead loss—besides that there being only 41 cents—before the time-honored 10 per cent. was raked off—as near as we can figure in the 312 bunches of jubo watercress there could be but 4 cents and, of course, the extra half cent for good measure absorbed by the city man. It is practically impossible to find out who got the bulk of that $10.03. We know that the big barrel and the crate cost 60 cents for transportation between the country and the city man; that left merely $9.43 to account for.

We have lived in the city and we have bought cress and we know that the city consumer did not get the $9.43. Not by a great big jugful, and we are dead sure that Neighbor Coomes did not get it, and we know that the transportation cost only a little over 5 per cent. of what the market quotation promised to pay, and so we will have to leave it to our producing and consuming readers to solve the conundrum or just think and think and think; but take it from us the latter method is distinctly a "no good way."

Like Too Many of Us

"I well remember my first deer hunt," said Uncle Nathan. "There was a snow on and I soon found a track that I watchfully followed all day; but just as night was coming on, I found I had all the time been following it in the wrong direction—been tracking the deer backwards."

Had to Laugh

"Jane," said the mistress, "you must be more quiet in the kitchen after I go to bed. Last night the girl that was visiting you laughed so I couldn't go to sleep."

"Yes, ma'am, I know. She just couldn't help it. I was telling her how you tried to make a cake the other day."

Smile Awhile

Not Long to Wait

Finnegan died, and when he reached the gate he hailed the keeper: "Hello, Peter, I'm glad to see ye. Ye've had a fine job here for a long time."

"We don't count time. With us a million years is a minute, and a million dollars is a cent," replied Peter.

"Be gracious, then," said Finnegan, "lend me a cent."

"All right," said Peter," just wait a minute."

Wilson and the Office Seekers

It is said that President Wilson has received the following letter: "Honorable Mr. President—I hear it said that you are goin' to take a day off to destroy the applications for office you have had. If there is no other job to give, mayn't I have the job of helpin' you tear up the applications? I voted for ye."

Knew Her Aunt

Little Susie had been very naughty, and her mother sent her to her room to confess her sins. When she came back her mother asked: "Did you tell God all about it?" "No, I didn't," said Susie. "You know Aunt Minnie is there, and if I had told it it would have been all over heaven in less than a minute!"

How Did They Get There?

Little Julia was biting her finger nails, and her aunt said: "Julia, you must not bite your finger nails; you will get microbes in your mouth and they will make you sick." With a puzzled look Julia asked: "Auntie, how did your crobes get under my nails?"

Danger at Both Ends

In the early days of the West, two men were prospecting in the foothills, when they were attacked by an enraged buffalo bull. One of them went up a tree and the other dodged into a small cave that was near. The bull stood watching both cave and tree. Pretty soon the man in the cave slipped out, and the bull made for him. He barely had time to dodge back into the hole. Again he slipped out with the same result, except that his escape was even more narrow. The man in the tree called out to him. "You are acting the fool! Why don't you stay in that cave?" "You don't know anything about this hole," came back from inside the mouth of the cave; "there's a bear in the other end of it!"

Rapid Changes

Wife, to her husband who was reading the paper—John, are there fashions in that paper?

Husband—Yes, but they are no use now; the paper was printed yesterday.

Must Have Been the Other Fellow

Old Maid, wishing to buy a piece of music—Have you "Kissed Me in the Moonlight?"

Embarrassed Clerk—I don't think so. It must have been Bill Perkins. He is always up to some sort of a trick.

Large in Contrast

Lover—I freely lay my fortune at your feet.

Sweetheart—Fortune! I didn't know you had a fortune.

Lover—I haven't much of a one, but it will look large down there by those tiny little feet.

He got her.

Very Good Reason

Startem—Why didn't you get a bigger automobile?

Shovem—I wanted one I could push up hill.

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

THE government's estimates of grain of last year's crops remaining on farms March 1st, 1913, is as follows, with comparisons with preceding years:

Wheat—1912 crop, 730,267,000 bushels. About 156,483,000 bushels, or 21.4 per cent of the 1912 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1913, compared with 122,025,000 bushels, or 19.6 per cent of the 1911 crop in 1912; 162,705,000 bushels, or 25.6 per cent of the 1910 crop, in 1911, and 160,214,000 bushels, or 23.4 per cent of the 1909 crop, in 1910.

Corn—1912 crop, 3,124,746,000 bushels. About 1,289,655,000 bushels, or 41.3 per cent of the 1912 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1913, compared with 884,069,000 bushels, or 34.9 per cent of the 1911 crop, in 1912; 1,165,378,000 bushels, or 40.4 per cent of the 1910 crop, in 1911, and 977,561,000 bushels, or 38.3 per cent of the 1909 crop, in 1910. The proportion of the 1912 crop which is merchantable is about 85 per cent, compared with 80.1 per cent of the 1911 crop; 86.4 per cent of the 1910 crop, and 82.5 per cent of the 1909 crop.

Oats—1912 crop, 1,418,337,000 bushels. About 604,216,000 bushels, or 42.6 per cent of the 1912 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1913, compared with 289,988,000 bushels, or 31.4 per cent of the 1911 crop, in 1912; 442,665,000 bushels, or 37.3 per cent of the 1910 crop, in 1911, and 365,432,000 bushels, or 36.3 per cent of the 1909 crop, in 1910.

Barley—1912 crop, 223,824,000 bushels. About 62,283,000 bushels, or 27.8 per cent of the 1912 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1913, compared with 24,760,000 bushels, or 15.5 per cent of the 1911 crop, in 1912; 33,498,000 bushels, or 19.3 per cent of the 1910 crop, in 1911, and 42,602,000 bushels, or 34.6 per cent of the 1909 crop, in 1910.

In considering the farm supplies, the visible supplies, as given in the below table, should also be taken into consideration to get approximately the available supply of grain to supply the demands until the new crops. It will also be interesting and valuable to compare prices of former years with the present, since the figures of supply are spread before us. The following shows Chicago cash prices:

WHEAT—The crop of 1909 sold as high as $1.25 in March, 1910; to $1.21 in April; $1.19 in May; $1.14 in June; $1.29 in July, and $1.25 in August.

The crop of 1910 was high at $1.02 in March, 1911; $1.04 in April; $1.06 in May; $1.03 in June; $1.08 in July, and $1.15 in August.

The crop of 1911 sold at $1.04 on March 6, 1912; $1.05 on April 6; $1.04 on May 6; $1.13 on June 7; $1.08 on July 7, and $1.04 on August 7.

CORN—The crop of 1909 was high in March, 1910, at 69c; April, 61c; May, 63c; June, 60c; July, 66c, and August, 67c.

The 1910 crop was high in March at 48c; April, 53c; May, 55c; June, 59c; July, 67c, and August, 65c.

The crop of 1911 sold at 67c on March 2, 1912; 77c on April 8; 81c on May 9; 81c on June 7; 76c on July 10, and 76c on August 7.

OATS—The crop of 1909 was high in March, 1910, at 47c; April, 43c; May, 43c; June, 40c; July, 44c, and August, 38c.

The 1910 crop was high in March, 1911, at 30c; April, 32c; May, 36c; June, 43c; July, 46c, and August, 42c.

The crop of 1911 sold at 55c on March 6, 1912; 57c on April 8; 58c on May 9; 56c on June 7; 49c on July 10, and 33½c on August 7.

It will be noted that in nearly all cases there was a liberal advance in price as the months went by. We predict this year will not be an exception, unless it be for wheat. The crops last year were unprecedently large because of an exceptionally good season. Two such great crops do not usually come in succession. The rainfall at Indianapolis is about 3 inches below normal since the first of the year, which would appear to indicate that, in central Indiana, we are in dryer season. If this is true, and if it is very general, it will affect the crops to be planted and also result in higher prices for grain. As regards feeding grains, though, it must be remembered that the number of animals on farms is the smallest in years. For relative feeding values consider that corn is priced at less than 1c a pound, while oats is 1c plus. Rarely has the feeder, who is getting top prices for fat stock, been able to buy food so cheaply.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on February 22, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign —before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Feb. 22 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	70,745,000	—1,418,000
CORN	20,449,000	X 5,032,000
OATS	15,341,000	X 648,000
BARLEY	6,151,000	X 225,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 44,995,000 bushels. This is 2,064,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 2,121,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats is 8,875,000 bushels on the same date, which is 21 bushels more than two weeks before and 2,86 bushels more than a year before.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on March 10, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO 2 RED

	March 10			2 wks. before	A yr. before
Chicago	1.02	@1.06	1.03	@1.08	1.01¾@1.03¾
St. Louis	1.11	@1.12	1.05	@1.07½	1.02½
Kan. City	1.00	@1.06	98	@1.12	1.00
Cincinnati	1.06	@1.09	1.06	@1.09	1.01½
New York	1.08½	@1.10	1.02	@1.11	1.02 @1.04

CORN NO 2 WHITE

Chicago	50 @50¾	48½@49	67½
St. Louis	52½@53	48½@49	67 @67½
Kansas City	49½@50	47	69½@70½
Cincinnati	54 @55	52 @53	58 @69
New York	57	56¼	

OATS NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	34¾@36	33½@34¼	53¾@55½
St. Louis	35½	34 @34½	55
Kansas City	34 @37	33½@34	53½@54½
Cincinnati	36 @37	36 @37	54½@55
New York	38½	39	

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on March 10, 1913, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 91⅜c; July, 90½c; September, 88⅞c. Two weeks before, 92½c, 99⅜c and 90⅛c, respectively.

CORN—May, 52¾c; July, 53¾c; September, 54⅜c. Two weeks before, 51⅞c, 53c and 54½c, respectively.

OATS—May, 34½c; July, 34⅛c; September, 34½c. Two weeks before, 34c, 34⅛c and 34c, respectively.

COTTON

NEW YORK, March 10.—Middling upland cotton closed at 12.40c; middling gulf, 12.65c. The price of cotton is 20c a hundredweight lower than two weeks before. It is $2.05 a hundredweight higher than a year before.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Market, February 19, 1913.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers ..... $6.00@8.50
Range of day's quotations for steers.... 6.75@8.75
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up.. 8.25@8.75
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1,250 lbs.. 7.60@8.00
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices..... 3.50@8.90
Range of day's quotations..... 6.00@8.80
Best heavies, 210 lbs. and up..... 8.75@8.80
Common to choice lights, 130 to 180 lbs.. 8.50@8.65

The price of cattle is about 25c a hundredweight higher than two weeks before. The price of hogs is about 15c a hundredweight higher than two weeks before.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparisons.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	75	98	142
Tuesday	75	38	113
Wednesday	35	30	43
Thursday	25	43*	71
Friday	52	39	67
Saturday	47	50	68
Total, six days	309	298	504

Market had a firm undertone today and fancy Dusty Rurals brought 1c higher than on Friday. Demand was good for Saturday and offerings moved freely, especially when fancy. Receipts included some poor mixed, partly frozen stock that was not wanted and had to be liberally discounted to sell, but sound, clean goods were well taken.

Sales reported were: Wisconsins, in bulk—1 car mixed and showing rot at 38c, 2 cars ordinary at 40c, 2 cars good at 43c, 2 cars at 45c, 3 cars at 46c, 2 cars fancy Rurals at 47c.

Per bu., bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Kings, or Burbanks, ordinary, mixed, to good sound.. 38@44c
Dusty Rurals, outside fancy..... 44@47c
Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked..... 38@45c

NEW POTATOES—Market the same as lately quoted. There is a moderate demand for red stock, Bermuda or Florida, but little or no call for white.

Per barrel, Bermuda, red, No. 1..... $6.50@
No. 2 ..... 5.50@
Florida, white, No. 1 ..... @4.50
No. 2 ..... @3.50
Hampers, Florida, red ..... 2.25@2.50

The price of old potatoes is about 5c a bushel lower than two weeks before. The price of new potatoes from Bermuda is unchanged from two weeks before.

SWEET POTATOES—There never is much trade on Saturday. Supply has become small. A firmer market quoted.

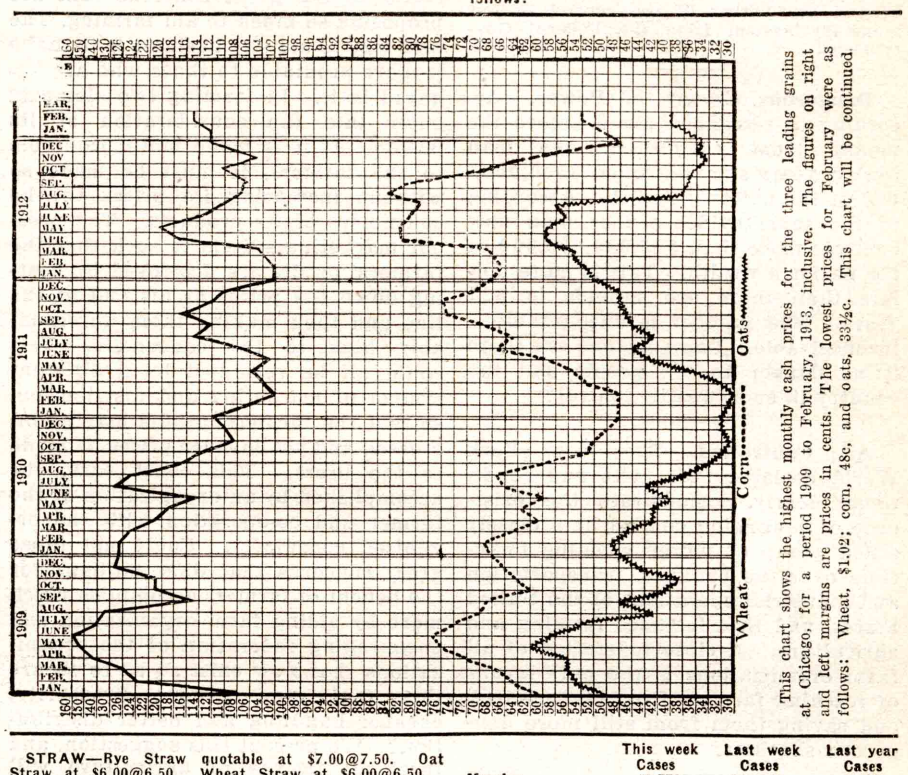
Barrels Illinois, good ..... $3.25@3.50
No. 2, or common stock, faced with a few good ..... 2.00@
Hampers, Jerseys, outside fine ..... 2.00@
Illinois, fine, straight packed ..... 1.25@
Stock a little scabby or stock topped off.. .75@1.00

Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
—2,535,000	X 7,020,000	X 20,557,000
X 2,532,000	X 4,122,000	— 1,173,000
—1,627,000	—1,913,000	— 7,085,000
— 218,000	X 2,535,000	X 4,150,000

Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.
Red Kidneys, choice ..... $2.25@2.30
Prime ..... 2.10@2.15
White Kidney nominal.
Brown Swedish, long ..... 1.25@1.50
Round ..... 1.25@1.50
Limas, per 100 lbs. ..... 6.40@6.50

The price of pea beans is about 20c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Prices of other varieties unchanged from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period 1909 to February, 1913, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for February were as follows: Wheat, $1.02; corn, 48c, and oats, 33½c. This chart will be continued.

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	13,778	*11,306	7,096
Tuesday	15,260	9,563	7,207
Wednesday	13,530	7,395	7,030
Thursday	12,050	8,979	7,327
Friday	10,031	8,394	6,563
Saturday	10,685	8,161	7,983
Total	75,334	53,798	43,206

*Two days.

Receipts April 1, 1912, to March 8, 1913, 3,127,600 cases.
Receipts April 1, 1911, to March 9, 1912, 2,609,681 cases.
Receipts April 1, 1910, to March 11, 1911, 3,163,965 cases.

The market was steady at ¼c further decline in prices. Spring-like weather was a weakening factor.

There was a more general and broader demand again, influenced by the reasonable prices and moderate receipts. Consumption is large.

Eggs are going into daily use freely. Of course buyers want to purchase as cheaply as possible and are watching the market very closely, taking into consideration every factor—such as the receipts, the movement at the interior, the weather and conditions at other markets—all points are being considered at present, especially so as prices are nearing what many think a low level.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 16½@17c, depending on quality.
Ordinary firsts quotable at 16@17c.

Firsts quotable steady at 17½c. There were sales at this figure, and that was bid for more.

Checks—Fresh quotably 13@13½ per dozen.
Dirties—Fresh quotably 14@15c.

The price is practically unchanged from two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye Straw quotable at $7.00@7.50. Oat Straw at $6.00@6.50. Wheat Straw at $6.00@6.50.

Rye and Oat Straw are each 50 cents per ton lower than two weeks before. Wheat Straw unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 750 tons. Choice hay in light supply and demand good. Market firm. Low grades quiet. Demand light and offerings liberal.

Choice Timothy Hay ..... $17.00@18.00
No. 1 Timothy ..... 14.00@15.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 11.00@12.00

Timothy Hay is $1.00 a ton higher than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—Not much doing, just a quiet trade. Best grades held steady and poor corn very dull.

Per ton, Illinois Corn ..... $100@120
Oklahoma ..... 50@ 65

Broom Corn is unchanged from quotations of two weeks before.

BEANS—Have continued to rule quiet. A day or two ago a decline in prices was noted for Pea Beans. Since then there has been no change. Demand has been and is light, only from hand to mouth. This is partially due to quality not being satisfactory. Market for other kinds very quiet. Brown Swedish have hardly any call. Some inquiry exists for White Kidney for seed. Hardly any are good enough for this purpose. Nothing to speak of doing in Limas at this season.

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $2.05@2.10
Really fine, bright ..... 2.20@2.25
Prime ..... 1.95@2.00
Prime ..... 1.95@2.00
Stock faulty ..... 1.00@1.50

APPLES—No new feature has come over this market in some time. There is but the one condition, a fair trade and plenty of stock of draw from.

Very fancy apples in barrels, selected goods most carefully packed, bring above the regular quotations.

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Home Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... State .....

Are You a Member of the Farmers Society of Equity? .....

The Problem of Marketing Crops

By J. A. Everitt

These articles have been prepared to answer ever-occurring questions how a sound and enduring farmers' organization, equipped with a practical marketing system to protect the producers of crops, can be established. And the problems considered in this article are not solely farmers' problems, but problems that concern every individual in the United States. They are nation-wide problems, therefore they must have an interest for all the people. A careful reading of the entire article is urged.

Chapter II

THE EQUITY SYSTEM OF MARKETING

A Practical and Successful Plan of National Organization and for National Marketing of Farm Crops

THERE are two things that enter into every complete effort in farming—the raising of the crops and the marketing of them. Each of these are of the most vital importance. Of course, if a crop is not raised, a market is not needed. But when a crop is raised, if it is not marketed to bring a satisfactory and profitable price, it might as well, as far as the farmer is concerned, not have been grown. Notwithstanding that these two things are vital in nearly every complete farm operation, nearly all of farmers' teachers and leaders pretend to see only one of the things, that is the producing of the crops. They have been willing to leave the other thing to the expensive and unreliable system of marketing operated by the modern produce exchanges and gambling boards of trade.

That is the system that has permitted toll gates to be erected all along the tortuous routes that the necessaries of life must travel to market and which compels the producer and the ultimate consumer to pay about 60 cents for passing about 40 cents' worth of produce from the farm to the kitchen. It is the system that has robbed our farms of fertility and has kept farmers comparatively poor, while it has made millionaires of many of the people who produce no crops but who handle the crops through the system.

Farmers Must Have Exact Knowledge

The time has come when farmers must have their own organization and their own system and they must have an exact knowledge of their own business as other people have who are successful. For instance, to sell crops at profitable prices there must be markets that will pay profitable prices and we must know where they are. Individual producers could not know this and this fact has caused many of them to organize in local or district bodies. When the crops are moderate these organizations are able to help very much, but when the crops are large, such competing organizations have very little more power to get profitable prices than the individual had. Notwithstanding that there are several thousand such organizations, representing nearly every heavy producing community in the country, the problem of marketing is not solved. Three things are absolutely necessary in a marketing scheme for farm crops that will solve the problem.

The first is to know where the supply is and how much it is.

The second is to know where the demand is and how much it is.

The third is to control the supply and compel the demand to go to it.

A National Clearing House Necessary

That is, instead of the supply being available in every producing community in the country it must be reported to one central place, as a clearing house, and that be authorized to sell all of the supplies. When this is done, that is, when all of the supply is reported to the clearing house, or enough of it to control the situation, then the demand will express itself at the same place and it will be an easy matter to direct the supply to the place where the demand for consumption exists.

To bring this about, there must be concert of action.

To get concert of action there must be a degree of organization.

Farmers' Marketing Machines Were Wrong

An organization is only a machine, and a machine is built to do some certain kind of work. If it is built along right lines it will do the work intended. The great trouble with farmers' marketing machines heretofore was that they were not built right, or they were not large enough. They were built to fit the local needs. But agriculture is a nation-wide industry and requires a national machine. So the task is to build a national marketing machine. This machine must be able to get a report of the supply and where it is, a report of the demand and where it is, to control the supply until the real demand needs it and to direct the supply, with one central intelligence, so that it will be sent straight to the demand.

The object of having one central head or clearing house and one central directing intelligence is to prevent sending supplies in roundabout ways, thus incurring unnecessary expense for transportation and running unnecessary risks of deterioration, and to prevent oversupply or gluts in any place and under supply or dearths in other markets.

All Not Needed

And right here let it be understood that it will not be necessary to bring all producers into such an organization and system, nor that the machine shall necessarily cover the entire country at first. Nearly all crops have their chief districts of production. Such chief districts organized will be sufficient to control those crops to an extent that the demand will be forced to seek them where controlled—at the central clearing house. This, it is plain to see, will give the producers, or their representatives, the opportunity to ask and get their own prices. As soon as many such districts are organized on the plan as we will outline, the whole general proposition will be helped, because nearly all farmers grow several crops and in organizing these districts to bring special crops under quick control, other crops produced by the same farmers will also be brought under control. The Farmers Society of Equity is for all crops, for all farmers and for the whole country.

The Three Organizing Steps

To carry out this plan requires that three steps in organization be taken, as follows:

The local organization, or local union, the county organization or county union, and the national organization, or national union. Naturally the farmers must proceed from local centers.

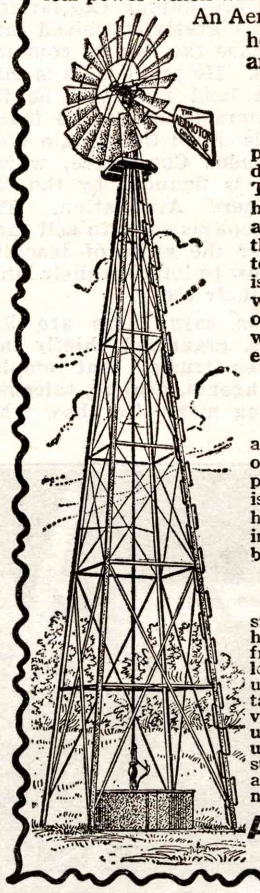
The First Step

The local center, or as we call it, the local union is the home workshop of the farmer. It is the meeting place when any matter of local concerns calls the attention of the farmers of the community. Also through it the farmers are connected up with the higher unions which are necessary in this system of marketing crops and buying supplies for the farm and farm home. The local union can also be made the social center of the community.

(Continued on Page 21)

Water to Float a Navy

If all of the water which has been pumped by Aermotors could be collected in one great body, it would form a sea on which all the navies of the world could maneuver. But you do not have to pump oceans of water to supply your own needs. What you want is some reliable and economical power which will supply plenty of water for your house, barn and fields. An Aermotor of suitable size erected on a tower of proper height will do the work for you without bother or worry and with practically no expense.



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It costs nothing for power if you use an Aermotor to do your pumping. More water is pumped by Aermotors for stock and domestic purposes than by any other kind of pumping machinery. They do their work silently, surely and satisfactorily. Aermotors have been pumping water faithfully for the past 25 years. Go to any part of the inhabited world today and you will find the Aermotor there ahead of you. From Alaska to Patagonia, from Hongkong to Liverpool, from Siberia to the Cape of Good Hope and on all the islands of the sea you will find them. You cannot travel far today without seeing an Aermotor standing out as the most prominent object in the landscape. Aermotors have gone everywhere because wherever they have gone they have been found to be the most economical, and most reliable device for pumping water.

Count the Cost

The price of gasoline has taken a big jump. It is likely to go up again any day. The air is free and the supply is inexhaustible. No one can corner your source of power if you use an Aermotor for pumping water. The first cost of an Aermotor is small, the upkeep is almost nothing, the service is most satisfactory. Anyone who has used an Aermotor will never be satisfied with any other pumping device. It was the first steel windmill and has always been the best. Aermotor Galvanized Steel Towers are best, too.

"Storage Solves the Water Problem"

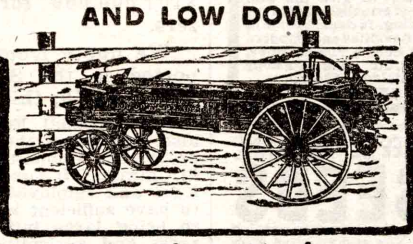
We have just issued a large hanger, 16 x 44 inches, on the above subject. It contains over 100 pictures of Aermotor outfits which have been pumping water for the farmers of one community for from 1 to 20 years. These picures have been made from the finest lot of farm photographs that have ever been taken. If you will put up one of these hangers in your living room it will be the most talked about object there. It is 100 pictures in one and each individual picture shows a prosperous farm where the Aermotor is used for supplying all the water required. This hanger gives valuable information about the storage of water for household and stock purposes. You should certainly have one. It is free for the asking. Just one word "Hanger" on a postal card, with your name and address, will bring it.

Aermotor Co. Twelfth Street and Campbell Avenue, **Chicago**

APPLETON

RETURN APRON ENDLESS APRON AND LOW DOWN

MANURE SPREADER



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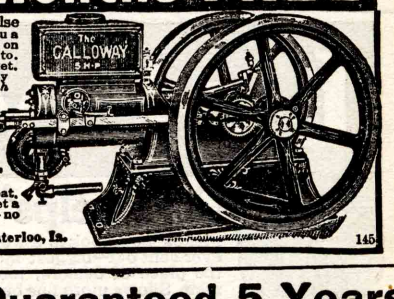

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FREE Write me *quick*—get my big engine book—get my great, liberal 1913 proposition—find out how you may get a Galloway *partly or entirely free.* No canvassing—no soliciting. Now send me a postal or letter *right away!*

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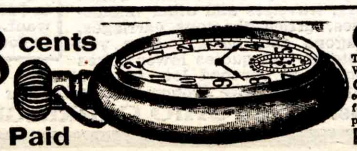

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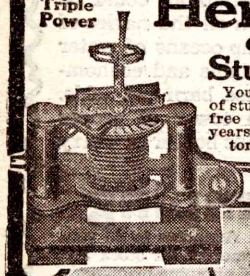

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Self-Interest in Help to Farmers

WE ARE greatly surprised at some emphatic avowments attributed to Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, chief in agronomy of the Illinois State College of Agriculture, and one of the most noted soil experts of the country. His charge is, according to the press, that the great fertilizer interests of the United States are duping the farmers by means of a cleverly conceived campaign to increase the sale of commercial fertilizers. He predicts, it is said, that ultimate land ruin will be the result if farmers listen to the teachings of what is called the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, which, it is claimed, is financed by the National Fertilizers' Association. The plan is, Dr. Hopkins says, to sell their products under the guise of teaching the farmers how to improve their lands and increase their crops.

Dr. Hopkins says there are 550 manufacturers, organized chiefly into great fertilizer trusts, that employ thousands of agents, dealers, salesmen and advertising men. To show what the fertilizer trade means, reports for 1909 show that the farmers of the United States paid, during that year, $104,000,000 for commercial fertilizers.

We quote from Dr. Hopkins as reported in the St. Louis Republic of February 10, this year:

The National Fertilizer Association has also established the "Middle West Soil Improvement Committee," with headquarters in Chicago. It has gone to agricultural colleges and employed men who were thought to have sufficient knowledge and reputation to bring large influence to bear upon the press and agricultural people, particularly through the publication of bulletins and the giving of addresses at farmers' meetings, where their names might be placed on programs with the title of "Professor."

"Enormous sums are provided to be used to encourage the use of "complete" commercial fertilizers.

A "complete" commercial fertilizer contains some of each of the three elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. The most common "complete" fertilizer contains in one ton about 33 pounds of nitrogen, 80 pounds of phosphorus and 33 pounds of potassium and is sold at retail from $20 to $30 per ton.

A fifty-bushel crop of corn takes from the soil 75 pounds of nitrogen, 12 of phosphorus and 36 of potassium. Such a crop would require more than a ton per acre of such fertilizer to supply the potassium, or more than two tons to furnish the nitrogen or from $4 to $6 worth to provide even the phosphorus for one acre of corn yielding fifty bushels.

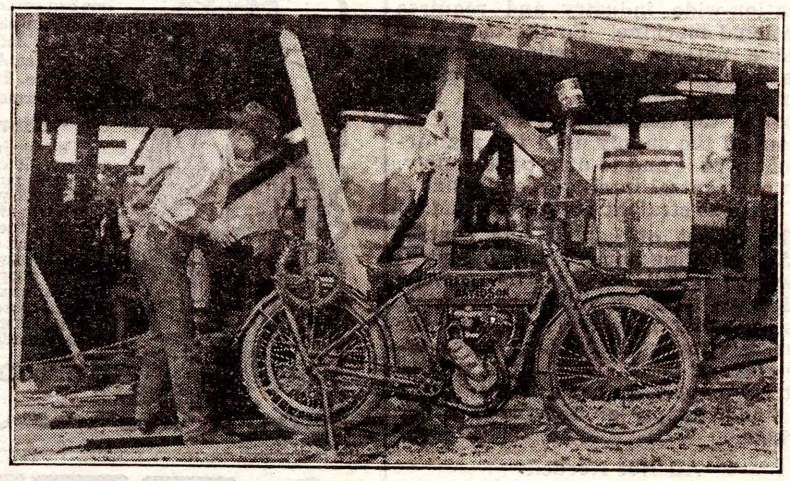
"If we turn to the results of definite experiments by experiment stations we have a right to expect to learn the truth, at least, concerning the temporary affect of using such fertilizers.

According to Bulletin No. 155 of the Indiana Experiment Station, the increase, as an average, was never sufficient to justify the tenant in paying for the fertilizer and depending upon one-half of the increase for his profit.

Director Thorne, of the Ohio Experiment Station has reported the results of seven years' investigation. In no case did a "complete" fertilizer produce as large an average increase as was produced by steamed bone meal.

The only purpose of the National Fertilizer Association in publishing various statements is to influence farmers to use commercial fertilizer as they describe and advise, and the enormous sums paid by farmers for such materials certainly indicate that such advertising accomplishes its purpose.

We feel justified in giving the above from such an authority as Dr. Hopkins. From a less authority we would not give it. Soils must be fertilized, and we recommend the use of fertilizers, but we deem it only proper to give our readers the above warning. Farmers are humbugged enough in the marketing of their stuff, without being humbugged also in its production. It will be found that most of these great efforts to "help the farmers" have strings to them somewhere. We note that most of these concerns are urging such measures as the Lever bill, which will establish at public expense, most effective machinery for the sale of many commodities. A card before us shows that the National Soil Fertility League is one of them. The only hope we can see is for farmers to get in a position to care for themselves.



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THE QUESTION OF FERTILITY

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This book is a gold mine of information to the farmer who is looking for bigger and better results. Ordinarily this book is sold for 35 cents per copy, but for a short time we will mail a free copy, postage prepaid, to the readers of this paper, or until a certain number have been distributed. If you will write at once you will be sure of getting a copy by return mail.

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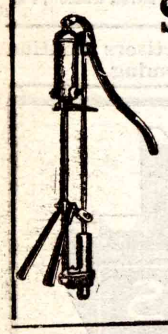

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not grow without something to grow upon, and every crop consumes, so to speak, a quantity of plant food. Unless this food is in some way restored exhaustion must follow. Farmers must fertilize or they must encourage nature to fertilize for them. We have used and favor the use of commercial fertilizers, but, of course, care must be exercised so as not to be defrauded or swindled into paying high price for an article that is of little value.

There are other means of fertility that should be neither overlooked nor neglected. More or less stock should be kept on every farm, and the more the better, within due bounds, of course. Where stock is kept, land will be used for pastures. Such land is resting, and the stock are constantly adding to its fertility, while, at the same time, they are cleaning it of many of the most obnoxious weeds and other growths. The farmer who keeps stock and is able to change from pasture to cultivation and from cultivation to pasture, need not worry much about fertility.

Then there is the barnyard manure, that costs nothing but is more valuable than any he can buy. Not a pound of that should go to waste, and it should be handled so as to do the most good. See that it gets onto the ground, and, preferable, that it is turned under. Even spreading is the important element, and on this account the spreader is almost a necessity. We wish there were a simpler and less costly machine for that purpose, but we must accept what is available now.

In this important work invite Nature to help you. She stands full handed and will never refuse. Rotate with the crops that add to instead of take from the soil. Clover, alfalfa, field peas and other legumes. Nature ordained these for soil improvers. Forty-five miles of substance richer in nitrogen than the commercial fertilizers floats over every foot of the earth's surface, and this nitrogen these leguminous plants gather from the air and leave it in the soil in the best possible shape for future crops to feed upon. Frequently turn the whole crops under, or, if you have not the courage to do that, cut off the main crop, and turn under the second growth.

After all, there is no question but that farmers may maintain the fertility of their farms.

THE BIGGEST LEAK

If the flour bin leaks you are careful to stop it; and if the oil can leaks you throw the can away and get a new one. But the greatest leak of all is around and about the barn. Do you realize the value of the fertility that goes to waste there every year? The manure of a single horse during a year is said to contain 130 pounds of nitrogen. Nitrogen cannot be bought anywhere for less than 8 cents a pound. Here we have the cash value of a single element in the manner of one horse to be $10.40. In addition that manure has some potash, some phosphoric acid and not a little humus.

On many farms several horses are kept, besides cattle, sheep and hogs, and how seldom do we find any special means of saving the manure from these animals! Exposed to the weather these elements are quickly washed out and lost. Sure enough, could there be a greater leak anywhere on the farm?

Do not hesitate at the expense of preparing a place where this manure may be gathered and saved, and with it the litter that necessarily accumulates in the stalls and about the barn. It is all valuable, and if kept in the dry until it can be carefully and properly spread on the fields, its value will be gathered in the following crops and realized in the continued fertility of the soil.

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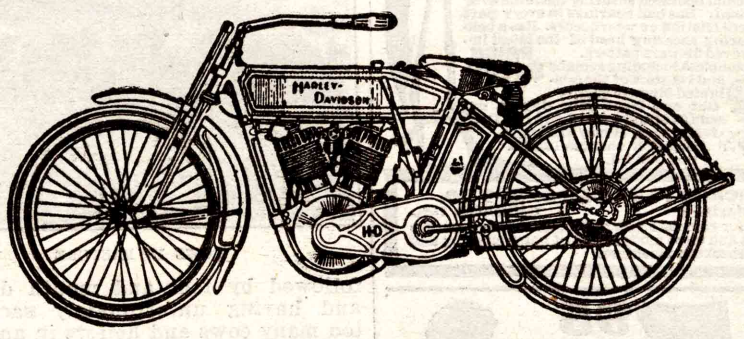

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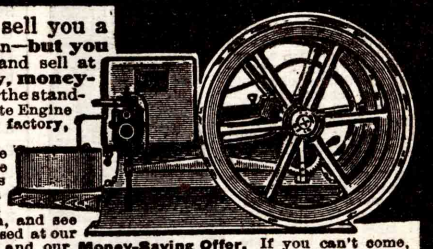

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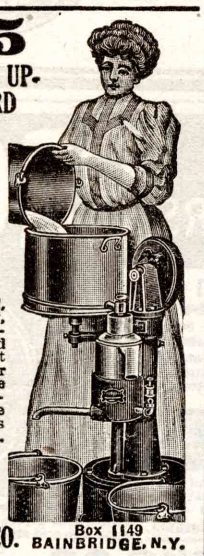

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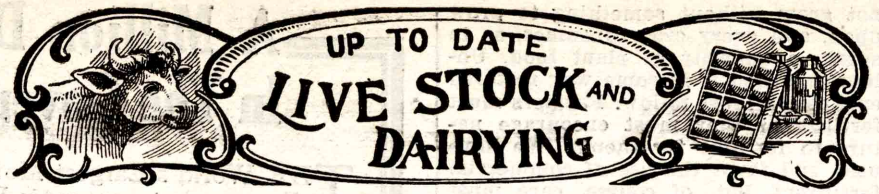
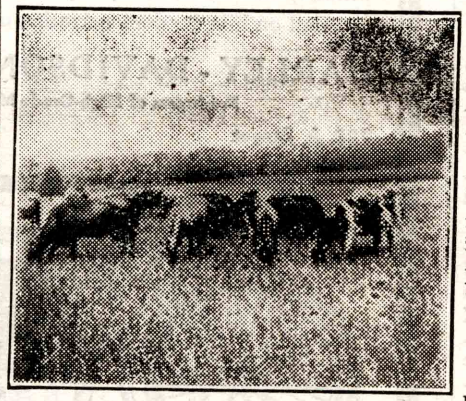


THE CATTLE SITUATION

WHAT we have said of the scarcity of cattle in this country, and of the safety to farmers in an increased production thereof, is fully borne out by the forty-seventh annual report of the Union Stock Yards Company, of Chicago, which was recently issued. It says the scarcity of cattle is not confined to the United States. The world's principal cattle producing regions are Australia, South America, the United States and Canada. Australia is just recovering, says the report, from a severe drought, and that country cannot supply much surplus cattle for a number of years to come. Argentina's (South America) live stock interests have been crippled by three successive seasons of drought,



COWS IN PASTURE

followed by foot and mouth disease, and having unfortunately sacrificed too many cows and heifers in an effort to hold the more valuable steers during the drought period, that region is now short of breeding stock. Argentina must therefore, first raise more breeding cows before she can begin to produce a normal crop of beef steers ready for slaughter. Canada, the report declares, has none too many cattle, and with a severe climate, short season, and without corn, cannot produce largely, and England will outbid the United States and the world for all the cattle Canada can produce.

We believe these conditions abroad are much as they are outlined in the report, yet in view of the tariff agitation in Congress the statements may be taken with some degree of allowance, as their purpose may to some extent be to allay the minds of our cattlemen as to tariff abolition or reduction. The report itself ventures to say that even if the tariff on beef be removed the United States will get no beef from South America, and cattle raisers have nothing to fear from South American competition. The packers would like to have free trade in beef and cattle.

We are principally interested, however, in our own supply, and that is confessedly short. The report mentions several causes for this scarcity, among them being the partial drought of 1909 and 1911, and the general drought of 1910, which extended all over Canada, Mexico, and the western two-thirds of this country. This forced prematurely to market vast numbers of young female cattle, and thus greatly reduced the number of breeding cows. This being the case, years will be required to recuperate the supply, and high prices must prevail.

But it is possible, the report admits, that there may occur spasmodic seasons of temporary over-marketing, which may depress values for short periods to be followed by seasons of severe scarcity at market, and abnormally high prices. Such a season is liable to occur, continues the report, within the next sixty or ninety days, "but may be easily avoided if the feeders will hold the stock, regardless of market fluctuations, until they are mature and ready for market. The only danger is in a premature rush of unfinished cattle on the market, thereby bringing upon the growers and others the very conditions they fear." Even the packers admit and vindicate the teachings of Equity. The report closes as follows:

We sum up the whole situation as follows: (1) That there is a world-shortage of cattle, and cheap beef is a thing of the past. (2) Farmers and stock-raisers of the United States have nothing to fear in the way of cattle or beef competition from either Mexico, Canada or South America, during the next decade, or longer. (3) Henceforth, our corn-belt farms must be looked to more than ever before for a domestic beef supply; or the American people must face a serious beef famine. (4) To save the calves and to breed and raise more and better cattle is a duty corn-belt farmers owe their country—and a necessity for the preservation of the declining fertility of their own lands. By buying foundation-herds of good cows and pure-bred bulls, or pure-bred animals of both sexes—and present relatively low cost, owing to cessation of range demand, is almost on a level with beef prices—together with economical, improved methods of beef production, involving the raising of more corn, the building of silos for both winter and summer use, and the raising of alfalfa—this branch of farming may be made to pay a large annual net profit, through a series of years, and will confer greater and more lasting benefits upon both producer and public, than any other now presented to the corn-belt farmers of our country.

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MUST COME FROM THE FARM

A PROMINENT Chicago paper declares that in the future our beef supply must come from the farms. The reason given is that the ranches are being cut up and sold for small farms, and that makes impossible the great western herds to which the country has so long looked for its principal beef supply.

This may be an advantage to general farming, for it makes stock raising more imperative on the farms all over the country, and promises that it will be a profitable business. It also makes more certain the maintenance of soil fertility.

But the increased growing of live stock on the farm to the extent of supplying of the western deficiency, and the greatest difficulty is in the amount of tenant farming that now prevails, and that is increasing from year to year. Tenants seldom rent land on which to make stockraising a prominent part of their business. They could well do so, but the prevalent custom is otherwise. Lands are rented for cultivation, in a majority of cases the rent to be paid by giving a portion of the crop, but renting for cash at an agreed price per acre is on the increase. This tends to obviate the difficulty of stockraising by tenant farming, and we believe the final solution will be in leasing farms to tenants for a term of years. This will enable the tenant farmers to make their plans as land owners may—to follow crop rotations, arrange for pastures and grow stock at their own will or pleasure. This we are sure is better for both landowner and tenant, and it will help greatly to solve the problem of increased increased stockraising.

THE HEIFER CALF

To talk about the scarcity of milch cows and the high price they bring seems like an old story, but it is a story that appeals strongly to the human family. It is inconvenient to say the least, to bring up a family without milk. The heifer calf, we wish there were many more of them, is the future milch cow, and how valuable a cow she will be depends upon her bringing up. A noted dairy authority once declared that he could take any healthy heifer cow born in his state and feed and develop her into a $300 cow. We doubt that, but whether or not the calf becomes a valuable cow no doubt depends very much upon her early feed and treatment.

This ought to appeal strongly to every reader of this paper who is raising a calf, especially a heifer calf. Even where calves are not taken from the cow and are allowed to share the mother's milk with the family, the calf's share is too often a meager allowance. But a calf can early be taught to eat—to lick bran or meal, and to eat shelled corn, or nibble at clover hay. This early teaching to eat is the making of the calf, provided it is supplied with a plenty as its appetite increases. On the farm it should have a rich pasture lot to run in.

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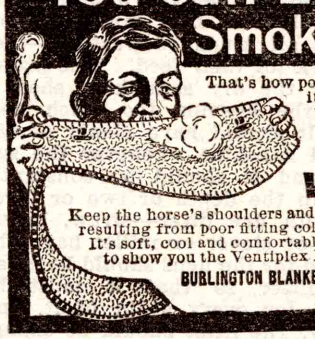
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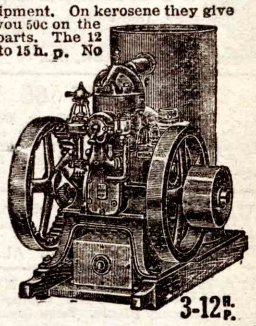
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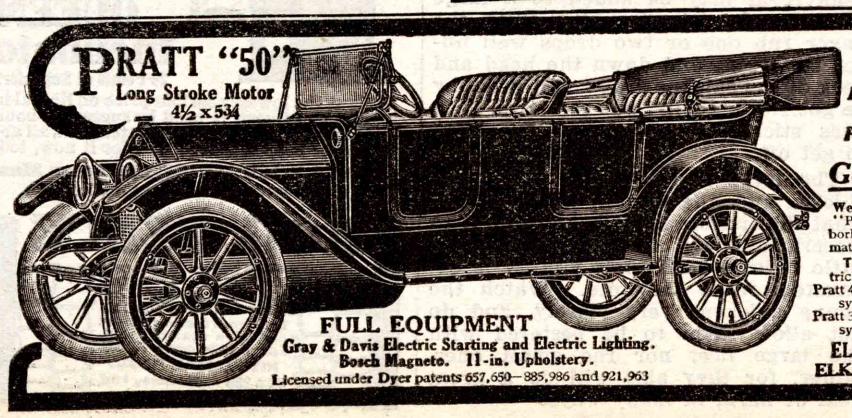
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POULTRY SUCCESS

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If eggs are to be the principal reliance for profits, one of the best laying breeds should be chosen, and pullets that are to become the layers for next season should be hatched early—during March or early in April. Then the chicks should have such care as to make them vigorous and rapid growers. As soon as the sex can be determined the pullets should be separated from the males and should have special treatment with a view to early maturity. Such pullets of the laying varieties should begin to lay quite early in the fall, and should be the very best winter layers. They are not the best, however, from which to get eggs for hatching next spring. Being young and having laid all winter their eggs will not produce as vigorous chicks as will the eggs from hens one or two years old, and that have not so persistently laid during the winter.

The housing is an important matter in success with poultry. Hens must be well fed, especially in winter, and they must have feed favorable to egg production rather than the production of fat. To this end they must have exercise in all kinds of weather—they must work for their feed. This makes necessary the dry scratching shed, a part of the housing too much neglected. It should have plenty of air, light and sunshine whenever the sun shines; and it should be constantly covered to the depth of two or three inches with dry litter—straw, leaves or chaff, or clover or millet hay. The grain feed for the hens should be given in this litter so that it must be scratched for every grain of it, and every day. The litter should be changed every few days.

TO DESTROY INJURIOUS LICE

GREASE is recommended for lice, but chicks abhor it, and it should not be used unless it is absolutely necessary. Never use coal oil on young chicks, for it is irritating and likely to scald the flesh.
the flesh.

If the large lice are found on the chicks, sweet oil will answer the purpose just as well, and the chicks will not mind it as much. Ten drops of pennyroyal may be added to a large tablespoonful of olive oil. With the finger rub one or two drops well under the wings and down the head and neck of the chicks. The small lice may be got rid of easily, but the large gray ones stick very close and are hard to get off.

The large lice will kill the young chicks, and the owner never knows what the trouble is. They are hard to discern, and will suck blood from the little fellows until their vitality is exhausted, when they die. Watch the young chickens very closely, and do not allow them to be pestered with the large lice, nor the small ones, either, for they also will do a great deal of harm in many ways.

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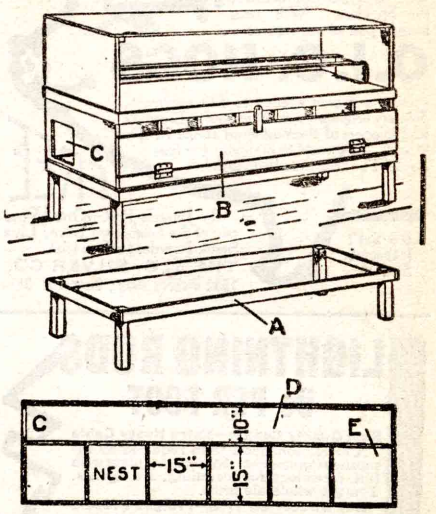
I THINK I have studied out and made a perfect combined nesting and roosting box. The nesting-boxes are of easy access, and at the same time so secret as to please the hens, and make them very secure from the hens learning that pernicious habit, so often learned in the winter, of eating their own eggs. The roosts are in a position to allow all possible access of fresh air without draft, and at the same time allow protection from a severe cold night. The third important advantage lies in the fact that it is made so much in sections as to be removed with ease. Every part is perfectly accessible, so to prevent and remove disease or lice. The foundation is a bench (A) 15 inches high, which allows the hens to use the floor space underneath, so that it is not wasted; 25 inches wide, and as long as desired, conforming to the space available and fowls to use it; remember, the nests (E) should be 15 inches square, so the length should be an equal multiple of



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Strongest, most durable made. Basic open hearth wire. Double galvanized. Compare our quality and prices with others.

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BELL-HART Anti Rooter

A boy can ham-string the snout of a hog in a moment with a BELL-HART tool.

STOP THE ROOTING.

Once done, always done. Mr. Hog hasn't the power to lift the sod. Does not disfigure the finest show stock. Most humane of all known methods. Be the first to use the BELL-HART tool in your neighborhood.

Ask your dealer—if he does not carry it send us his name and $2.50 and we'll send you tool prepaid.

Write for Booklet which tells the interesting story about the discovery and advantages of the Bell-Hart Tool.

BELL-HART TOOL CO., Manufacturers,
Department 4. Palmyra, Illinois.

sufficient open space in cracks to allow the hen a little light, and yet dark enough to encourage them in hiding their eggs, and also to discourage the idle hens from hunting after the newly laid eggs. You will note the hens enter a nentrance (C) at back right (or left) hand corner and into an alley (D) that runs back of the nests (E) and opens into each. On top of the nest is a cleated cover of matched boards that carries an open-faced box without top or bottom, that sets on the cleated cover and in turn supports a cleated cover. In this open box is placed a roost made of two poles nailed to one-by-three-inch strips 24 inches long for supports. At the front edge of cover is fastened a piece of burlap, or strip of blanket, to turn down on very cold nights after the hens are at roost. Large fowls need a cleated board set slanting, in order to walk up to the roost. A small box should be set at the entrance of the nest boxes—Myron C. Safford.

NOT HARD TO RAISE TURKEYS

TURKEY poults are not especially hard to raise if they are from vigorous stock and are properly taken care of, says Mrs. C. R. Jones. Above all things else, don't overfeed them, see that they are kept free from lice, keep them from getting wet when small, and make them "rustle" for their living. To rid them of lice, should they become lousy, paint the bottom of a deep box with liquid lice killer and put the poults into it. Cover the top of the box with a cloth, but be very careful not to smother the birds. It it well to leave a part of the top uncovered, as the fumes of the lice killer are pretty strong. After they have been in the box for a short time, take them out and dust with some good lice powder. Eternal vigilance is the price of success in turkey culture.

POULTRY NOTES

A variety of feed will stimulate the hen to her greatest egg production.

Most chicken coops are too small and close and too inconvenient to clean.

Don't crowd the chickens in warm weather, and don't put those of different ages together.

Contrary to what we are often led to believe, turkey raising is not a business to take care of itself.

The houses must be kept clean and the hens must be free from lice if the best results are to be obtained.

Lack of moisture in the incubator is one of the common causes of chicks failing to break out of the shell.

Great size of an abdominal pouch in a goose indicates great age, a fact that is useful in purchasing breeding stock.

The beginner in poultry business usually has his hopes and expectations too high. This accounts for most of the failures.

The smaller the quarters the greater the care. Crowded fowls are much more liable to become affected with vermin and disease.

It is claimed that in laying an egg, the pullet parts with about one-sixtieth part, by weight, of the total solid nutriment of its own body.

The correct mating is eight to fifteen hens for each cockerel. The smaller the breed the more hens may be allowed to each rooster.

A broiler should be short in head; broad, deep and full in breast; small in comb (rose or pea); and a pound and a half to two pounds in weight.

Before the breeding season begins the chickens should be carefully culled and graded. Only the strongest and most desirable should be saved.

For the benefit of the egg-sucking dog try soaking some eggs in a solution of lye strong enough so grains will form on the shell. Then leave them in Fido's way.

Lady Cornell, a single combed White Leghorn hen owned by the Cornell (N. Y.) Agricultural college, has an egg record that probably has not been excelled by any other hen. Lady Cornell weighs but 3.2 pounds; but, notwithstanding this, she laid 257 eggs during one year and the following year laid 200 eggs, making a total of 457 eggs for the two years, which weighed 57.19 pounds. Lady Cornell consumed about eighty-eight pounds of grain and mash to produce the above large egg output.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

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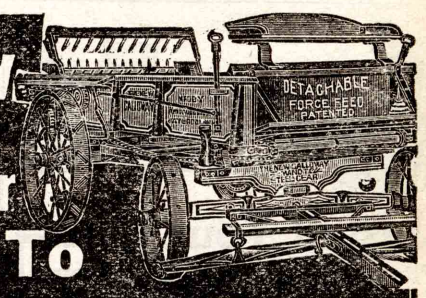

No payment down—no bank deposit—no lease, notes or mortgages—no red tape or obligations of any kind whatever. I'll ship you this new, 1913 Model Galloway **right to your farm for 30 or even 90 days trial absolutely free.** I'm going to make this spreader prove its worth to you without a word of argument on my part whatever. Here's the way I'll do it: I'll put the spreader on your farm for a 30 to 90 days trial **absolutely** free. I'll put it right straight up to you. Figure out a series of tests that would make scrap iron and kindling out of any other spreader made—**then try them on the Galloway.** Load it up as full as she'll hold with the toughest, tramped down or frozen slough hay manure. Let your team trot **and slam it in gear!** Do you think that there is one other manufacturer in the world that would dare to hint at such a test as that? **You know there isn't!** But if you can think of a severer test, go ahead. **I'll take all the risk and let you be the sole judge.** If you think you can possibly get along without the Galloway after you have had the free trial, just send it back to me. I'll pay the freight both ways—you won't be out one cent. If you want to keep it, I'll guarantee to save you $25 to $50.

Get My Big 1913 Proposition NOW!

Four years ago I started working on the **biggest, finest and most daring plan** I've ever offered. Now I've got it perfected. I can't explain it here—there isn't room. But if you'll write me at once I'll tell you how you may get one of my 1913 Model Spreaders *partly or entirely without its costing you one cent.* I won't ask you to do any work—any soliciting or any canvassing. It's the fairest, cleanest, most amazingly generous, co-operative plan that you or anybody else ever heard of. Write me and I'll tell you all about it.

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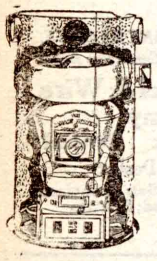

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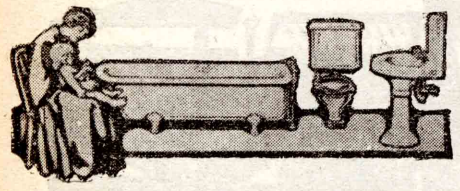

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THE HOME ON THE FARM

A NEEDLESS TRIP

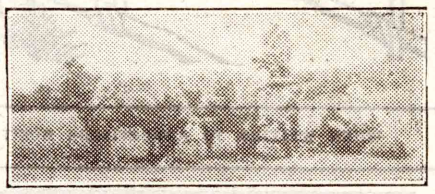
I do not have to go abroad
To learn about our money scheme;
The power that has it in control
Makes useless any other scheme.
So if we feel we need a change,
A fact it's little use to state,
The way to do is plain to me
As taught us all in UP-TO-DATE.

THE HOME AND ITS GROUNDS

THE sacred things about an old home are things some members of a family did to add to the beauties of the home. The family that did it may have served their years, and be out of the memory of those who live there now, but the things they did to make the home pretty are still there. We are now familiar with an old home that beautifully illustrates this. At the west side of the lawn each year grows and blooms a bunch of beautiful bluebells. Thirty years ago these bluebells were brought and planted there by some girls who then belonged to the home. Those girls long since went away to help make homes of their own, but their bluebells remain where they planted them, and each spring lend their beauties to the old home.

There are lilies blooming, too, that were planted years ago by hands that have ceased to plant flowers, and there are Easter flowers, and bridal wreaths, and roses. Every one of these was planted to make the home grounds more beautiful, and they are still performing their allotted tasks, with the additional attraction that they speak of those who have passed away, at least from that home.

Spring is here again. Kind reader, what have you in your mind to make the home more beautiful? A flower here, a shrub yonder, a vine at this particular spot, the lawn dressed up and made more attractive. So many things may be done, and almost every one of them will tell of you in after years. No place on earth should be prettier than the home on the farm.



DRINKING WATER

IN THE healthy person there is no obstruction to the natural working of every part of the complicated machinery of the body. If there is an obstruction anywhere the effect will be felt in some kind of an ailment. A constant change is taking place in the body tissues, the worn out tissues being swept away by the blood and carried to the channels whence they are removed from the system. There is danger that in the quiet of sleep these dead tissues may come faster than the slower flow of blood can take them away. An accumulation is the result and the blood becomes impure, loaded with bad and even poisonous material. It is said that a drink of good water on retiring at night is a great help in the carrying away of this foul matter, and thus prevents obstructions. Hot water is milder and speedier in its action than cold drinking water. Persons accustomed to a weak and languid feeling on getting up in the morning may be sure something of this kind is wrong, and that it is but the beginning of sickness, or bad health at least, and such persons should try the drink of water on going to bed.

OUR FRIENDS IN TOWN

We like the home on the farm where all is outdoor, and there ought to be room for everything. But many who live in town, especially in the smaller towns, could do much more for their own support and an independent living than they do. A lady who lives in Greenville, Ill., tells how they manage. From their little home lot, but a simple block from the public square, they fence with wire netting a plot twenty feet square. They have in this a small but warm chicken house that fronts to the south, and so arranged that it protects the little enclosure from the north wind. In this house and little lot they keep during the winter half a dozen hens. These hens are allowed on the lawn a little while every suitable day, on which they can always get something green. During last January five of these hens laid 105 eggs, or within three eggs of nine dozen. This supplied the family with eggs at the time when eggs were highest. In the spring it is the plan to sell these hens, and plant the ground to early vegetables, such as lettuce, onions and radishes. When these are gone tomato plants are set in their places, and pole beans are planted all around the fence. These beans run all over the fence and are very productive—useful as well as ornamental.

Yes, every war has its martyrs. And so has every home—martyrs who sacrifice themselves for the good of others—for husband and children. To war martyrs we build monuments; to home martyrs—well, we put flowers on their caskets and graves after they are dead.

PURE SEEDS

THAT GROW—GENUINE—UNADULTERATED

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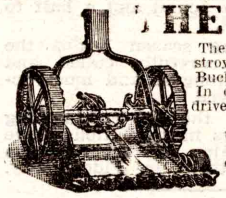
THE CLIPPER



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Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. **Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.**

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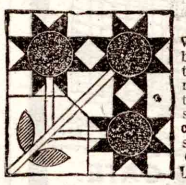

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Common-Sense Ear Drums

have restored to me my own hearing—that's how I happened to discover the secret of their success in my own desperate endeavors to be relieved of my deafness after physicians had repeatedly failed.

It is certainly **worth your while to investigate.** Before you send any money just drop me a line. I want to send you **free of charge** my book on deafness and plenty of evidence to prove to you that I am entirely worthy of your confidence. Why not write me today?

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What is Now the Fashion

All Up-to-Date Patterns are 10 cents each, post paid

Free Monthly Fashion Guide We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

2508, LADIES' KITCHEN APRON—For doing work about the kitchen an apron that completely protects the dress is necessary. Here is a design that is both practical and dainty. Gingham is the best material to use for aprons.

The apron, 2508, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¾ yards of 27-inch or 4¼ yards of 36-inch material.

5784, LADIES' DRESS—This dress is just the thing for afternoon wear. It closes at the front and is made with a six-gored skirt.

Serge, cheviot or linen can be used to make this dress with the collar, cuffs and band around the skirt of allover lace or embroidery.

The pattern, 5784, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6¼ yards of 36-inch material with 1⅝ yards of 22-inch allover.

5160, LADIES' APRON—This apron is made with a bib which protects the front of the dress.

Muslin or sateen can be used to make this apron.

The pattern, 5160, is cut in one size and requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.
The front closing of this sachmfwyp hr

4682, LADIES' DRESSING SACK—The front closing of this sack may be placed in the center or a little to the left. The tucks at the shoulders in front are short, but those in the back extend to the waistline and produce a pretty shaped panel. Two kinds of sleeves are provided and either preferred may be adopted.

Challis, cashmere, printed crepe and the like are all useful for these garments.

The pattern, 4682, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

4480, BOYS' RUSSIAN DRESS—This frock hangs free from the shoulders and is made with standing band collar and long sleeves, which have three under box plaits. The closing is at the right side of the front.

For making the dress, linen, in white or colors, madras, pique, percales or repp can be used.

The pattern, 4480, is cut in sizes 1 and 2 years. To make the dress in the medium size will require 2 yards of 27-inch, 1⅜ yards of 36-inch or 1½ yards of 44-inch material.

5848, LADIES' SHIRT WAIST—This shirt waist is made in simulated sailor fashion with an attractive collar and a handkerchief pocket, and has the new style set in sleeves.

Silk, pongee, or madras can be used to make this waist, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting goods.

The pattern, 5848, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material and ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

4949, GIRLS' DRESS—This clever little garment has shoulder plaits stitched to the belt back and front which give becoming width to the figure. The garment closes at the front and is made with kilted skirt, deep sailor collar and short sleeves. Contrasting goods is used to trim the frock.

The pattern, 4949, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material and ¾ of a yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. All you have to do is to give number and the size you want and write your name and address plainly. Address Pattern Desk,

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This book will not only **prove to you that you can save money** on anything you want to buy; but will also enable you to **figure the exact cash savings**—it will show you to a penny. Let us send you complete information and particulars about our **wonderful co-operative plan and liberal offer** especially for the **benefit of farmers.** Thousands of farmers in all parts of the **U. S.** are daily writing us enthusiastic letters of praise.

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FREE $1,000,000 Worth of Elegant Silverware

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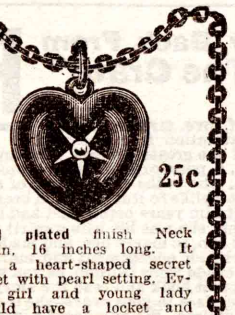

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The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE middle of March. The farmers are getting busy now in almost all parts of this great country. In many places where our paper goes the crops are planted and are up; in others preparation for planting has hardly yet begun. We wish all a successful crop season, and prices for their surplus that will properly reward them for their labor.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old, and my father owns a farm of 75 acres in West Virginia. This state was formed from Virginia in 1863. It was a portion of virginia that refused the ordinance of secession, and became an independent state. It has 55 counties, and its largest city is Wheeling. We have six normal schools. I live in Ritchie county, the county seat of which is Harrisville. The principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and apples. I would like to receive cards and letters from all the Cadets; will answer all.—Clara Prunty, Burnt House, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am 10 years old, and live 4 miles from Crystal Valley, 8 miles from Pentwater, and 10 miles from Hart, the county seat. I live on a farm of 240 acres. Our general crops are wheat, corn, rye, oats and red kidney beans, and we have 6 acres of fruit trees—peaches, apples, cherries and plums. We also have 200 grapevines. We have 9 cows, 5 horses and a team of mules. I will be glad to hear from the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Roena Bender, Pentwater, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: Though I live in the city I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING. My sister subscribes for it, and we all love it, especially the Cadet page, which is very attractive in our house. I think it would be grand to have the photos of the Cadets in UP-TO-DATE. I don't know any of the Cadets, but I feel like I know them all. I am 15 years old, and go to St. Augustine's Catholic school. Would be more than pleased to exchange letters and post cards with the Cadets.—Wilhelmina O'Connell, 944 East Court avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farm boy of 18. I do not take UP-TO-DATE, but my uncle takes it, and I get to read it. We think it a fine paper. We live a mile from no place. Our crops are corn, oats, wheat, buckwheat and rye. We also have potatoes, turnips and apples. I like farm life very much—pure air and outdoor sports. I was in the city of Chicago last summer; I don't think I would like to live in the city. I would like to hear from the girls and boys, and will answer all I receive.—Harry De Berry, Cuzzart, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a young Frenchman from Ohio. I am not lucky enough to be a farmer boy, but you had better guess I like to read UP-TO-DATE. I am an apprentice machinist, and just 19 years old. Well, as Obadiah, my big parrot, is yelling "Quit it!" I suppose I'll have to. I would like to have every one of the Cadet boys and girls to write to me, and I sure will answer all.—Minor P. Griffith, 1027 Holmes avenue, Lima, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am a railroader's daughter, but I like to read UP-TO-DATE. My brother and father take the paper. We live at a very small station, and have neither school nor church, but myself and two brothers walk about 2 miles to the next station, also a small place, but they have two churches—Methodist and Baptist—and a small school. Our crops are corn, cotton, potatoes, peanuts and sugar cane. I would love to receive letters and post cards from the Cadet boys and girls.—Lula Arnold, Myles, Miss.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 15, not a farmer's daughter, but it would be my greatest delight if I were. It must be very delightful to live in the country. My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. I would be to glad to receive letters or cards from them, and will answer all I receive. —Clara Rodgers, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

DEAR CADETS: I guess I can write now, for I was 21 yesterday, but pa and the children are agrifretting me so I reckon I can't say much. I live on a farm of 125 acres out here in the hills of Kentucky. The principal crops here are mining and coal digging, but our work is mainly raising corn, hay and tobacco. We also have coffee when the hens lay enough, but when they don't we drink water and cow juice. Come on, boys and girls, with your letters and cards, and I will answer all I get.—Ervin Sayler, Kerr, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am very much interested in your letters; it is always the first page I turn to. I am a farmer's daughter, aged 16 years. We own a farm of 600 acres, but papa says he won't hire any hands next season. I am not going to school this winter, but I am taking piano lessons. Papa made me a present of a fine piano last summer, and I appreciate it very much. One of my brothers is learning to play the violin. I enjoy farm life very much, and would not trade places with any city girl. A farmhouse not far from us caught fire one night last week, and burnt five people to death—Mr. and Mrs. Major Harris, their two little sons and his aged mother. I would like to exchange letters and cards with all the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Edna M. Harris, Richland, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I live away out here in Western Texas in a little town called Graford. We used to farm, but now we have bought us a home in town. I would rather live in town than in the country. I am 20 years of age, and would like to have a shower of post cards and letters from the Cadet girls and boys. I will answer all.—Katie L. Clarkson, Graford, Texas.

DEAR CADETS: I have always lived on the farm, but I go to town sometimes to visit my grandparents. I am 15 years of age, and have a twin brother whose name is Earl. Our crops are chiefly corn and wheat. I would like to exchange postals, photos and letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Pearl Carpenter, Agra, Kans.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 17 years of age. We do not live on our farm, but in a home a short distance from it. At present I am attending the Muskegon Commercial College, in which I am taking a course in bookkeeping and other minor studies. Later I will take a course in stenography. I shall be glad to hear from any of the Cadets, and will try to answer all postals or letters I receive.—Ethel Poland, Muskegon, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am not quite 17, but I am 5 feet 8 inches in height. I am youngest of a family of 8. Three sisters and one brother are married, one sister is going to the state normal school, and two brothers have gone to the Great Beyond. One was killed in the coal mines, and the other was a soldier and died in the Philippine Islands. I think UP-TO-DATE a great paper. Our chief crops are wheat, corn and oats. I am a lover of animals, flowers, music, reading, and all kinds of sport. I will answer all cards or letters received.—Clare Sayers, New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

DEAR CADETS: My daddy has a 40-acre farm, and we only farm on a small scale. Our crops are potatoes, grain, hay and garden vegetables. We have a few fruit trees. I wish all of you could live here; it is just dandy. We live only a short distance from the Columbia river, the great river of the West, where we could go bathing, but, of course, we would have to wait for summer for that. The scenery along the river is beautiful, some of our specialties being the sand dunes, Cape Horn, Rooster Rock, Multnoma Falls, Oneonta Gorge and the Needles, or Pillars of Hercules, as they are sometimes called. We live just 25 miles from Portland, Oregon's largest city. I was there until I had pneumonia, and now I am home to get my strength back again. But I intend to be a farmer some day. I have an 80-acre farm of my own, but it is in a sagebrush country and must be irrigated before I can farm it. I will be 18 my next birthday. You older girls, tell me how it feels to be your own boss. I have no ambition in that direction, but I do hate to grow old. If any of the Cadet girls or boys come to Oregon, I hope they will visit me here on Cotton Wood Farm. Anyhow, write me a letter or a card, for I shall be glad to correspond with the Cadet boys and girls.—Alice Woodward, Corbett, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 15 years of age, and live on a farm of 100 acres. My father has been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for five years, and he likes it fine. I would never be without it if I could help it. I will be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I get.—Ernest Bazell, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: The farms, or ranches as they are called here, differ greatly from those of the East, both in products and size. Our products are fruit, potatoes, alfalfa and small vegetables, and there are some cattle and sheep. Most all places are irrigated except a few in the valleys away from the river. I am 19, and would be glad to hear from the girls and boys; will answer all I get, and will exchange photos also. Can tell you a great deal about the cliff dwellers and Aztec Indians, whose ruins are still standing.—Percy Van Woods, Cedar Hill, New Mexico.

DEAR CADETS: Reading your letters is good for the blues; I always look them over the first thing. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a great paper; it is so full of good advice for the farmer. I am a bachelor,

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I will show you how to make $10 to $15 every day during your spare time.

I will put you in the tailoring business—make you independent—my actual business partner in your town. You share the profits.

I furnish samples—complete outfit—measuring system—full instructions—**Everything Free;** back you with my own capital and experience. My garments are all union made. Express prepaid.

FREE Sample Suit

You must be the best dressed man in town and look prosperous. I will give you the finest tailored, made-to-measure man's suit in the latest Chicago, New York and London style to wear and display for me.

MAKE $15 A DAY

Don't send me one penny—everything absolutely free. Write at once. Only one man wanted in a territory. Act quickly—Now! Address a postal or letter to

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Send us your name and address for 24 packages of *Bluine* to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

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Finest Guaranteed 1913 Models with Coaster-Brakes, Puncture-Proof tires **$10 to $27**

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GIVE SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF ITS HELP.

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Prize Editor

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Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to *anyone* for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE.

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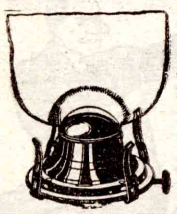

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30 years old, and live 57 miles from the nearest railroad point, and 15 miles from town. This part of the country has settled up considerably during the last two years. Our crops of all kinds were good last year. My principal crop is colts, and they are not much trouble to store or market. I let them run free on Uncle Sam's land till they are old enough for the government or farmers to buy them for use. A good part of the prairie land where I used to punch cows or herd sheep is plowed now, and more farmers are coming all the time. Most of them get the same idea—early to bed and early to rise; work all day and organize. The evenings are long, and I've got lots of time to exchange letters and cards.—Fred Speiser, Ekalaka, Montana.

DEAR CADETS. Here comes a girl from good old New England. I am 15 years old, and live on a farm of 60 acres, where I have kept house for 5 of us for two and a half years, ever since my mother was called to the Better Land. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING quite a while, and think it an excellent paper. We all enjoy reading the Cadet pages. I would like to receive letters and cards from the Cadet boys and Girls, especially those in the far South and West. I promise to answer all I receive.—Bessie Bishop, Whittingham, Vermont.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm near the little city of Clark's Mills, and have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for nearly a year. I surely would like to hear from all the boys and girls in the Union, and will answer all letters or cards I receive if I have to hire a secretary to help me. —Leverna Stamp, Clark's Mills, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy of 16. My father is a farmer in a small way. Our chief occupation is drilling for coal. We own a farm of 49 acres, but I like drilling better than farming. I want to exchange letters with the boys and girls. I will answer all I receive.—Ernest Loveall, Carbon, Ind.

These boys and girls want to exchange cards and letters, too:

Ruba Simmons, Naponee, Nebr.	14
Mertie Gertrude Coursey, Williamsville, Virginia	14
Canzadie Sexton, Bradford, Ark.	16
Lula A. Gamble, Madisonville, Tenn.	16
Lucy E. Fowler, Madisonville, Tenn.	13
Delbert M. Gamble, Madisonville, Tenn.	12
Alfred Peterson, Barnum, Minn.	14
Cecil and Tressie Harris, Hickory, Miss.	
Maggie Yandell, Kirbyville, Mo.	23
Mary B. Spencer, Caledonia, Mich.	17
Dorothy A. LaRose, Ste. Genevieve, Mo.	16
Ardis E. Fuller, Columbia Sta., Ohio.	16
J. L. Wiseman, Williamsville, Va.	17
Anna G. Kerler, Rochester, Ind.	16
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Bessie Child, Montain Home, Idaho.	20
Nora M. Nelson, Litchfield, Minn.	13
Luther R. Pafford, Cmden, Tenn.	17
M. L. Pafford, Camden, Tenn.	
Gladys Engle, Hecla, S. Dak.	15
Will Doyle, Chardon, Ohio.	28
Bessie Howard, Sulphur Lick, Ky.	
Manuel Briggs, Egbert, Wyoming.	32
Anner Fowler, Byhu, Tenn.	19
Carrie Barger, Blanchard, Ill.	14
Bessie Love, Bradley, Mich.	16
Gus. Ruby, Greenfield, Ind.	22
Rachel Harper, Greenfield, Ind.	22
Tenna Selby, Palestine, W. Va.	15
Laura Fletcher, Calao, Mo.	16
Alma Newsome, Germantown, N. C.	
Louie Spier, New Palestine, Ind.	
John Hall, Centralia, Mo.	17
Edgar Shaffer, Mt. Carmel, Ill.	18
Helen Aldrich, Hiawatha, Mich.	16
Allen S. Tucker, Tunbridge, Vt.	16
Fred Durnil, Levonia, Ind.	18
D. D. Davidson, Rico, Col.	19
Bertie White, Carbon, Ind.	15
Elva J. Perkins, Stafford, N. C.	10

HOME AMUSEMENTS

The home life should never be a dull life. Aside from the family reading of books, papers and stories, there are many attractive amusements which may be made to pleasantly and profitably fill what might otherwise be dull hours. These little home amusements appeal strongly to the children, and if directed by the parents they are given all the more zest. Otherwise the older children may direct them, and visiting young people may be invited to participate in them. Our own memory goes back to many pleasant minutes thus spent in the old home.

Where to Find It

Sweetheart—What did papa say when you asked him for my hand?

Lover—He said if I wanted to be sure to get it I'd better look for it in his pocket, for it was there most of the time.

TRAPPERS LOOK HERE, did you ever see a fairer proposition; ship me your furs, put your own valuation on them and if I can not pay that much or more, I will return furs and pay all express both ways, or you can ship to me and just say, "hold separate," and I will submit my best offer, and if not satisfactory will return, as above stated. Write today for price list and tags, which are now ready and free for the asking; a postal card will do.

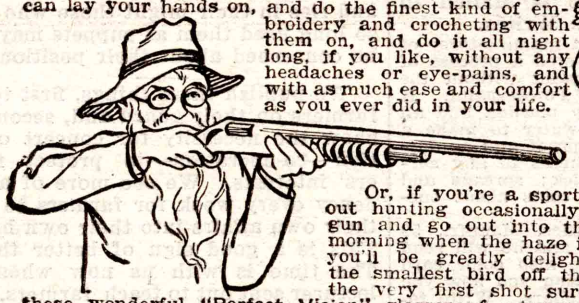
JONAS D. EMERY Concordia, Kas.

Glasses Absolutely Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long, if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.



Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous **"Perfect Vision"** glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below coupon at once.

$4 $4

DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO.
I herewith enclose this four-dollar coupon, which you agreed in the above advertisement to accept in full and complete payment of a brand new pair of your famous **"Perfect Vision"** glasses, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

My age is.....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

Rural Route and Box No.....State.....

$4 $4

NOTE:—The above firm will do everything they promise, as we know they are absolutely reliable.

Get my FREE Catalog

Full of illustrations, some in colors of my Buggies and Harness, shows why you can save 25% to 40% on

BOHON BLUE GRASS BUGGIES

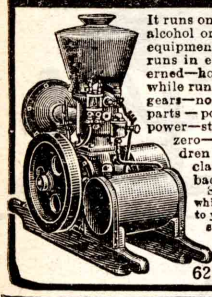
It shows you all the latest styles, how they are made, why we make such low prices, how every part is inspected and tested, and how every claim is backed by

30 DAYS' TRIAL and 2 years' guarantee.

I want you to have this book even if you don't need a Buggy this year. Send me your name and address on a postal—TO-DAY.

D. T. BOHON, 204 Main St., Harrodsburg, Ky.

20 Reasons Why You Should Investigate the SANDOW Kerosene Stationary ENGINE



It runs on kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol or distillate without change of equipment—starts without cranking—runs in either direction—throttle governed—hopper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—starts easily at 40 degrees below zero—complete, ready to run—children operate them—5-year iron-clad guarantee—15-day money-back trial. Sizes 2 to 20 H. P. Send a postal today for free catalog, which shows how Sandow will be useful to you. Our special advertising proposition saves you one-half cost of first engine sold in your county. (167)

Detroit Motor Car Supply Co.
62 Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SMOOTH-ON

Iron Cement No. 1
For Household Use

For permanently repairing leaks or cracks in house heating boilers, gas engine cylinders, steam boilers, stoves, furnaces, sinks, pipes, tanks, etc., makes them good as new. Becomes hard like iron and invaluable for repairing iron and steel.

Anyone can apply it. 50c a pound box by parcel post.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
574 Communipaw Ave.
Jersey City, N. J.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Everyone Whote Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of dry powder, and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood stone, or brick; spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufr., 59 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

"That roof is not going to cost as much as I thought"

Certain-teed

Quality Certified Durability Guaranteed

Roofing in Rolls and Shingles

The users of this modern, easy-to-lay Certain-teed Roofing are saving thousands of dollars—on every roll and crate of shingles is a Certain-teed label of Quality—a 15-year guarantee of Durability.

Get Our New Book

"Modern Building Ideas and Plans"—It would ordinarily sell for $1—but as it illustrates the use of our Certain-teed Roofing on all kinds model city, factory, and farm buildings, we offer it to you at 25c. We prefer to have you go to your lumber, hardware or building material dealer, who will gladly get you a copy Free. If you write us, enclose 25c to cover cost, postage and mailing.

General Roofing Mfg. Co.

E. St. Louis, Ill. York, Pa. Marseilles, Ill. Minneapolis, San Francisco Winnipeg, Canada

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

"On the farm I find production a genuine pleasure, but selling involves many disappointments. Your position is right. The greatest need of farmers today is a just marketing system to guarantee them adequate returns for their labor. With equitable, steady prices farmers can and will solve most things agricultural. Give them only this, and they will solve most rural problems, but without this farmers in our country will eventually become but little better than the peons of Mexico and the serfs of Russia. In the present state of social unrest there must be a more general realization of the true cause of backwardness in farming. *And the time is more auspicious now than ever before for successful organization of the agricultural class for better marketing.*"

—o—

Above was copied from a letter from an Ohio farmer, who is also a writer of much note on agricultural topics for farm papers. We have often said the same things, in different language, but we are glad to add to all that we can say, and to our urging to complete the organization for marketing, the advice of others fully as competent to give it.

—o—

In a recent number we told how the farmers of Kansas turned their backs on the exclusive-production teachers and preachers and called a meeting to consider the matter of marketing. Now we learn that three hundred Kansas farmers went to the capitol and demanded of the legislature the abolishment of the agricultural extension department of the State Agricultural College. That department has been for extension of crops only, and chiefly in the interest of handlers and storers, and not for the increase or extension of farmers' profits. Truly the farmers of Kansas are awakening and when they are thoroughly awakened and rise in their might those who have so long used them as puppets may well be concerned about their positions.

—o—

We publish these things, first to put farmers on their guard and, second, to show the necessity for concert of action—co-operation—to protect farmers' interests. We see more of a tendency every week for farmers to take their own affairs into their own hands. This is a good sign of better things. The time is with us now when the lecturer sent out to teach farmers, who has only one theme and that "greater production," will have scant consideration. This is plainly shown by this report copied from the Farm -Co-Operator:

—o—

Actual farmers were scarce at the meeting of the Texas Farm Life Commission held in Fort Worth last week. There is no particular cause for regret at such a condition, for most actual farmers have other problems than those concerning farm life commissions.

Discussion of rural credits was a feature of the Fort Worth meeting and most farmers hear these subjects discussed amply. They know the views of their local bankers and merchants on rural credits down to a gnat's heel, and it is the views of these men and not the views of any farm life commission which the farmers are up against.

The personnel of the farm life commission includes some very excellent gentlemen. If associating in commission meetings will enable these gentlemen to get a more intimate view of actual farm conditions in Texas; the tremendous increase in landlordism; the terrific burden of chattel mortgages; the growing load of bond issues which are plastering nearly every county in Texas, a load which farmers and their children will have to carry, then the farm life commission will do these gentlemen good.

—o—

It is not a multiplicity of institutions and efforts, outside of agriculture, to help farmers that is needed, but a practical plan of organization and co-operation in agriculture itself and of farmers themselves. We want farmers to believe that they have enough intelligence among themselves to handle their own affairs if they just once settle on the right plan to do it. And to bring a practical plan to them we are now printing in this paper a series of articles: "The Problem of Marketing Farm Crops." We commend it to every reader. It began in March first number and will be completed in the issue of April 15th.

—o—

Farmers must realize that they must not look to agricultural colleges, bankers, crop-improvement associations, chambers of commerce, manufacturers, mail order houses, farm demonstration movements, the national department of agriculture, state legislatures or the government at Washington to have their marketing problems solved, but whatever they want they must go after it with their combined power and they will get it. "He who would be free himself must strike the blow."

—o—

Farmers must organize the right way first before they can exert their combined power, and they must put co-operation in operation before it will do them any good.

—o—

This calls to mind that Mr. A. B. Cleaver of Boone County, Indiana, a member, was at headquarters recently and he said: "We have a county union, but how are we to use it?" This is a point that headquarters has probably not made clear enough, because a like question comes from Idaho. Mr. Robert Haxby, county secretary, Burley, Idaho, wrote: "We have Cassia county thoroughly organized and we now want some instructions on county union work."

—o—

The Farmers Society of Equity is, above all else, a business organization. Every farmer should remember this. If he is a farmer who has no business of selling or buying he could very properly decline to join the Society. But if he is ever disappointed over his marketing, or is ever dissatisfied with arbitrary prices forced on him when buying, then the F. S. E. can supply a long-felt want.

—o—

But no machine will do its best work until given a skilled operator. We mean that a county organization of the Farmers Society of Equity will not work automatically. "Co-operation must be put into operation."

—o—

So, given the county organization, or the county union, it must be put to work. And what are its functions? From the literature of the Society any member can learn that it is to market the crops of the county as county units and buy supplies for the farmers of the county (members of the F. S. E.) in county units.

—o—

We want to make this clear: Before organization each farmer, and we will say there are 1,000 in the county, sold independently. This meant that there were thousands of transactions of selling and it made necessary a number of buyers at each town to whom the farmers would apply and learn the prices and terms they would offer. In the evolution from this primitive condition the farmers in each community organized their local union as the first step. This was done for the purposes of marketing and buying as a local unit. Assuming that the membership of the local union is 100, 99 selling transactions and many of the buying transactions are eliminated at once.

And when the county is organized the unit of transaction is a county

Cash in Your Spare Time!

If you have *spare time* for sale, *we will buy it!* We pay big money—*good American Dollars*—and back our agents to the limit.

Write at once for the greatest offer ever made by any tailoring concern on earth.

$5 to $10 A DAY EASY

While Doing Other Work

Join the ranks of "Progress" money makers! Many earn $5 to $10 a day in spare time. You can do as well. We show you how. We pay in *cash* money—not in "premiums" and "promises."

Send No Money—Everything is FREE

It costs us thousands of dollars to make our Free Agents' Outfits—the handsomest, most complete and attractive sample outfits ever presented to agents. Send your name and address *at once* for handsome free outfit and full instructions. (19)

PROGRESS TAILORING CO., Dept. 763, CHICAGO

J. SHORES-MUELLER CO.
Shores REMEDIES
EXTRACTS SPICES

Wanted

Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 62, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Get this Comb Free

A postal will bring details of how to get the Automatic "Clean" Curry Comb without cost to you. The comb that saves dollars in time, trouble, labor and expense. This offer will be withdrawn when the "Clean" is introduced, but is good *now* if you keep horses and are willing to try the "Clean" Comb. Send for advertising offer today. Address

CLEAN COMB CO, Dept. O, Racine, Wis.

Lockstitch Awl sews shoes, harness, rugs, canvass, etc., with lockstitch like sewing machine. 60c postpaid; 2 for $1.00. Waxed thread free. Stamps taken. Snap for agents. W. A. MacKenzie, 214 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

Would $80.00 Monthly and expenses, to introduce our goods, rig furnished, and a business that is honest, legitimate and straightforward, interest you? If so, address HYSELL COMPANY, Dept. I, Indianapolis, Ind.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in Manufacturers' Journals.

CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Att'ys
Established 16 Years
1088 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Law Should Stop Sale of Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything for Rupture Without Getting 60 Days Trial

Depending on leg-strag or spring trusses—like shown below—is little less than slow suicide. They are almost sure to shorten your life. It's next to impossible to make them hold without hurting—they are simply a curse to wear.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

one. A county that is thoroughly organized, as Mr. Haxby reported is the case with his county, then, instead of there being about 1,000 individuals selling crops, or three to ten or more local unions selling, the selling is all done through the county union.

This accomplishes to a very great degree what every farmers' organization is ostensibly working for, viz., elimination of waste effort, concentration and co-operation.

—o—

But what must be done to start the county machine? ENGAGE A HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS MAN AS THE COUNTY BUSINESS AGENT AND TURN HIM LOOSE. The county business manager is not hired for a stated time or for a definite salary, but he is allowed a commission on sales and purchases and retained only while he gives satisfaction. By this plan if he does not do business the members will not pay him, and if he does not do business he will earn nothing. It is a safe transactions as far as the members are concerned.

—o—

The possibilities are great enough to be attractive to the best business man in the county. For instance, the members in an average organized county should have $1,000,000 worth of produce to dispose of in a year. If this is all sold through the county union, and if 5 per cent is charged for doing the business the commission is $50,000. If 2 per cent is allowed the business agent and his assistants, which is the usual allowance, it equals $10,000. One per cent usually goes into the county union's treasury and 2 per cent to the local union that furnished the stuff, to pay the local business agent or secretary and to meet the expenses of the local.

—o—

The vital part of the whole matter is to select the right county business agent, and for the members to agree to abide by the rules of the F. S. E., which they joined for business. The county business agent will then be the chief pactor in maintaining the organization and making it profitable to the members because on that depends his own success and prosperity.

—o—

Need more be said? Farmers have not been business men in the past because they had no business plan or system. As a penalty for this they have been letting a lot of self-appointed

THIS IS ONE OF THE ARGUMENTS WHY SOME PEOPLE DON'T WANT FARMERS TO ADOPT A BUSINESS SYSTEM

business men do their business for them who have been charging about $7.00 for marketing $6.00 worth of produce. This is what a government department reported. Don't let this condition continue another year, but send the blank on page 18 and prepare to end it at once.

—o—

We want every reader to feel this way about this matter: "We've got to improve our marketing some time so why not now and get the benefits this year?"

—o—

If you have not sent the blank before send it now and we'll help you to perfect an organization that the average farmer will stick to because it will make him money to stick.

—o—

Will you take the lead to organize a local union? The Society will pay for it.

—o—

If you will not take the lead who will?

—o—

It is necessary that we have the co-operation of a local man.

—o—

With this explanation of the case, and the illustrations of how watchfulness and the ability to exert combined power protects farmers is not every reader impressed with the importance, yes, the necessity of a local union at his place, to be followed by a county union?

—o—

The F. S. E. plan is right, but we will say to the parties who asked the questions and all others: The vital thing is a live-wire secretary or business agent for the local and county unions. The average member will not put co-operation in operation if he has not the live-wire business agent to call on him, personally or by phone, to learn what he has to sell and what he wants to buy.

—o—

Send the blank.

— — — — — — — — THIS IS THE BLANK — — — — — — — —

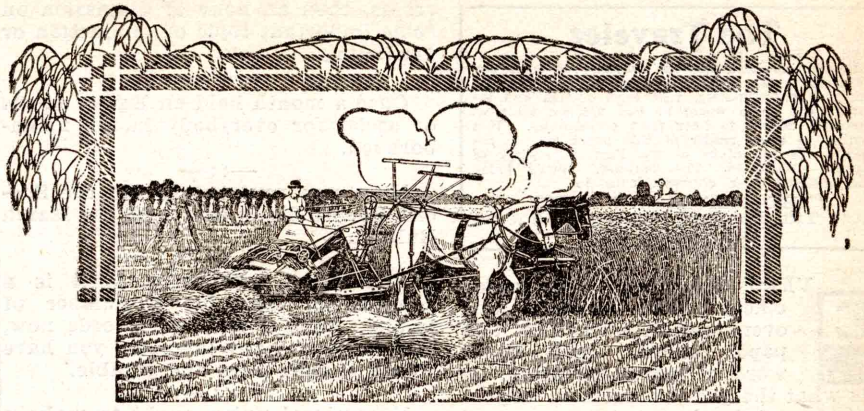
FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly
at the town or city of.....
This list
was sent by .....P. O. ..... State.....
Will you take the lead to organize a
local union? The Society will pay for it. .....
If you will not take the lead
who will? .....
It is necessary that we have the co-operation of a local man.

NAME	R. R.	P. O.	STATE
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

(For more names attach paper)



Yours Is the Work That Counts

YOUR season's work means a great deal to you. After you have fertilized your soil, plowed, harrowed and perhaps rolled it, planted your seed in the carefully prepared seed bed, tended the growing crops and watched the grain ripen, you have a right to a full harvest. You can be sure of a 100 per cent return from your fields when you use efficient modern machines for your farm work. You would certainly be taking an unwise and unnecessary chance if you bought a machine that might not do your work as it should be done. To be on the safe side, buy I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools, all of which have proved their reliability through years of experience with harvesting and haying conditions on farms in every part of this country. These dependable machines may be identified by the following well-known names:

Champion Deering
McCormick Milwaukee
Osborne Plano

There is no better time than the present to investigate and decide which machine is the best for you to buy. The opinion of your neighbors is valuable, and should help you to come to the right decision. All of the machines are so simple that they may be handled by ordinary farm help. They are so efficient that there is no question of their capacity for cutting, binding, and saving all the grain in any field, whether it be heavy or light, tall or short, standing, down, or tangled. The haying machines are as efficient as the harvesting machines. When you buy an I H C machine you do away with any chance for unreasonable delay at harvest time. Should anything happen to your machine, it is possible, no matter where you may be, for you to obtain repairs in a few hours' time. Our efficient organization, which includes nearly a hundred general agencies carrying complete stocks of repairs, and over thirty thousand local dealers who carry repairs for the machines they handle, is the most practical guarantee you can have that your grain will be cut and bound at the proper time, and without delay and annoyance.

To secure the best results from these good machines, it is necessary to use a strong, smooth binder twine of reliable quality. I H C binder twine is made under seven brand names—Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, International, each in four grades—pure manila, manila, sisal, and standard. Each ball of twine marked with any of these names is guaranteed for length, strength and uniformity of size and quality.

Yours is the work that counts. Make sure that it is done as it should be done by seeing the I H C local dealer and buying from him the I H C harvesting and haying machines, tools, and binder twine that you will need for this harvest. He will supply you with catalogues and full information, or, write

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

Cow Peas---Soy Beans

The fertilizer that pays. Write for prices and booklet.
A. P. RONEY & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

LIME for the soil and how to use it. Booklet of full information free. Soil Lime manufactured by
Ohio & Western Lime Co., Huntington, Ind.

Veterinary Course at Home

$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking our Veterinary course at home during spare time. Taught in simplest English. Diploma granted. Graduates assisted in getting locations or positions. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
The London Veterinary Correspondence School
London, Ontario, Canada

FACTORY PRICES YOURS 60 DAY FREE TRIAL

The famous WITTE Gasoline Engine, built for 43 years by Ed. Witte, master engine builder, now sold **direct to you.** The standard engine of America, with every improvement up-to-date—detached cylinders, vertical valves, etc.—the entire engine backed up by a **Real 5-Year Guarantee.** Just think! It takes only **2c to get the money-saving, factory prices on 54 styles and sizes.** Save money! Write at once for **FREE TRIAL OFFER** and catalog. State style and size wanted. Address

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1075 **Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.**

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

EVERY organizer, local union officer and member, and every person who takes this paper should read every word of this department. It tells what the greatest farmers' organization ever instituted is doing, and how it is doing it. A local union of the Farmers Society of Equity is as necessary and beneficial in a community as the schoolhouse, the church or the postoffice. You could exist without them, but existence without any one of them is not half what it could be and ought to be.

—::—

Farmers, you must get together more. Meet every week in the dull season, and every two weeks all the time. Keep in touch with each other, as well as the rest of the world.

—::—

A good rule for local union program is to take one hour for regular order of business, half an hour for a social recess, then an hour of discussion on some important topic of production or marketing.

—::—

Once a month hold an Equity picnic or social for everybody in the neighborhood.

—::—

Have you reported yet on the Special Report Blank sent with the March Bulletin?

—::—

Remember, now, that April is a dues-paying date for a number of locals. Look over your records now, and see how many members you have whose annual dues are payable.

—::—

Every local union ought to make a study of economical production. Go about it in a business-like way. Read up on cutting down costs of production in books, bulletins and agricultural papers. Compare notes with each other. Give your experiences and discuss how to cut down the cost. Deal with facts and figures. Every local union should be a business school, and it is up to the members to make it one.

—::—

Don't forget that the progress of the Society each year is measured by the attendance and enthusiasm of the annual meeting of the National Union. Are you preparing to send a delegate this year? It is not too early to consider the matter. Give a few ice cream festivals during the summer to help meet expenses, if necessary.

—::—

Very frequently I run across a bunch of loyal, enthusiastic fellows who are so deeply in earnest in getting the new marketing system to working better yet that they lay awake nights (so they positively declare) to study out plans to boost the thing along. Now, it warms the cockles of the heart to rub elbows with some real men who will not merely wait until somebody else figures a way out of their difficulties, but who put their own brains into the game and do some figuring for themselves. When more of us get the think habit, and take a little mental exercise now and then, there won't be so many problems to figure out.

—::—

A number of our folks want to see more business done between members and locals. Those Idaho boys who have been buying their seed potatoes from a local dealer, who bought from a wholesale house, who bought from a commission

"Kuhn California Project"

In the Sacramento Valley

The canal, drainage and road construction completed, these lands are now being sold in small subdivisions. The soil, a deep alluvial silt loam, the best in the valley.

RAILROAD PASSES THROUGH THE LAND

Towns, Schools and Churches Near At Hand

CROPS—All kinds of fruits (including oranges and lemons); vegetables, seeds, berries, alfalfa, cattle, hogs and chickens.

WATER SUPPLY—Unlimited. Water delivered to boundary of every 40 acre tract. Canal and drainage system perfect.

TRANSPORTATION—Both by rail and river to the great metropolitan centers.

LAND PRICES—Low, and terms of payment easy.

If you want to secure a home in California, where climate, soil and water combine to work for you overtime, fill in this advertisement, and mail to us for full particulars.

KUHN IRRIGATED LAND CO.
Dept. U 137 S. La Salle St. Chicago Ill.

Name .....

Address .....

Check off on this list what you are particularly interested in:
Citrus Fruits, Deciduous Fruits, Dairying, Hogs, Poultry, Nuts, General Farming, Alfalfa, Berries, Bees, Garden Truck.

TEN YEARLY PAYMENTS

FREE NO MONEY DOWN
30 DAYS' ABSOLUTELY
FREE TRIAL

Don't Send Me a Dollar

I will ship you a genuine 1913 Galloway manure spreader without one cent down. Yes, sir. I will ship it to you for a 30 or even 90 days' absolutely free test. Besides I will save you $25 to $60 and give you the best spreader made. Guaranteed for 25 years. My offer is backed by a $25,000 legal bond and a $5,000 challenge offer. Something no other manufacturer ever dared to make.

Get My 1913 Proposition

I have never made an offer to equal my new 1913 offer. Get it. I want to tell you how you can get a Galloway at practically no cost to you. My offer helps you to pay in part or entirely for your machine. Nothing else like it. Get the full details now.

Write Me at Once for My Big Catalog and Valuable FREE Book, "A Streak of Gold"

My catalog tells all about the Galloway spreaders, and I have got just the machine for your particular needs. My big book, the only one of its kind in the world, "A Streak of Gold", will help you to make the manure pile pay for your machine. It tells how to care for the manure, how to spread it, how to treat your soil and other valuable suggestions. Shows how crops have been doubled by proper use of manure. This great book is worth many dollars, free to you. Now just write to me personally. Get my lower-than-ever 1913 prices.

William Galloway, Pres.
WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.
599 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia. (59)

GOING TO BUILD?

These 2 Great Books Will Reduce Your Building Expense

A magnificent, big 176-page Catalog of Millwork and Building material containing pictures of 8,000 money-saving bargains. A handsome Plan Book of Modern Homes—showing 50 splendid views and floor plans of houses and barns priced from $360 to $6000. Don't pay dealers' prices—deal direct with us, get our wholesale prices and save money.

HOT BED SASH Complete Glazed with Five Rows of 6-in. glass. Made of Redwood with Fir upright and cross bars. *Guaranteed* **$1.89**

EVERYTHING IN LUMBER, FLOORING, ROOFING, DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, PORCHWORK, BUILDING PAPER, HOME and FARM FURNITURE, HARDWARE, TINWORK AND PAINTS at Wholesale Prices.

Don't build, repair or remodel without these valuable books. We guarantee quality, safe delivery, satisfaction or money back. Write us today. Ask for Catalog 124. Also book of house plans No. 134, if wanted. Both are free.

CHICAGO MILLWORK SUPPLY CO.
1465 W. 37th St., Chicago, Ill.

Have a Home of Your Own

A GENUINE RUPTURE CURE
Sent On Trial To Prove It
Don't Wear a Truss any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and, once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

PENNSYLVANIA MAN THANKFUL

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir: Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of my body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON,
80 Spring Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

RECOMMENDATION FROM TEXAS FARMER

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.,
Marshall, Mich.
Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to let you, and also all people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had la grippe and coughed a great deal, but it held all right. Words cannot express my gratitude towards you and your Appliance. Will recommend it to all ruptured people. Yours sincerely,
Bald Prairie, Texas. J. E. LONG.

The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him today.

OTHERS FAILED BUT THE APPLIANCE CURED

C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir: Your Appliance did all you claimed for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him in three months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.
Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
No. 717 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

CURED AT THE AGE OF 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir: I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable. Very sincerley yours,
Jamestown, N. C. SAM A. HOOVER.
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Ia.

CHILD CURED IN FOUR MONTHS

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.
Gentlemen: The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.
Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

TEN REASONS WHY

You Should Send for Brooks Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively can not be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending for free coupon today.

REMEMBER

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out the coupon below and mail today.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. Brooks, 35 D State St., Marshall, Mich

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

R. F. D. ..... State.....

City .....

firm, who bought from some of our North Dakota or Minnesota boys, who grew the crop, would like to send their money straight to the growers and get their seed straight back, and that is, of course, the sensible thing to do. It is the way the business will be done in the future, too. But there are a few little business matters to learn first, in order to make the new plan properly satisfactory to both buyers and sellers. One is to make arrangements ahead. Don't wait until you are ready for the seed before you start out to hunt what you want. Be forehanded, and then planting time will find you ready. And those who sell must learn to sell right, and the right kind of goods. Take a pride in shipping A-1 stuff. It is the only kind that is profitable, in the long run. Get the principles of successful business in *your* business. It is the only road to prosperity.

—::—

It has been suggested that our official paper be made a medium in which to catalog the wants, goods, etc., of our members. Why, bless you, boys, while that looks like an open door to opportunity to you, it is an unclimbable cliff. In the first place, there's no use starting a scheme that can't be carried out; and how big do you think UP-TO-DATE FARMING would have to be made to list all the wants and all the crops of all the members? It's just impossible. Another thing: You boys are just a bit slow sometimes, and don't ask for what you want until right at the time you want it. And it would take too much time to depend on a notice in the paper to find it for you. In the first place, you would have to send in your request at least two weeks before the paper is issued. Then it will take another week for the paper to get to all subscribers. Then another week to get in touch with the right party. Then you'll want to "dicker," and by that time it may be too late. We don't want to have to depend on so unsatisfactory a system as that would be sure to be. We must get our system right up to the minute, and it can't be done that way, so that is not the way to do it. The right way is to use your county, state and national union headquarters as clearing houses. Put on record what you will have for sale, and what you will need to buy, and when, in the offices of your clearing house, and then you can get in touch with the right party at the right time, and do business as fast as Uncle Sam's service can carry the mail. That is the plan to work on, but you men must do your part, and do it in time.

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community. A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established, Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

APPLICATION BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I hereby make application for a commission to organize at the following towns in the counties named. (Regular local unions are organized at the market town. Subordinate locals may be organized at remote outlying places) .....

.....

.....

My age is .... years. My business is ..... Have you a horse and buggy or other way of conveyance?..... How much time can you give to this work? ..... Are you a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING? ..... Are you a member of the F. S. E.? .....

Your Name .....

Your Address .....

The Problem of Marketing Crops

(Continued from Page Seven)

Wherever the social features are undertaken to be carried out it will be prized and enjoyed by all the members of the farmers' families. Local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity are organized in the market towns, cities or shipping stations and not at school houses. This is because the Society is a business organization. Therefore it must be established where the business of marketing is to be done.

The Second Step

A county union is the second step in the Farmers Society of Equity national marketing system. It is necessary to bring the reports of crops of the members of the local unions, into a county unit for reporting to the National Union or clearing house. Also the County Union is necessary in the plan of sending back shipping instructions as will appear further along as we describe the plan. Also, the county union can serve a good purpose in buying supplies for the members of the Society in the county. For instance, many things can be bought as a county unit to better advantage than the local unions, the great quantity securing the lowest prices. As soon as there are three or more local unions in a county, they can meet by representatives at the county seat, or another place, central, and organize a county union. Full instructions are given in the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Third Step

At the head of all is the National Union and the national clearing house where the reports of supply are received and recorded, and where the reports of demand are received and recorded and where is furnished the central directing intelligence for sending the supply direct to the demand.

The National Marketing Machine

These three organized forms constitute the machine of a national marketing system for farm crops. The only other things that we are interested in is to know whether the machine can be built, whether it will work and whether it will do what it is recommended to do. The following explanation and illustrations are entitled to the most careful attention:

Florida Given as Illustration

In Florida there are forty-six counties. We will assume that in each county crops are produced to ship away to market. Also we will assume, for the sake of this illustration, that there is an average of twenty marketing stations, towns, or cities to a county. To get perfect results a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity must be organized at every marketing town or station, or, wherever there is a local organization now it may federate or affiliate with the Farmers Society of Equity so all have the same marketing system and marketing head. (Instructions and terms for organizing and federating will be sent on request.)

A Community Report

In operation each member of the local union or affiliated association will report what crops he has ready to sell, or such as will be ready in a few days, to the secretary of the local association. This can be done in person, by telephone or by mail. **The secretary of the local association will then have a report of all the crops of the members in that community every day.**

A County Report

Each secretary of a local union or local association will then report the same day to the secretary of the county union. Thus we can see that the **county secretary will have a complete report of all the crops in the county, ready to market or to be ready soon, each day.**

A National Report

Each county secretary will then report the summary of all crops in the county to the National Union each day.

We have said that there are forty-six counties in Florida. **Then forty-six messages will report all of the crops in the state of Florida to the National Union or clearing house for registration and direction to the markets.**

We will state this again: First the members report to the local union. This will not be difficult, and it is exactly what they have been doing in the

(Continued on Page Twenty-Three)

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—$173 in two weeks, made by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack, Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive country rights if you write quick. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Ind.

"PICK"—Best Corn Cure. Bottle Free. Agents wanted. Write Doctor Davis, Raritan, Ill.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

OWN A FARM in Taylor County, Wisconsin. Great dairy county. Prices $10.00 up; 10 years to pay. We are owners. Improved and unimproved. Values rising steady. Safe, sure, large returns. Get table of crop yields from government records. Sample bargain. 120 A., well located on main traveled road; 15 a. clear; some good timber on balance; frame house and barn. Price $22.50 per acre. We sometimes take in desirable property in part payment of a farm. Loeb-Hammel Realty Co., Box E, Medford, Wis.

BUY A FARM in Southeastern Idaho, the great fruit and potato growing section. Some land still cheap. Deal directly with the Equity. Information cheerfully given. Address Farmers Society of Equity, Blackfoot, Idaho.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogues. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Virginia.

OHIO FARM AND HOME BARGAINS—Why not live on the fertile "western reserve?" We pay buyers' car fare, give clear title and easy terms. Write at once for illustrated booklet free. Williams Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

FARM FOR SALE—Eighty acres, well improved. 15 miles northwest Indianapolis; very best soil in state; reasonable. Write quick. 2544 N. Delaware st., Indianapolis, Ind.

ONLY $275 BUYS SMALL FARM. Share in profit paid until buyer takes possession. Write quickly for views and particulars. Geo. W. Deen, Box 538, Waycross, Ga.

Amazing Prices on STEEL Shingles

The demand for Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles has become so big that we now sell them **from factory to user** for less—actually **LESS**—than common **wood** shingles. **And we pay all freight! LOOK** INTO THIS MONEY-SAVING PROPOSITION BEFORE ROOFING YOUR BUILDINGS. **SEND POSTAL TODAY AND GET FACTORY PRICES.**

No Trick to Put Them On

You don't have to nail these **steel** shingles, like **wood** shingles, ONE AT A TIME. **Put on as high as 100 at once,** for they come in big sheets ready to nail on sheathing or old roof. It's **ten** times easier than putting on wood shingles. No extra materials to buy, no painting to do, no tools to borrow. Your hired man can do the job with a hammer.

Absolutely Rustproof

Please don't judge Edwards **Steel** Shingles by common galvanized iron roofing—the kind that rusts. We have invented a method that absolutely **prevents** rust from ever getting a foothold, as 100,000 delighted owners of Edwards Roofs have found out. It's the famous Edwards **Tightcote Process** applied to genuine Open Hearth Steel.

Protect Your Buildings from *FIRE*

Don't take chances of **fire** from defective chimneys, flying sparks and lightning. Roof your buildings with these **Steel** Shingles and make them safe. Remember, nine out of every ten fires start with the **roof.** We specifically **guarantee** every Edwards Steel Shingle Roof against **lightning.** This Guaranty is backed by a $10,000 Cash Bond.

Cheaper Than Prepared-Paper Roofing

Edwards **Steel** Shingles cost **less,** far **LESS,** than prepared-paper or composition roofing, IF YOU FIGURE THE COST PER YEAR. And that's the right way to figure

Write for Special Proposition

Send postal at once for latest Roofing Book 391 and Special Factory Prices. Give size of roof, if you can.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
341-391 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

EVERYBODY'S BUYING IT. WHY PAY $10.00 FOR A WILLOW PLUME WHEN WE SELL YOU A BEAUTIFUL IMITATION FOR ONLY 25 CENTS.

We send you this beautiful Plume, 18 inches long and 8 inches deep, prepaid, for 25 Cents in silver. Any Color.

THE FAMOUS NOTION CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.

1913! GREAT MINNESOTA YEAR! Buy lands now! Rapid advance certain. Snake River Valley, Aitkin County Lands. Write Land Agent, C., R. I. & P. Ry., 314 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

ARKANSAS has 500,000 acres government land. Free to homesteaders. Booklet with list, laws, etc., 25c. County map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FOR SALE—60 acres good land, well located in Washington Co., Ala. Will sell at a bargain. C. H. Lee, 1510 N. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

ARKANSAS LAND—for high-grade improved farm lands in sunny Arkansas write J. N. Jaggers, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FARMS WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

GUNS

SPORTSMEN! HUNTERS! Union Repeater, like new, $12. We sell or trade new and used guns. Liberal allowance made for old ones. List of gun bargains for stamp. Toledo Gun Exchange, Dept. J., Toledo, O.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-511, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government positions. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Parcel post means thousands of railway mail clerks needed. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-26, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 207, Chicago.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet CO-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for ls. Work at home or travel Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. Good pay. Send stamps for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 527 L. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS wanted. $900 first year, promotion to $1,800. Examinations May 3 in every state. Common education sufficient with my coaching. Full information free. Write for booklet V 839. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED—An experienced dairyman or group of dairymen, with capital, to assist us in establishing a large profitable dairy company. We have the land, water and alfalfa in a good location midway between two of the largest cities on the Pacific Coast. Best references required and exchanged. Address Charles A. Stanton & Co., First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

FREE—INVESTING FOR PROFIT MAGAZINE. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

STUMP PULLER—One steel Monarch stump puller, cost $171, laid down here; will sell for $90 because I have pulled my stumps. Good condition. A. E. Petrie, Bay Lake, Fla.

KANS. SUNFLOWER. Reid's Yellow Dent. Boone County White, Iowa Silvermine. Fred Sanders, Concordia, Kans., R. F. D. 3.

SEEDS WANTED—Highest market price paid for seeds. Send samples, quantity you have and get our prices. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

EVERY COOK needs an egg separator; 10c postpaid. Catalogue free. Household Novelty Co., Irvington, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEED POTATOES—Illustrated catalog; 70 popular varieties free. Arthur Aldridge, Fishers, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owens, 49 Owens Bldg., Washington, D. C.

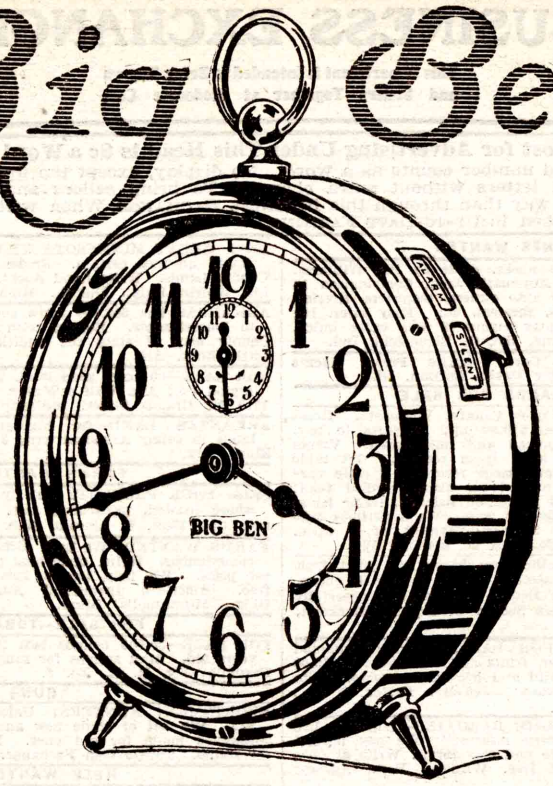
PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

55 BREEDS PURE BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, collie dogs. Catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

ROSE COMB REDS and Indian Runner Ducks. Free egg price list will interest you. Write now. Geo. Gibbens, Hadley, Ill.

Big Ben



Big Ben—Two Good Alarms in One

Take your choice in Big Ben. He rings either way you wish — five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes unless you switch him off. He's two alarms in one.

If you're a light sleeper, turn on the half minute taps before you go to bed. If you sleep heavily, set the five minute call. You can slumber then without the get-up worry on your mind.

When morning comes, and it's announced by Big Ben's jolly bell, you can't help getting up at once, for Big Ben never fails to get you wide awake.

Big Ben is really three good clocks in one, two excellent alarms and a fine time-keeper to keep in any room and tell time all day by.

If you have got to get up bright and early, if you have to get your help in the field on time, ask for Big Ben at your jeweler's and try him for a week. You'll never want to be without him afterwards.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

He's sold by 18,000 watchmakers. His price is $2.50 anywhere in the States, $3 anywhere in Canada. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order mailed to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*, will send him anywhere you say express prepaid.

Don't Go Through ANOTHER Winter Without It

Perry FRESH WATER System

You simply can't afford to do without a Perry Water System any longer. For health's sake — for comfort sake—for profit sake, don't go through another winter without one, especially when it costs so little to operate and such a modest amount to install.

For the Home:

Just imagine the pleasure and convenience of having water, FRESH FROM THE WELL—in any part of the house by simply turning a faucet. Hot or cold—hard or soft. Think of the thousands of steps and the drudgery it will save. No water to carry — no cold trips to the well — no more frozen pumps.

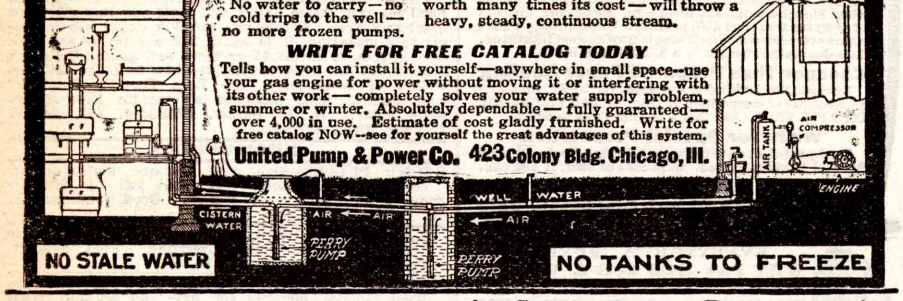
For the Barn:

A Perry System soon pays for itself by furnishing plenty of water, at just the right temperature. Stock will drink more — thrive better — cows give more milk — make you more profit. For fire protection alone, it is worth many times its cost — will throw a heavy, steady, continuous stream.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG TODAY

Tells how you can install it yourself—anywhere in small space—use your gas engine for power without moving it or interfering with its other work — completely solves your water supply problem, summer or winter. Absolutely dependable — fully guaranteed — over 4,000 in use. Estimate of cost gladly furnished. Write for free catalog NOW—see for yourself the great advantages of this system.

United Pump & Power Co. 423 Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



NO STALE WATER NO TANKS TO FREEZE

35c Worth of High Grade NEEDLES 15c

FIVE PAPERS OF NEEDLES

1 Steel Bodkin	2 Silk Darners
2 Yarn Darners	2 Button Needles
2 Wool Darners	2 Carpet Needles
2 Cotton Darners	2 Basting Needles

115 Needles in all. These Needles are manufactured from the best quality of silver steel, and their perfection of eye and point and fineness of finish make them equal, if not superior, to any on the market. The Needles vary in size from the largest to the smallest in general use and are all fully guaranteed. This splendid and varied assortment of 115 high-grade Needles, which make up our Needle Case would cost you 35c, but to introduce them we will send you one complete case for 15c, stamps or silver, postpaid.

THE NEEDLE MFG. CO., Valley Mills, Ind.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

A Subscription Representative Wanted in Your Locality

Every neighborhood affords a fertile field for securing subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming. We want a representative in every locality and also traveling agents. Experience is not necessary, we will furnish full instructions and help you to make money securing subscribers for us.

Canvassers now selling in Rural districts will find it easy and very profitable to solicit subscriptions for Up-to-Date Farming, in connection with their other work.

Experienced subscription agents should write for our proposition. This paper does more for farmers than any other and is the easiest to secure subscriptions for.

If you want to make more money write today.

Agents' Department

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Solution of the Farm Water Supply Problem

PERHAPS no one question is of more vtial interest to the progressive farmer than the problem of water supply, not only as a convenience and saving of labor, but as a means of economy and increasing the profits of the business. Good pure drinking water and plenty of it is essential in raising poultry, swine, horses and cattle. Milk cows especially are affected by the quantity and quality of water they drink. They thrive better where there is an inexhaustible supply of water. It is an admitted fact that the drinking of ice water from an unsanitary open stock tank in the winter time greatly reduces their vitality and diminishes the quality and quantity of milk.

Milk cows in good healthy condition will drink on an average of half a barrel of water each twenty-four hours. It is very much better to let them drink frequently and while they are feeding than to drive them to water once or twice a day where, on account of thirst, they would drink at one time more than is really good for them.

Hogs are peculiarly susceptible to impure water dangers. A writer in a farm paper says:

I can remember when on our farm the water was carried in buckets and emptied into troughs, around which was mire and filth from yards. On hot days it was impossible to keep water in these troughs all the time. We lost our hogs, and eventually lost so many of them that my father went out of the hog business entirely. When he again went into the business he built a large lot extending to a ravine through which water ran from two springs. Our winter yards were supplied with automatic hog waterers surrounded by an approach of stone foundation, which was kept carefully cleaned. The approach to the feeding troughs was made of stone, and cinders and the troughs were washed out with clean water every day. We raised from 200 to 300 hogs every year, and over a period of seven or eight years at least we never lost a hog from sickness. In warm weather a healthy hog will drink a few swallows of water every twenty minutes if he has it within reach.

Clean water is equally important in raising healthy poultry.

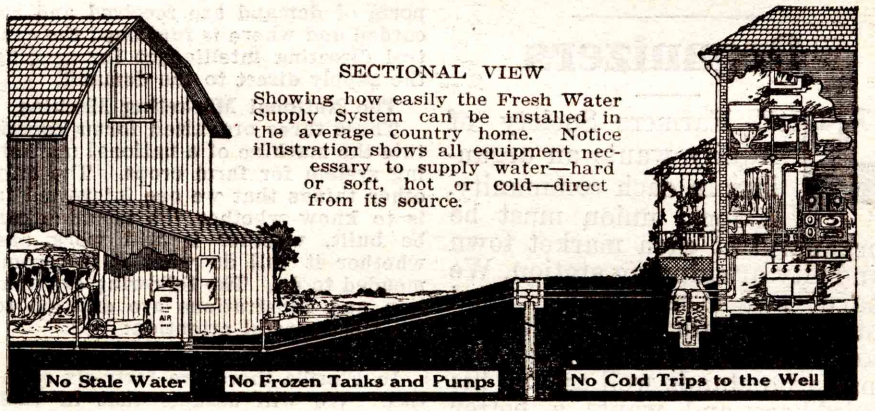
Apparently the attention of engineers and inventors has been turned in other directions and those who have occupied themselves with the domestic water supply problem have not left the beaten tracks very far and have made comparatively few innovations. The advancements made all hinged on the ancient idea of storing water in a tank. First, an open tank placed on a tower or a reservoir, constructed on the side of a hill, then for better protection against freezing the idea of the attic tank was devised. Next came the idea of the pressure storage tank.

While these systems answered the purpose in a way they did not give entire satisfaction. The tank outside of the building was continuously exposed to the elements and consequently short-lived. Furthermore, it supplied warm, stagnant water in the summer time, and failed to give service in the winter time on account of being generally frozen up. The water from an attic tank necessarily took the temperature of the building in the summer time. The pressure storage tank system was an improvement on the elevated and attic tank systems.

The only advantages gained over the attic and elevated tank by the pressure tank is that it may be located in the basement or buried in the ground. In all cases water had to be stored, and the choice was only a matter of location of the tank. With a pressure tank the reserve supply remains stagnant.

After many years of study and experimenting, a Chicago inventor has produced a direct delivery system which obviates all the evils we have described. In the opminion of this inventor the solution did not lie in improving the old method, in arranging a new way to construct a storage tank, or in locating it where it would be less liable to suffer from exposure.

Having been raised on a farm, he knew that water stored in a tank was bound to become foul in a very short time, and realized that in order to obtain water fit to use for drinking it had to be drawn direct from its source. To accomplish this he found it necessary to abandon all old methods and to establishing an entirely new principle, viz., TO STORE THE POWER INSTEAD OF THE WATER. He succeeded in designing a two-cylinder pneumatic displacement pump which, when submerged in the water, would fill by gravity and from which water could be forced by the direct action of the compressed air. The pump does not contain any pistons, as a pressure of air necessary to force the water to the desired height is at all times applied directly upon the water in one or the other of the cylinders. The cylinders of the pump discharge directly into the service pipes, there being no intermediate storage tank between the pump and the fixtures. When an outlet for water is provided by opening a faucet, the air pressure automatically empties the cylinder and starts the pump to operating. It will continue to operate until all faucets are closed



SECTIONAL VIEW

Showing how easily the Fresh Water Supply System can be installed in the average country home. Notice illustration shows all equipment necessary to supply water—hard or soft, hot or cold—direct from its source.

The past few years have witnessed great advances in home comforts and conveniences, especially in the small towns and rural districts. The increase in land value and farm and dairy products have made the farmers more independent and have enabled them to send their sons and daughters away from home to be educated. Upon their return they demand home comforts that they know can be afforded. They have learned the returns that these comforts bring in health, dividends and increased efficiency. They know that no one improvement will pay like a good fresh water system, will put the roses back in mother's cheeks, make the girls happy and keep the boys on the farm, besides increasing the health of the family, decreasing the labor and improving conditions generally.

The up-to-date farmer and his family can now have a morning spray, shower or tub bath with hot or cold, hard or soft water in a bathroom as luxurious as he pleases to make it. He can have perfect fire protection—water al-

ways under pressure, with ability to increase the pressure instantly. He can arrange sprinkling apparatus to irrigate his vegetable garden in case of drought and have water to wash the vehicles and the stables, and to keep the hog pen and poultry yard clean and sanitary, and at a very small expense he can have an attractive lawn and flower garden.

His wife can have a model laundry that the flat-dweller might envy. And, mighty important in dollars and cents, he can provide for his stock water at the same temperature at all seasons of the year. There is almost nothing he cannot have and do with water if he has selected his system of supply with care.

PUZZLE PRIZE WINNERS FOR FEBRUARY 15TH PUZZLE

First Prize, $3—Julia Adams, Bogalusa, La., 84 Avenue C.
Second Prize, $2—Susie E. Niles, Arkdale, Wis., R. R. No. 1, box 25.
Third Prize, $1—Elsie Miller, Dandridge, Tenn., R. R. No. 3, box 41.
Honorable Mention, Set of Beautiful Post Cards—Mrs. H. E. Guthrie, California; William H. Harding, Pennsylvania; H. D. Correll, Oklahoma; Carrie Larsen, North Dakota; George McLeod, New York; Mrs. Edith Bray, Missouri; William C. Cox, Virginia; Milton Tschantz, Ohio; A. G. McNutt, Michigan; Edwin Pollard, Missouri.

The Problem of Marketing Crops

(Continued from Page Twenty-one)

past where there is a local organization.

Second, instead of each local union or association selling in competition with all other local unions and associations in the county and elsewhere, the local union secretary offers nothing for sale, but he reports the supply to the county union. As there will probably not be more than twenty local unions or associations in a county, it will be perfectly feasible for the county secretary to receive and record twenty messages. Then the county union secretary, instead of offering the crops for sale and thus competing with other counties in the state, and with counties in other states over the country that produce the same crops, he will report them by telephone or by telegraph or mail to the national clearing house. As there are only forty-six counties in Florida, if all of them would report to the national headquarters every day, it would only be forty-six messages to be received by the national headquarters.

This, understand, will eliminate all competition in selling, will do away with probably eight hundred selling agencies and will place at the national headquarters a complete report of all the crops that are ready to market in Florida on any day, or that will be ready soon.

What It Means to Get a National Report

There are 3,048 counties in the whole United States. Some of them are not agricultural counties and many of them produce such crops as can be reported once for a whole year. (When crops are once reported and registered they will not be included in subsequent reports.) We believe a conservative estimate of the largest number of counties reporting any day will be two thousand. Assuming that this is correct, then the maximum work of the machine, as far as receiving and recording a national crop report is concerned, will be two thousand reports a day.

We will now state, as a self-evident proposition, that when the supply of farm crops, the necessaries of life are reported by this plan, when they are no longer blindly started out to find a market, but are controlled at one central place known to every handler and consumer, then the demand will seek them.

(To be Continued.)

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

What an Engine Did

By R. E. Olds, Designer

My fame as a car builder, after 26 years, is based in large part on my engine.

To me it's an old, old story. Perhaps it is new to you.

A Lifetime

I was one of the world's first builders of gas engines. Long before the days of automobiles, the Olds Gas Engines were known half the world over. And they are today.

It has taken a lifetime to develop an engine like the one in Reo the Fifth. And even my rivals concede it to be one of the great engines of the world.

My catalog states all the details about it. I won't bother with them here. But the fame of this engine is based on four things:

Its unusual power—
Its enduring silence—
Its remarkable endurance—
Its ease of adjustment.

Radical Tests

We avoid trouble for you by putting each engine to five radical tests in our factory.

Each is run for 10 hours with outside power, then another 10 hours with its own power. Then we take it apart and inspect it.

Then it is made to run a blower, and tested at various speeds. Then it runs an absorption dynamometer, as a measure of its power. Then, in the finished car, we give it the hardest sort of road test.

These tests require 48 hours. But thousands of these engines, run for years and years, are still in prime condition.

We use on this engine, to save ignition troubles, a $75 magneto. And we doubly heat our carburetor, to deal with any gasoline.

So Everywhere

In every part of this car we use the same precautions.

The steel is twice analyzed.

The gears are tested to stand 75,000 pounds per tooth. The springs for 100,000 vibrations.

We use 190 drop forgings.

We use 15 roller bearings.

The tires are 34x4.

Each body gets 17 coats.

When you get a car built like Reo the Fifth there is very small cost of upkeep.

Unique Control

We use in this car the only center control which is simple and out of the way.

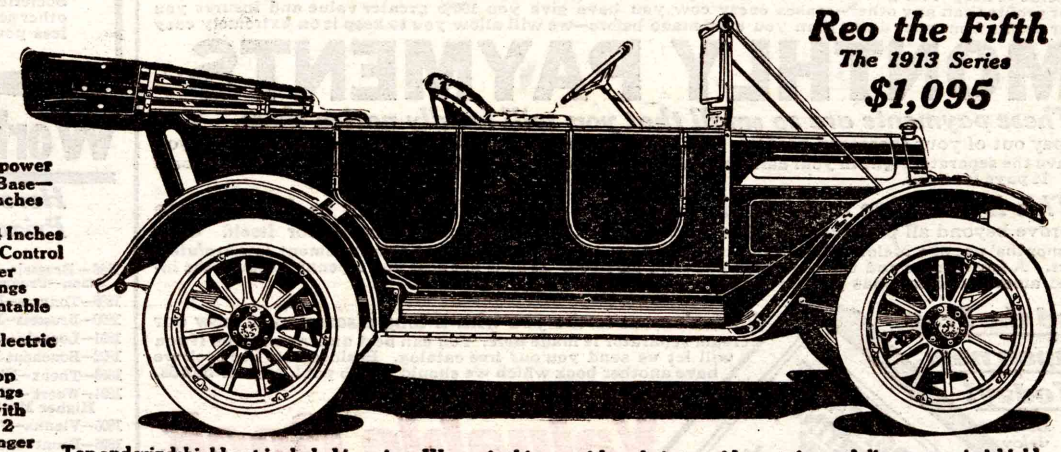
All the gear shifting is done by moving a small rod only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no levers, side or center, so the front is clear. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals.

And in this car you find the left side drive, as in the finest cars this year.

Write for our catalog and we'll direct you to the nearest showroom.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



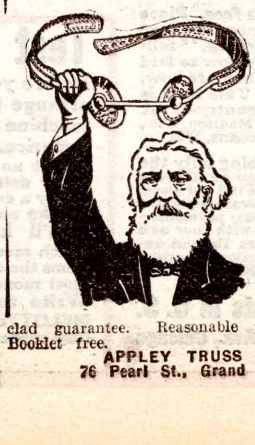
Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Tires—34 x 4 Inches
Center Control
15 Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three electric lights
190 Drop Forgings
Made with 5 and 2 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170).
(Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted)

Timothy Seed You paid $6 to $7 for timothy seed last season, didn't you? We can supply you now at $2.35 a bushel, bags extra at 20 cents each. Better buy what you want now.
O. K. SEED STORE Indianapolis, Ind.

Don't Wear a Common Truss OR APPLIANCE



Rr. Appley's wonderful invention for the cure of all forms of rupture. The only truss in the world to receive the universal endorsement of the medical profession. Movable and adjustable pads, can be placed in or at any position to hold the rupture with ease and comfort. You can decrease or increase the holding pressure yourself. No under-straps, springs or other annoying features. Worn with the same ease as an old pair of shoes. Sold under an iron-clad guarantee. Reasonable price. Sent on trial. Booklet free.
APPLEY TRUSS COMPANY,
76 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Up-to-Date Farming 5 Years and Farm Journal 5 Years BOTH $1.65

1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. — Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

GOV'T JOBS OPEN

The new Parcel Post will compel the appointment of hundreds of Railway Mail Clerks

Examinations everywhere May 3rd

$900 to $1800 a Year

Rapid advancement to higher Government Positions. No "lay-offs" because of Strikes, Financial Flurries, or The Whims of Some Petty Boss. The Position is yours for life. Country residents and city residents stand the same chance for immediate appointment. Common sense education sufficient. Political influence **Not Required.**

Send coupon immediately for schedule showing the places of the May 3rd examinations. Don't delay. Every day you lose means the loss of just so much coaching before the rapidly approaching examinations.

COUPON

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
The Pathway to Plenty
Dept. M 148, Rochester, N. Y.

The coupon filled out as directed, entitles the sender to free sample questions; a free copy of our book, "Government Positions and How to Obtain Them," and to consideration for Free Coaching for the examination here checked.

..Railway Mail Clerk	[$900 to $1800]	..Internal Rev.	[$700 to $1800]
..Postoffice Clerk	[$600 to $1200]	..Stenographer	[$800 to $1500]
..Postoffice Carrier	[$600 to $1200]	..Clerk in the Departments at Washington	[800 to $1500]
..Rural Mail Carrier	[$600 to $1100]		
..Bookkeeper	[$900 to $1800]	..Canadian Government Positions	
..Customs Positions	[$800 to $1500]		

Name .....

Address ..... M 148

Use this before you lose it. Write plainly.

GREATEST
Cream Separator Offer!

The Melotte Cream Separator—Guaranteed for 15 Years

The Genuine French Melotte Sold in America for First Time

The Wonderful French Machine Sold in America for First Time

This is positively the first bona fide, no-money-down offer ever made on any cream separator. No manufacturer of any cream separator ever ***dared*** to make such a startling offer before. All others who have ever ***pretended*** to offer you a free trial or to send their separator without any money down have taken care to get ***something*** out of you first.

But we don't want ***anything.*** All we ask is your simple request. We send the cream separator direct to your farm absolutely without any money down. We can afford to do this because the Melotte sells itself. It has an absolute self-balancing bowl.

We want you to read every word of this great offer. It is an offer which, we think, proves our ***absolute faith*** in the great ***Melotte Cream Separator.*** You are given the opportunity of seeing just how much cream this marvelous separator will extract from your milk before we ask you to send us one cent. You never saw another manufacturer who was so open-handed in his offer. The reason is that no other manufacturer ever wanted you to know ***all*** about his machine ***before*** paying him anything. We want you to know all there is to know because we know that we have the separator that is right. The principle of the Melotte has been ***proven*** to be right in the greatest dairying countries in the world. Now, read every word of this wonderfully liberal offer.

Sent Without a Penny Down

30-Day Free Trial!

Your simple word that you would like to see this cream separator in your own barn or dairy house brings it to you instantly. We send you the Melotte without a bit of quibbling or hesitancy. We neither ask nor want you to send a penny. We don't want a cent of your money. The Separator goes direct to you. You set it up, give it a thorough test with the milk from your own cows. We give you a free trial that *IS* a free trial in every sense of the word. It is a free trial because we don't ask you to pay us any money down—there is no C. O. D.—no lease nor mortgage. You keep your money right in your own pocket. You pay nothing to anybody.

Some people PRETEND to give you a free trial, but they ask you to give them your money first. We are not afraid to let our separator speak for itself. Test the Melotte Cream Separator in every way, watch your profits go up, watch the increase of the amount of cream, then, if you do not believe that you ought to have a cream separator, just send it back at our expense. If, however, you decide to keep this genuine Melotte—the peer of all cream separators—the separator that gives you greater profits than any other—makes every cow you have give you 100% greater value and insures you greater profits from your dairy than you ever made before—we will allow you to keep it on extremely easy

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

These payments are so small that you will hardly notice them. You only pay out of your increased profits. You don't need to be without a cream separator when you can have the separator right in your dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality you do not pay for it at all. It pays for itself.

This is what we want to demonstrate to you. We want to demonstrate and prove beyond all peradventure that the Melotte Cream Separator does pay for itself. Only a few months' use of a Melotte Cream Separator and you will be satisfied that this statement is ***absolutely correct.*** A few months and the separator has paid for itself. It does not cost you a penny because the increased amount of cream has paid for the machine.

Send the Free Coupon now —Today!

Don't delay

We don't want to tire you with a long discussion of how our cream separator is made here. You can best understand this if you will let us send you our free catalog. Besides this free book we have another book which we should like to put into your hands.

Valuable Book "Profitable Dairying" Sent FREE!

Send Today! It Brings the FREE DAIRY BOOK

Just ask for this book and it will be sent to you. It is free. Place your name on the coupon, cut it out and mail it at once. Then we will send you our great free book, ***"Profitable Dairying,"*** telling you everything about cows and dairying, butter and cream—how to feed and care for cattle, how to make them twice as valuable as they are now, how to make more money than ever before out of your cows. This book is written by two of the best known dairy scientists in the country—Prof. G. H. Benkendorf, Wisconsin Dairy School Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winneconne, Wis.

We will also send you Our FREE Catalog, describing fully the great Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator and telling all about our liberal terms. Find out all about our liberal terms. Find out about these terms anyway, even if you don't expect to buy a cream separator *just now.* Remember—no money down, free trial and easy payments—and we let the separator tell its own story. You see with your own eyes why we can afford to guarantee this separator for 15 years. The most sensational offer ever made in connection with a cream separator. Our catalog tells all about it. Don't delay. **Sign the coupon RIGHT NOW.**

BABSON BROS., Agents in U. S.
Dept. 4053, 19th and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CUT OR TEAR OFF ALONG THIS LINE

Kindly fill in this coupon and we will send you free and prepaid our book "Profitable Dairying" by Prof. G. H. Benkendorf and Prof. K. L. Hatch, the Wisconsin Dairy Experts. We will also send you our free Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator Catalog, explaining our no-money-down and easy monthly payment offer on Melotte Cream Separators.

Your Name .....

Address .....

No letter necessary just sign and mail the coupon TODAY

Melotte Runs 54 Years!!

At the Melotte works one of the Melotte Separators has been working every day (driven from the shafting) since Nov. 5, 1900, running 10½ hours per day—or 19,687 hours at a cost of only $7.50. Reckoning that a farmer works his separator one hour per day, the 19,687 hours represent (on the farm) a period of 19,687 days, or nearly 54 years. Therefore, the total cost of maintenance for the Melotte separator for 54 years, inclusive of oil, will be only $7.50. At great trials of separators held at Boulogne, France, Oct. 5 to 9, 1905, under the auspices of the Federated Agricultural Societies of the North, the Melotte easily vanquished all other separators—proving the cleanest skimmer and taking less power—and was **Awarded the Gold Medal.**

World's Grand Prize Winner

Here is a small Percentage of the First Prizes the Wonderful Melotte Has Won:

1888—Brussels—International Exhibition—Progressive Prize.
1889—Tongres—First Prize.
1890—Brussels—First Prize.
1891—Louvain—Diploma of Honor.
1892—Bouchout-lez-Anvers—First Prize.
1893—Theux—First Prize.
1894—Weert—First Prize. Medal of Higher Merit.
1895—Vienna—First Prize.
1895—Drontheim—Silver Medal. First.
1896—Patay—First Prize. Gold Medal.
1897—Rennes—First Prize.
Brussels—World's Exhibition. First Prize.
1898—Lyons—First Prize.
London—First Prize.
1899—Poitiers—First Prize.
1900—Northants—First Prize.
Paris Gold Medal and First Prize.
1901—Vise—Diploma of Honor.
Marchin—First Prize. Gold Medal.
1902—Prague—Diploma of Honor. First Prize.
1903—Reggio-Emilia—Diploma of Honor. First Prize.
Aussig—Gold Medal. First Prize.
1903—Luxembourg—Gold Medal. First Prize.
Reims—First Prize.
London—Gold Medal. First Prize
1904—Heyst-Op-Den-Berg—First Prize. Gold Medal.
1904—Vouneuil S Vienne—First Prize.
St. Louis—First Prize.
1905—Bombay. First Prize.
Durban. First Prize.
Orleans. First Grand Prize.
1906—Milan. First Grand Prize.
Tours. First Prize.
1907—Amsterdam. First Prize.
1908—Starodour. Grand Prize.
1909—Saint-Gilles-Termonde. First Prize.
1910—Axel. First Prize.
1911—Sinay. First Prize.
Brussels—Grand Prize and First Gold Medal.

And no wonder all these prizes have been won! For the Mellotte is different (and better) than any other separator in the world. The bowl turns on a single bearing and is positively self-balancing. The cream and milk chambers are made of white bath tub enamel—not tin. Bowl self-draining. Get free catalog today.

Test With Other Machines

Before you decide to buy any Cream Separator arrange to test a MELOTTE along side of the machine you now think is the best separator in America. We want you to do this. Then there can be no doubt in your mind as to whether you are really getting the best machine. This is the only way to buy a cream separator. Then it will not be necessary to take anybody's word.

You'll know which machine turns easiest—which machine is the best made. You'll know which skims the closest. You'll know which will make you the most money.

Write to us about the MELOTTE and the MELOTTE FREE TEST today. We are the sole factory representatives in America.

BABSON BROS., Agents in U. S.
Dept. 4053 19th St. & California Ave., Chicago

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

APRIL FIRST, 1913

The Farmers of Europe Come to America to Make a Living, Why Then, Should Americans go to Europe to Study Their Methods

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At the time we go to press with this number Indianapolis is isolated from the balance of the country because of a great flood. No trains are running in or out, consequently no mails are received and none can be dispatched. It is impossible to tell how soon train service and mail service will be resumed. We make this explanation for the information of our subscriber

LET US PAY YOU A REGULAR WEEKLY SALARY

Our Offer: To Double the Sales of Our Swellest Made-to-Measure Suits and Pants, We Now Offer Every Man Who Answers, a Big Guaranteed Weekly Salary — in Addition to Cash Commissions. We Furnish Our Men Swell Suits and Raincoats as Samples FREE to Start With.

This is a brand new offer—different from any you ever saw before—and what's best of all, ***we mean business*** and hope ***you*** do. So first, understand clearly, this offer is genuine. We want a man in every town to whom we can pay a big, fat guaranteed weekly salary. And this offer is not for any chosen few ***—but for everybody.*** When we say everybody, we mean everybody—we mean you. With us you need no experience—no capital—no reference—no "pull" or influential friends. We take you without question and assume all the chances. You don't even have to leave your easy chair (or go to any bother or trouble) to get a regular salary job with us. That's how easy it is. ***Read on and be convinced.***

We Are the Only House Big Enough to Pay Regular Weekly Salaries

We "started something" when we put out an announcement offering real salaries to tailoring agents. This you understand, is ***in addition*** to the big cash commissions you make on every sale. It means ***double*** pay, It was the first offer of a regular weekly salary ever made in this business. People thought we were crazy. But we had seen so many men easily make $35 to $65 a week on just commissions, that we figured—if it is easy to make ***that much on commissions,*** think how much more the average man can make with a steady, regular, weekly salary behind him. ***The success of our salary plan was established over night—it was instantaneous.*** So, if you ever see any of the old style tailoring agents ads again offering commissions alone—just remember what a small chance you have with them when they say, "The greatest money-making chance," etc. It ***is*** a chance that ***you*** take. ***But on our salary offer we take the chance.*** See the difference? ***We*** are the ***only*** house that pays you big commissions ***and a Regular Salary.*** And, bear in mind; we don't just pay salaries while business is good. Your pay check comes in regularly during dull times as well (we guarantee this.)

Money Talks—Are You Listening? $5 to $10 a Day Is Easy

It's a cinch to sell our swell tailor-mades and make $5 to $10 a day in just commissions (in addition to your weekly salary). Knickerbocker garments are the ***final word in styles and values.*** We guarantee you and your customers absolute satisfaction—or no pay—and ***prepay all express.*** And remember, we give you a great Sample Suit and Raincoat FREE—just to show the ***"class"*** that goes into every Knickerbocker garment—to help you get started. In short, we do anything that any other tailoring house offers you—only we do it on a bigger, broader more generous scale; and then ***give you a salary besides.*** Knickerbocker suits and pants cost less—and when sold, you know in advance your customers are going to be ***more*** satisfied than if they paid ***twice as much elsewhere.*** Our styles and quality are the guide that ***leads***—and our wonderfully low prices are the goal that all have tried to reach, but failed.

GET YOUR FREE SUIT AND RAINCOAT AT ONCE

Also Our Big SALARIED AGENTS' OUTFIT

Here's a real "outfit"! We mean your ***own*** clothes free and our imposing Knickerbocker style book—the possession of which literally guarantees that you have the trade of your whole town bottled—sealed and labeled "mine." It's the greatest tailoring book ever—the crowning achievement of the biggest, most liberal, most reliable of all cash tailoring houses. There isn't a suit order in your town that this great book won't land for you. And we send everything FREE at once—*prepaid*. The Sample Suit and Raincoat we send will be the swellest, niftiest and classiest garments you ever laid your eyes on—made up in *any style* you desire of *any material you select.*

SALARY COUPON

Knickerbocker Tailoring Co.,
Dept. 414 Chicago

GENTLEMEN:—Without cost or obligation to me—put my name on your ***regular weekly pay roll*** and send me at once your wonderful new 1913 Fashion Book, and complete outfit as offered in your special announcement.

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Apr. 13

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The Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE embodies both the science and practice of farming. Those who legally provided for a department of agriculture in our government did so with the understanding and purpose that it should be a special guardian of the farming interests of the nation, and that its efforts should be directed to the promotion of agriculture and the best interests of those engaged in farming.

During the long administration of Secretary Wilson the Department cannot be said to have been held to this purpose. It reached out into almost every line of investigation, in this country and abroad, and became a practical dumping ground for "experts" in all lines of human endeavor. In many respects it seems to have forgotten the needs of agriculture, and many of its reports were for the special benefit of the exploiters of farm products.

We hope the new Secretary will take a different view of the Department and its work. He is comparatively unknown to the agricultural world, and seems entirely unknown to the political world. Like his distinguished chief, he is an educator, and has won many victories in that line. Just what experience he may have had in actual farming, or what personal knowledge he may have of soil culture and the production of crops and their marketing, we are not told, but such practical knowledge must be limited to his early years.

David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, was born in North Carolina, February 17, 1866, and is, therefore, forty-seven years old. He acquired the title Bachelor of Arts at the South Carolina college in 1887. He raised this title to Master of Arts in Harvard, in 1892. Tulane conferred upon him the title of LL.D. in 1902, which the university of Wisconsin confirmed in 1906. He was city superintendent of schools at Spartansburg, S. C., from 1888 to 1891, and was a graduate student of political science at Harvard from 1891 to 1894. From 1891 to 1902 he was professor of political science and dean of the faculty of the university of Texas, and was president of the Texas college of agriculture and mechanic arts from 1902 to 1905. He continued in this institution until 1908, when he became chancellor of the Washington university of St. Louis, where he remained until appointed Secretary of Agriculture, and enters the Cabinet from Missouri.

We certainly wish Secretary Houston unqualified success, and trust he may be able to see farming and farmers, the broad interests of agriculture, without having to look altogether through the schools to find them.

Shooting Over the Hill

THE American Congress has reached a point where it has not the confidence of the American people that it ought to have. There is in it more scheming for party advantage than there is of honest, disinterested service of the people. Partisanship is extremely selfish, and its selfishness consists in the turning of public business to personal account. Those who lead the parties see success in the success of party rather than in the public welfare. That is the spirit that prompted the leaders of a party to force the nomination of a candidate at Chicago that barely carried two of our smallest states in the general election.

But there is now an apparent craze to do something unusual for agriculture. The Congressmen read about the high cost of living, and they feel it, perhaps, in their own home expenses. They hear a general murmur throughout the cities that the farmers are not producing so much as they ought to, nor so much as they could if they knew how. Accustomed to look upon farmers as an ignorant class, they conclude that ignorance is manifesting itself in unproductive farming, and they benevolently think that lack of knowledge should be supplied. They read of the railroad demonstration trains, and the princely sums that are being donated by great business concerns, and also of the work of the agricultural schools. In the midst of it all, Congressmen decide the national government should help in the matter, and that it should do it in such a way as to bribe the states to tax their people and join in the work. Hence the Lever bill that we have frequently commented on, and that we printed in full some time ago.

The Lever bill passed the House, but its author was a Democrat, and when it went to the Senate it found there another measure of similar import whose author was a Republican. Thereafter the fight was to determine whether a Democrat or a Republican should be the author of the measure that finally became a law. The Page bill passed the Senate, but neither became a law. The House was Democratic, but at that time the Senate was Republican and neither would adopt the other's measure.

We are glad they didn't. As we have shown in other issues, the scheme is an everlasting tax gatherer, and so far as general benefits to the farmers of the country are concerned, both bills shoot over the hill with no direct aim at anything. Farmers need not be taught that a high salaried "expert" roaming through a county, can be very little help in the production of crops or in more successfully managing the details of farm life. They know that without any teaching. They know, too, that most of the dollars raised by taxation, whether direct or indirect, state or national, must be drawn from the farmers since the farmers are the only actual creators of wealth in the country. The purposes of the Page bill, the Lever bill's Republican rival, are thus summarized by one of its advocates:

To appropriate $3,000,000 annually to college extension work; that is, to carrying to the people the practical demonstration of the scientific agricultural work that the agricultural colleges and experiment stations do.

Next it proposes to give $3,000,000 a year to establish district agricultural schools, the high schools of the agricultural educational system, intermediate between the rural primary schools and the agricultural colleges.

Then it proposes to give $3,000,000 annually to aid education in agriculture, trades and domestic economy in the country schools.

Finally, it gives $3,000,000 annually to aid education in trades and domestic economy in the cities.

The page bill provides further that whatever the Federal government shall give, in either of these four directions, shall be matched, dollar for dollar, by the states. In order to get its pro-rate share of the national money, the state must put up as much more of its own money.

For a nation to offer a state a great sum of money if it will tax its people out of another great sum may not be bribery, but it sounds very closely along that line.

We refer thus to these measures again just for the foolish extravagance of them. Those in high life know little about the common affairs of the country, much less those of farming. Concede that their motives are sincere, still they are all the time shooting over the mark. Farmers are farming well. They are producing abundantly, and supplying all the demands that are reached in this country; and are sending great quantities abroad. Not but what they could produce more, and do it easier. Help them dispose profitably of what they do produce, and then they will produce more, and they'll seek out every point of demand and supply it. Be sensible. Farmers are not fools; and they know when Congress serves them with a purpose, and with real benefits.

The New Administration

A SEMI-MONTHLY publication that must provide for reaching in due time its hundreds of thousands of readers, as UP-TO-DATE FARMING must do cannot treat current events as promptly as dailies and weeklies can do, but for all that it is our pleasure and duty to refer to the great events as they occur.

On March 4th a radical change took place in the United States government. An educational man and a scientist, one with experience as a civil administrator, but not a politician as that word is generally understood now, became the chief executive in place of a politician of much experience and power, and whose acts unmistakably favored the classes rather than the masses. The only interest we feel in the new administration is that of a citizen of a great country, who favors good government, good for all classes alike, and that is anxious for such progress and reform as will minimize the inequalities of opportunities, change evil systems to better systems, recognize the masses that really do the work and pay the taxes, and guarantee like protection and security for all. It matters little to us who hold the offices, provided they serve the public from whom they get their power and to whom they look for their pay.

That public officials often fail in this regard needs no proof. Transpired and transpiring events make it unquestionable. Deadlocks in legislative elections in which representatives of the people, chosen by means of the ballot, hold themselves aloof for months in the discharge of simple duties that a single day should have seen completed, is the manifestation of a spirit which does not make for good government. Those disgraceful contests are not over men. They are not based on a desire to get the best men for the public service, but on a selfish determination to win for the political party. That same spirit sometimes manifests itself in Washington. Party success is too often held superior to the general good of the whole people. A measure may come from one side of the political house, and be opposed by the other side not so much because of its good or bad qualities, but because its adoption might be regarded as a triumph for the party that introduced it. Particularly is this so if the measure is a specially important one.

We want this spirit eliminated from both state and nation. We do not mean that there should be no political parties, but that party spirit and preju-

dice should never get superior to the general welfare as it so notoriously is now.

We bespeak for the new administration the most kindly consideration. President Wilson seems to be broad in his views, liberal in his dealings with men, and courteously considerate of all classes. He is not afraid of innovations, and seems inclined to do what he thinks is right, no matter whether it had previously been done that way or not. That is at least a finger board pointing toward good government. We wish the new President success in his administration.

The Government and Cotton Grading

SINCE 1909 the National Department of Agriculture, by authority of an act of Congress, has been engaged in the grading of cotton and the permanent establishment of standard grades. A bulletin recently issued enables us to give our readers the process employed in such grading and the method of preserving the grades adopted as samples. This will be new even to the cotton growers, for they have had no means of learning these things or what the grading really means. Nine different grades have been established, to-wit: Middling fair, strict good middling, middling, strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary and good ordinary. Not many cotton growers could tell to which of these grades their product belongs, and the average grower never will be able to tell. It looks very much like another department effort for the benefit of the buyers and exchanges rather than the growers.

The Secretary of Agriculture convened in Washington in February, 1909, a committee of "prominent cotton growers, dealers, manufacturers, and experts," and that committee adopted a set of grades, which was approved by the Secretary. Within six months after their promulgation, we are told, sets of these grades had been purchased by cotton exchanges, cotton mills, and textile schools in twenty-one states, as well as in England, Germany and Mexico, and it is claimed the sales of grades have doubled each year since then. A set of the grades consists of nine boxes, each containing twelve samples, separately packed, and which show the range of diversity within the grade. These sets sell at $25 per set.

One of the problems which confronted the department at the beginning was the preservation of the grades as originally prepared by the committee. To overcome this difficulty fifty sets of the grades were put up in vacuum tubes and stored for future use. Each separate sample in each grade was placed in a vacuum tube, making twelve tubes for each grade, or one hundred and eight for a complete set. The cotton is first wrapped in chemically white paper and then in pure black paper before being placed in the tube, and in the top of the tube, after the insertion of the wrapped cotton, a two-inch layer of specially prepared asbestos is placed. The air is then exhausted and the tube sealed by fusing off. From time to time one of these vacuum sets is broken open and replaced in grade boxes, each sample having been specially prepared and labeled with that end in view. Thus, it is claimed, the exact grading may be maintained for one hundred years, or indefinitely, and the correctness and constancy of the standard are guaranteed by the government.

No such action was ever taken by the government in regard to the grading of any other American crop, and it is so complicated that it may prove decidedly embarrassing to the planters. Farmers cannot employ this system of grading, and it gives unprincipled buyers an opportunity to falsify the grades. If, however, the farmers were organized and doing their own marketing through their own experts, this danger would entirely disappear, and the grading might be a general benefit to the growers. We are looking forward to the time when farmers will be in a position to do their own business in an independent way as other classes do their business. That time will come as sure as fate.

Why Allow It To Be So

SENATOR GRONNA, of North Dakota, in a speech made in the Senate of the United States, a short time before the inauguration, said:

It is not true that the high cost of living is due to high prices of agricultural products. If you want to help the farmer, if you want to help the people of the country, do something for them that will aid distribution.

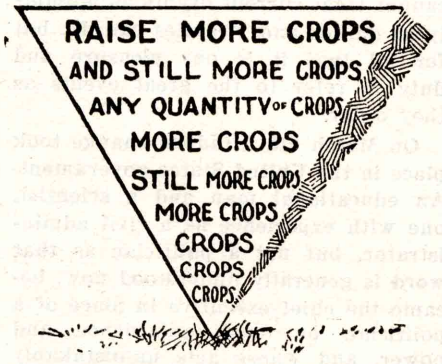
Millions of bushels of vegetables go to decay in certain sections of our country, while in other sections the public is hungry

Why allow things to be that way? The country is honey-combed with railroads, and trains on those railroads are anxious to carry freight. Why are not the wasting products taken to those who are "hungry for them?" It is because of the system. Profit grabbing handlers can better control the price and make more out of the stuff by having the products go to a few market centers and there is where they go until those points are supplied and then the remainder stays in the fields, gardens and orchards. It looks like the entire world would rise up and demand a different marketing system.

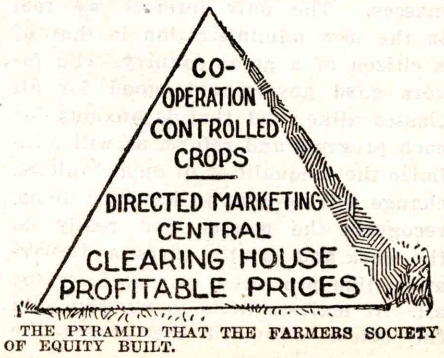
It is Hard to Be

"A man would be all right if he was as smart at forty as he thinks he is at twenty."

"Yes, and he would be a wonder if he was as smart at twenty as his mother thinks he is at two."



THE PYRAMID THAT THE ADVOCATES OF EXCLUSIVELY LARGER CROPS BUILT.



THE PYRAMID THAT THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY BUILT.

Editorial Paragraphs

A Big Trip—A bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture tells us of a trip one of the "experts" made to the far east in "search of natural enemies of the citrus white fly." Of course he found them. It is the business of the "experts" to find things when they are sent abroad, away to the distant Orient, for that purpose; but the department tells us "further investigation will be necessary before they will be of any practical use" in this country. Somebody will have to go back again. The white fly is a pest in the orange and lemon groves. Sending someone around the globe at public expense to find its enemy, but one who could not learn enough about it after he had found it to make it useful, is giving the whole country a lemon sure enough. But that is just like the Department of Agriculture.

Congressional Seeds—Is it possible that the Congressional free distribution of worthless seeds has been knocked out? It rather seems so, as the Senate refused to approve the appropriation for that purpose. For many years large sums have been drawn from the treasury to pay for the commonest kind of seeds in packages, often actually worthless, for Congressmen to send to their constituents at home.

Kicked Out—"The king can do no wrong" as a legal proposition in England was kicked out of this country when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington and British authority went back over the waters with the defeated armies of the king. But some of our own people now seem to want to transfer that maxim to our courts and the judges that preside over them. Judges must not be questioned as to their decisions. Yet one high up was recently convicted of a high crime and was driven from the bench, but it cost about $200,000 to do it; and now the report comes that the supreme court of a great State has been habitually riding on passes given them by a certain railroad in that state! Oh, no; judges can't do anything wrong; their decisions must stand. Suppose the packing houses should furnish them their meat and their flour. It would be just about the same, wouldn't it? Judges should be held as responsible as any other public servants.

Every Day.—Each day brings us most enthusiastic approval of our unbiased and unprejudiced course in treating all questions of public interest. We could make more money by pandering to special interests as so many public journals do. But we could not do that and be what we are. Hence we are more determined than ever to stand strictly by the general interest and the good of all. Reform in the selling, buying and distribution of farm products is our theme, and to secure better and steadier prices to farmers without adding to the cost to consumers is our mission. We know in these regards our readers can depend on us, and we want their help. The new national administration is now getting well under way, and the new Congress will very soon be at work. All sorts of things will appear in the papers, but unprepudiced people want the truth. We wish our list could be doubled for this summer. We feel that we could do so much more good. Speak to your neighbors and help us a little.

Prices Going Down—The price of farm products as controlled by the market .manipulators is still going lower. March 1 the average price of corn in this country was 52.2 cents a year ago it was 66.6 cents; wheat was 80.6 cents, a year ago it was 90.7 cents; oats was 33.1 cents, a year ago it was 49.8 cents; barley was 48.9 cents; a year ago it was 91 cents; rye was 63.2 cents, a year ago it was 84 cents, buckwheat was 67 cents, a year ago it was 76.9 cents; potatoes were 52 cents, a year ago they were $1.02. Hay, March 1, 1913, was worth $11.34 per ton; a year ago it was worth $15.69 per ton. Eggs were worth 19.4 cents per dozen March 1; a year ago they were worth 24.5 cents. Cotton, butter and chickens are a small fraction higher, but vegetables and fruits are much lower. Live stock, however, are uniformly higher.

Big Dificit—A short time before retiring from the Presidency, Mr. Taft notified Congress that the treasury faced a deficit of $25,000,000. To guard against such deficit the retiring President recommended the retirement of the greenbacks, repeal of the sinking fund law, centralized supervision of receipts and expenditures, reorganization of the civil service and the abolition of numerous useless jobs, consolidating all government mints and assay offices into one big central plant, the elimination of waste in government printing, and requiring postmasters to do their work not so much by proxy. It is a pity Mr. Taft did not discover these things during his first rather than his last year.

Financial Remedy—A correspondent wishes us to give a remedy for the terrible financial condition of this country. There is a remedy, and we believe it could be applied; but when ever it is applied there will be such a financial upheaval in this country as was never before experienced in any country. The money power will take from them the financial control of the country, and anything short of that will be no more than a palliative.

The Mortgage-Bond Scheme.—In opposing the mortgage-bond scheme that has been considered in Congress, we have never implied that there are no farmers in debt. We disputed the statement that the farmers of this country owe six billion dollars, but they do owe and need money. Neither do we claim that there are no lands under mortgage, but the mortgages of today are very different from those provided for in the bond scheme. At present if a farmer must have some money and must give his land for security, he executes a personal mortgage, which secures only the amount of his own debt, and it is held by the lender or his personal assignee until the debt is due and is paid. It does not go on the stock exchange market and become an element in stock speculation. The bond scheme proposes that farmers combine, put their lands together and issue a bulk mortgage to form a basis for stock issues, that may then be absorbed by the great financing schemes, and finally acquire the real estate, the homes of the people, by stock absorption. That is what we have opposed, and we still oppose it as the death knell of independent homes in this country.

Gleanings from All Fields

And What We Think of Some Current Events

A Long-Established Marketing Association

FROM THE MARKET GROWERS JOURNAL

The activities of the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange are confined to an area of about 700 square miles of the peninsula between the Chesapeake bay and the Atlantic ocean, and the principal products marketed by the association include Irish and sweet potatoes, strawberries, cabbage, and onions. At present the output of 2,500 to 3,000 farmers is marketed.

Two million packages, mainly barrels, of produce were marketed in 1911, and during 1912 over 4,600 cars of Irish potatoes, 230 cars of strawberries, about 150 cars of cabbage, and 100 cars of onions. The total number of cars of sweet potatoes shipped by the middle of November was about 3,200. The volume of trade for 1912 aggregated about $3,000,000. Shipments are made to all sections of the United States, except the Pacific Coast, and also to a number of Canadian markets.

No member of the association is permitted to turn any part of his produce over to local solicitors or sell any part of it to speculative buyers to be sold in competition with the goods of the association. A person can secure membership by becoming a stockholder, or by purchasing (for $1) a "shipping" privilege.

The association is divided into thirty-four local divisions, each of which includes from one to four shipping points. Each local division elects annually a director of the general board and an agent for each of its shipping points.

A local inspector is appointed for each shipping point, but in order to keep these inspectors as free from local influence as possible their selection is left to the board of directors instead of to the local divisions.

The administration of details of the business and, in a large measure, the shaping of its general policies have been left to the general manager and the secretary-treasurer of the association.

The shipping season begins with strawberries, about May 1, and extends with a succession of products until December, when the last of the sweet potato crop is handled.

The produce is brought in carts or wagons to shipping stations. Here the local inspector examines each load, being required to empty at least one barrel from each load of Irish or sweet potatoes. If the standard of the association, as to size and filling of packages and quality, condition, and culling of contents, has been maintained, the inspector permits the burlap or cotton tops of the barrels to carry the "Red Star Brand," the registered trade-mark and official seal of the association.

If the requirements of the association are not maintained the inspector loads the produce into an "unbranded" car, or they are consigned to an official selling agent of the association to be sold upon examination by the buyer in some of the nearby eastern markets.

The local agents keep records of all deliveries of produce, and after sale distributes to individual growers the proceeds when received from the general office in the form of a check covering the entire day's sales.

All sales are made by the sales department at the general office upon telegraphic quotations, open for acceptance only on date of offer, and each day's loading is cleaned up before the following day.

In determining prices the general manager and his assistants are guided by information from two sources. From a private switchboard in the general office constant telephonic communication is maintained with each of the forty-four shipping points. Early each morning the local agent at each point informs the general office of the probable extent of his loading for the day, and at intervals during the day gives information as to the number of cars actually loaded and awaiting sale. The question of supply is in this way accurately guaged; that of demand is covered by telegraph.

Full telegraphic information is received daily from the New York representatives of the association and from its five resident salesmen in other market centers of the United States and Canada as to the exact conditions there prevailing and the offerings and supplies received from other producing sections.

In addition to resident salesmen in certain market centers, local brokers are employed in a number of markets. In a great number of other markets, embracing probably a majority of those in which the association sells, direct telegraphic communication is maintained with wholesale buyers, and sales are made and adjustments effected without any intermediation.

In one season the item of telegraphic expense of this association reached a total of $20,000 but the use of a private code has reduced this expense some.

Sales are made f. o. b. loading point, the buyer to assume the risk of delay or normal deterioration in transit. Many losses are sustained each season from damage to or defects in produce which can not be shown to have arisen from causes fairly included within the risk taken by the buyer. These losses and those resulting from occasional bills found to be impossible of collection are borne by the association, and the individual shipper is guaranteed against every sort of loss except that arising from the possible decay of his goods which would most probably have results from improper handling in the field or lack of reasonable care in protecting his products from extremely hot or cold weather. In general, however, even this exception is not insisted on, and it is the usual practice of the exchange to pay in full for all products delivered to it, regardless of losses, except during occasional periods of extreme weather conditions and after express warning has been given of the need of extra care.

All expenses of the exchange are met by a commission of 5 per cent. on the goods sold by it, and a rate of 3 per cent. on the small quantity of produce, chiefly odd lots of off grade goods, which it consigns to official selling agents in nearby eastern markets. Out of these commissions a surplus of about $80,000 has been accumulated in favorable years, and this, with the paid-in capital stock of $42,000, is deemed a sufficient working capital. Henceforth only one-half of the annual net earnings is to be carried to the surplus fund, and the remainder shall be distributed each year among all the exchange shippers in proportion to the amounts of produce they contribute.

From above account of marketing any county, or several counties in a district can get a good idea of marketing as a unit. Many units of this kind federated will make a national marketing system as we recommend.

Go Slow on Soil Experts

A. P. Grout, president of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, stated in his address at the institute's meeting at Sterling, Ill., as follows:

"County officials should go slow on the getting of soil experts. There is a scarcity of soil experts in the country, and a soil 'doctor' who is no good will be a bad thing for the farmers."

S. D. Bureau of Information

Mr. H. O. Richards has introduced a bill in the South Dakota Legislature which provides for a bureau in each county, where any body can register his wants by letter or 'phone for labor, live stock or cereals, such information to be forwarded on daily advice sheets to the State Commissioner, who tabulates the same and notifies by postal card the people who may be registered and who come nearest to supplying the wants. It is claimed for the idea that when the people become accustomed to the use of free state-wide information, the blessings of that knowledge will be great. Mr. Richardson says he believes this bill, if it becomes a law, will be the forerunner to the solution of the distribution of farm crops.

The Profit in Cotton

Dion H. Butler, in the Progressive Farmer, says this:

"The way to settle forever the question of the profit of making cotton is to forget at once all about the size of the crop this year, last year or any other year, and to cease to concern yourself over the price of the crop next year or any other year, for that will take care of itself. What concerns the farmer is how to get the most stalks to the acre and how to get the most bolls on the stalk. He must devote himself to the small unit, the stalk, and he must consider nothing but the stalk and the number of bolls he can put on it."

Comment on this recommendation is unnecessary for readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

A Speculator's View of the Chicago Board of Trade

James A. Patten, the millionaire cotton and grain speculator, recently said:

"The Government is right in its contention that the fixing of a 'call' price on the Board of Trade is in restraint of trade. Dealers elsewhere, where there is nobody to establish a 'call' price, enjoy a freedom in buying and selling that does not exist in Chicago during the twenty-one hours of the day that the board is not open."

The Board of Trade faces prosecution by the Government, a bill in equity charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law having been filed against it recently.

Effort to Help Farmers Is Misdirected

Representative Moss of Indiana, in Congress, said before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture:

"The most serious indictment that has come to us about the scientific work of the agricultural department, is that we have been going on increasing the appropriation along certain lines, yet the crop yields all over the country are remaining stationary. In every line of human endeavor, knowledge is being more widely diffused, and my own belief is that we are already spending too much effort on what is known as 'farm demonstration work.' In other words, the Department of Agriculture is trying to carry to the individual farmer, of whom there are millions in the United States, an impossible problem."

This is precisely the idea that UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been advancing for a number of years. It certainly has been demonstrated by this time that without the ability to sell crops at steady and profitable prices, to get enough money to renew the fertility of the soil, that no amount of money expended for demonstration work to increase the yields will avail.

Mr. Dooley and Common Sense

"Good mahrnin', Hinnisey."

"Good mahrnin', Mister Dooley. How does that movemint ag'inst this Inglish suffragits shtrike ye?"

Hinnissey, it doesn't hit me as hard as it hits thim er there would be no pace on airth until iv'ry shtorage aig wus busted in th' Hinglish Channel.

"I fear ye're sort of radical on this matter, Misther Dooley."

"Not a bit uf it, Hinnissey. I'm only common-sinsed. Th' worm is toornin' beneathe th' hale af th' British nobility. Thim dooks an' lords have bin livin' off th' fat uf th' land with nivir a thought f'r th' hand that rocked the craydle er lifted th' taypot er peeled th' petaytes. I till ye, Hinnesey, if a mon er a woman's goin' to git along in this world they've got to be a bit radical at toimes. They've got to take th' bull by th' harns an' give thim a soodin twist that will shtart new thoughts in th' bull's cranium. I've choost had a letter frum me nephew in Colorady an' he thinks jist th' same as mesilf."

"An' what does he say, Mister Dooley?"

"He says that him an' some ither min seen that there wus a big waste in our marketin' systim an' they made up their minds that they would change things around. They formed th' Grower's Fruit Distributin' Company with th' idea uf sellin' fruit an' projuce direct to th' consumer at raysonable prices, an' at th' same toime raytoornin' to th' grower what his product is worth. They arganized with a membership of wan hoondred members to shtart with.

"What will they sell, Mister Dooley?"

"Frish fruits an' viggytables, mon, an' all kinds of jellies, jams, prayserves, butters an' ither by-products, an' a lot uf th' home-made stuff put up by th' growers' wives an' daughters. They're gettin' out cattylogues that will till all about what they've got for sale or whin they'll have it. They're goin' to ijjucate th' paypul an' use some common sinse."

"Mister Dooley, I approve uf all that with me whole harrt. It's a foine scheme. It's something that th' wurrld has bin waitin' for. Iv cahrse, it's not on a big scale out there, but jist wait until some big movemint loike th' Fahrmers Society uf Equity gits under full shwing an' there'll be no more chanct to shtop it than there will be to flag a Kansas cyclone."

Smile Awhile

Might Do Better

"Of course, Susan, if you intend to get married, that is your business," said the mistress to the hired girl, "but you mustn't forget that marriage is a very serious matter." "Yes, ma'am," was the reply, "I know it is sometimes, but maybe I'll have better luck than you did."

That's Why

"Mamma, when Uncle Jim was here he said his cow licked her calf because she loved it. Do you love me when you lick me, mamma?"

"Yes, dear, I love you."

"Then, mamma, I wish you wouldn't love me quite so hard."

A Cuss Word

Little Pete, who was entertaining the preacher till his mother should come in—"My mama swears."

"Oh, you must be mistaken about that!"

"No, I ain't. She told papa she darned his socks."

Thinking of Different Things

The old couple from the country were sitting in the park enjoying the electric lights and the unusual surroundings. The band was playing vigorously some distance away and the katydids were vigorously making their rasping music in the trees. The old man was intensely interested in the music of the band, and the old lady was as intently listening to the katydids. "Isn't that fine?" asked the old man as the band ceased a moment. "Yes," said the old lady, "and to think they do it all with their hind legs!"

Perhaps So

"If flesh is grass, as the Scriptures say, then what is the old maid?" asked the quizzing idiot.

"Baled hay," sneered the old bachelor.

Hard on the Weather

The hired girl was very careless and seemed to break almost everything she touched. Finally she knocked down and broke the thermometer that hung in the front porch. "Well, well," said the lady of the house, "you've at last managed to break the thermometer, haven't you?" "Yessum," said the girl sadly; "it sure is too bad, for now we'll have to take the weather just as it comes, won't we?"

Taking it Philosophically

The hired girl had not been there long, but she and the mistress could not get along well. As a bluff the husband said, in a tone of sarcasm, "It is a pity I did not find a wife that suited you better." "Never mind," replied the girl with utmost composure. "Never mind; we all make mistakes."

Must Get Inside

"I tell you that Simpkins is a bad egg, and everybody knows it; but no one seemed to realize it so long as he had plenty of money."

"No, you can't know a bad egg till it's broke."

Bound to Be Fresh

City Customer—Are you sure those eggs are fresh?"

Farmer, Selling Direct—Yes, ma'am, we won't allow our hens to lay any other kind.

Sure Thing

She (reading)—What did you think of this article on Arctic exploration?

He—Full of hard, cold facts.

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

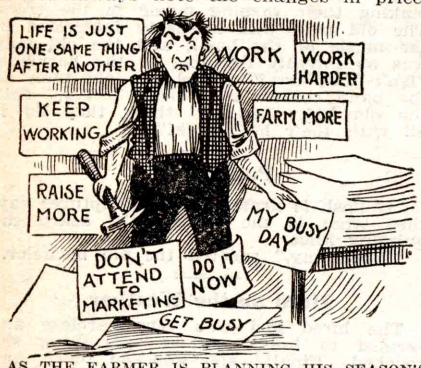
Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

CROP outlook is good. Wheat and grass have come through the winter with less damage than in many years. The winter was mild and planting for early crops in Southern states was usually done ahead of schedule time. The spring has been, so far, free from damaging frosts and practically all planted crops are coming forward with a rush. Are we to have another record breaking crop year? Winter wheat, grass and hay give excellent promise for making heavy yields. Summer crops cannot be forecasted with any degree of accuracy now. While there has been plenty of rainfall, in most sections to date, in some excessive, droughts may occur later. It is, however, unreasonable to expect the crops of 1913 to be as large as the unprecedented crops of 1912.

Wheat shows a good decrease of visible supply, but corn is increasing too fast. We recommend less marketing. This will probably occur now that the spring work in the corn belt has begun. Oats also shows moderate increase against a decrease last year. But, considering that the crop was about a half larger, the visible indicates remarkable control by farmers.

There has not been much change in the price of wheat, but corn has advanced a couple of cents, while oats is practically unchanged from two weeks before. The reader should always note the changes in prices



AS THE FARMER IS PLANNING HIS SEASON'S WORK, HE SHOULD NOT FORGET THE MOTTOES THAT ARE TO BE HUNG ON THE WALL. TO HELP HIM WE OFFER THESE SUGGGESTIONS. WE OBSERVE, THOUGH, THAT SYSTEM IN BUSINESS IS WORTH MORE THAN MOTTOES.

from the year before as shown by the tables. Live stock prices are maintained and they suggest feeding corn and oats instead of selling at current prices. Reports reach us of feeding wheat in the northwest, rather than take current low prices. Spring wheat still holds about 15 to 20 cents a bushel under winter wheat.

Latest available data indicate that the so-called world production of several important crops in recent years was as follows, expressed in thousands—i. e., 000 omitted: (Figures from the Department of Agriculture.)

Crop	1907	1908
Wheat, bushels	3,133,965	3,183,161
Corn, bushels	3,420,321	3,606,926
Oats, bushels	3,603,896	3,591,012
Barley, bushels	1,271,237	1,274,897
Rye, bushels	1,538,778	1,590,057
Potatoes, bushels	5,122,075	5,295,043
Flaxseed, bushels	102,960	100,850
Cotton, bales	18,329	20,757
Tobacco, pounds	2,391,061	2,382,601
Rice, pounds	152,558,132	155,024,303
Hops, pounds	215,923	230,220
Sugar, long tons	13,675	14,289

Crop	1909	1910	1911	1912
Wheat, bushels	3,583,019	3,574,935	3,532,542	3,758,652
Corn, bushels	3,563,221	4,031,625	3,461,181	(1)
Oats, bushels	4,312,882	4,182,410	3,784,982	4,598,059
Barley, bushels	1,458,263	1,388,734	1,372,431	1,454,009
Rye, bushels	1,747,123	1,673,473	1,578,603	1,899,551
Potatoes, bushels	5,595,567	5,273,234	4,787,993	.....
Flaxseed, bushels	100,927	84,524	98,960	.....
Cotton, bales	17,756	19,684	23,421	.....
Tobacco, pounds	2,742,500	2,816,101	2,626,132	.....
Rice, pounds	179,845,558	178,447,359	174,404,903	.....
Hops, pounds	128,173	188,951	160,330	210,158
Sugar, long tons	14,655	16,470	15,472	.....

1 Total production of countries from which returns have been received in 1912 is 4,016,750,000 bushels, against 3,133,421,000 bushels for the same countries in 1911.

We have said that the world's crops averaged very close, one year with another, but the 1912 world's records were broken quite generally as far as the figures disclose, as the records for the United States were broken.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on March 15, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Mar. 15 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	68,438,000	—2,307,000
CORN	25,170,000	X 4,721,000
OATS	16,738,000	X 1,397,000
BARLEY	6,177,000	X 26,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 44,567,000 bushels. This is 428,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 8,415,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 8,566,000 bushels on the same date, which is 309,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 1,086,000 bushels more than a year before.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on March 22, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO 2 RED

March 22		2 Wks. before		A yr. before
Chicago	1.02	@1.06	1.04	@1.04½
St. Louis	1.01½@1.09	1.11	@1.12	1.04 @1.05
Kan. City	1.01 @1.07	1.00	@1.06	1.01½@1.02½
Cincinnati	1.03 @1.11	1.06	@1.09	1.04 @1.06
New York		1.08½@1.10		

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 86¾c; No. 1 northern, 85@86¼c. A year before, $1.08 and $1.07¼ respectively.

CORN NO. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	53	50 @50¾	76 @77
St. Louis	54	52½@53	79½@80½
Kansas City	51½	49½@50	78 @79
Cincinnati	55 @56	54 @55	81 @82
New York		57	

OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	34¾@35½	34¾@36	56¾@57
St. Louis	35 @35½	35½	58 @58½
Kansas City	34½@35½	34 @37	56 @56½
Cincinnati	36½@37	36 @37	56½@57
New York		38½	

FUTURE PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Chicago grain futures closed on March 22, 1913, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 90½c; July, 90c; September, 89⅝c. Two weeks before, 91⅜c, 90½c and 88⅞c respectively.
CORN—May, 53⅜c; July, 54¾c; September, 55¾c. Two weeks before, 52¾c, 53⅜c and 54¾c respectively.
OATS—May, 33⅞c; July, 33⅞c; September, 33⅝c. Two weeks before, 34⅛c, 34⅛c and 34⅛c respectively.

COTTON

NEW YORK, March 24, 1913—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 12.60c; middling gulf, 12.85. The price is 20c a cwt. higher than two weeks before and $1.95 higher than a year before.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Market, March 22, 1913

CATTLE—Range of day's quotations for steers	$6.75@8.75
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	8.25@8.75
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1,150 lbs.	7.60@8.00
HOGS—Range of day's quotations	8.00@9.35
Range of day's paying prices	6.50@9.35
Best heavies, 200 lbs. and up	9.25@9.35
Common to choice ligths, 130 lbs. and up	9.25@9.35

The prices of cattle are unchanged from two weeks before. The prices of hogs are about 25 to 40 cents a cwt. higher than two weeks before.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

March 22, 1913

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparisons.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last Week	Last Year
Monday	87	90	178
Tuesday	34	32	162
Wednesday	62	54	60
Thursday	42	33	56
Friday	65	55	74
Saturday	52	65	42
Total, 6 days	342	329	572

An easier feeling pervaded the market today and holders found it impossible to get satisfactory bids for all their holdings. In most instances receivers would not make concessions and several cars of potatoes were carried over because steady prices could not be secured.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin Rurals, in bulk, 2 cars dark at 44c, 3 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 46c. Sacked, white stock—2 cars at 42c. Rurals—2 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 46c.

Per bu. bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Kings or Burbanks, ordinary, mixed, to good sound	42@44c
Dusty Rurals, outside fancy	45@48c
Minnesota round white, bulk or sacked	40@46c
Seed potatoes in 2½ bu. sacks, Early Ohios	41@43c
Rose	43@45c
Triumphs	50@52

The price is a shade higher than two weeks before, but there is a weakness in the market, probably because of the open season for shipping having arrived that seems to indicate lower prices. The price a year ago was about 60c a bushel higher.

ADVICE—We advise our readers to market their potatoes promptly at best prices obtainable. The supply in the country must be large yet while the early

Change same period last year. Bu.	Change from a year before sloysng	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
—3,490,000	X 9,052,000	X 24,435,000
X 557,000	X 6,816,000	X 4,179,000
— 978,000	— 145,000	— 3,114,000
— 657,000	X 2,840,000	X 4,382,000

crop in the south promises a large yield and is earlier than common.

NEW POTATOES—Dealers report Bermudas very fair sale and steady. There have been a few Florida red received lately in hampers and they have sold. White Floridas in barrels at the same time rule dull and slow. Quotable:

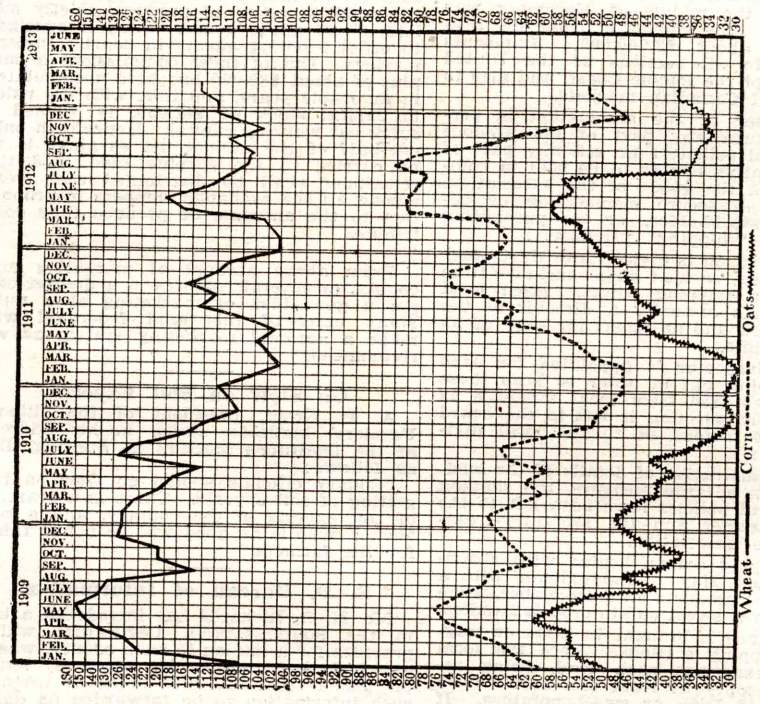
Per barrel, Bermuda, red, No. 1	$6.50@
No. 2	5.50@
Florida white, No. 1	.@4.50
No. 2	.@3.50
Hampers, Florida red	$2.25@2.50

The prices are practically the same as two weeks before. A year before the prices were about $1 a barrel, and 25 cents a hamper higher.

SWEET POTATOES—Are steady for good, at the same time dull and easy for common. Also slow and easy for those packed with a few good on top and the rest of a package filled in with common and uneven stock.

Retailers don't want goods where packages run uneven, and in which case customers pick out the best and leave the rest. That is only reasonable.

Barrels, Illinois	$2.50@3.00
Hampers, Jerseys	1.40@1.50
Delawares	1.25@1.35
Illinois, good	1.00@1.10
A few really fine, straight packed, quoted	1.15@1.25
Stock a little scabby or stock topped off	.75@ .85
Poor	.50@



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period 1909 to February, 1913, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The lowest prices for February were as follows: Wheat, $1.02; corn, 48c, and oats, 33½c. This chart will be continued

BEANS—In this market an easy feeling has prevailed lately. Slack order of demand has been the main reason. Easier prices followed. Both pea beans and red kidney declined some during the week while the best grades had some trade, the common had little. Pea Beans—

Hand picked, choice	$1.90@2.00
Really fine, bright	2.20@2.25
Prime	1.80@1.90
Stock faulty	1.00@1.50

Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.

Red kidneys, choice	$2.10@2.20
Prime	1.90@2.00

White kindey, nominal.

Brown Swedish, long	1.25@1.50
Round	1.25@1.50
Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.40@6.50

Pea beans are 10 to 15c lower for poor grades and unchanged for fine, from two weeks before. Red kidneys 10 to 15c lower, others unchanged. The price a year before was about 50c a bushel higher for pea beans.

ADVICE—Sell beans gradually, but put them in fine condition before offering them if at all possible.

BROOM CORN—Sales are only moderate. Former prices are reported asked. Common grades are very dull and weak.

Per ton, Illinois Corn	$100.00@120.00
Oklahoma	50.00@65.00

No change in price from two weeks before. A year ago the price was $90 to $180.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	12,281	17,368	6,560
Tuesday	11,580	13,741	10,291
Wednesday	12,933	14,440	9,759
Thursday	12,056	11,849	6,759
Friday	11,488	10,081	9,592
Saturday	19,032	9,726	7,622
Total	79,376	77,805	50,583

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to Mar. 22, 1913, 3,284,781 cases
Receipts April 1, 1911, to Mar. 23, 1912, 2,707,541 cases
Receipts April 1, 1910, to Mar. 25, 1911, 3,326,048 cases

An easier feeling again existed and quotations ½c lower than yesterday.

The market was more quite. There was some demand, but not as good as it was during the early part of the week. The Eastern trade was about all supplied, and this made considerable difference in the volume of business. There was less call from retailers, and there were also fewer outside of nearby local orders. Prices, however, are reasonable for the time of year, considering high prices for food products, and holders are not particularly uneasy with the stock no larger than it is at present. The receipts showed up considerably larger today.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 16@16½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16@16½c.
Firsts quotably firm at 17c.
Checks—Fresh quotably 13@14c per dozen.
Dirties quotably 15@15½c.
Duck Eggs—A few offered; quotably about 25c per dozen.
Goose Eggs—Quotably about 50c per dozen. Very few on sale.

The price is about ½c a dozen lower than two weeks before and about 5c a dozen lower than a year before.

ADVICE—Organize. Decide on a minimum of 15 cents a dozen at the farm or nearest market point for fresh eggs. Every dozen that will not be taken at this price ship and store. In this way 15 cents will be paid for all the immediate consumption wants and the eggs in cold storage will belong to the producers and not to speculators. A few more hundred points organized and handling the egg business along this line will revolutionize the business. See also "Personal" department of this paper.

APPLES—Sales have been fair all the week. Today the market was quiet. It usually is so on Saturday. Supply is liberal. The disposition is to sell, especially where stock is not fine. There is an easy feeling in the market.

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Home Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... State ..... Are You a Member of the Farmers Society of Equity? .....

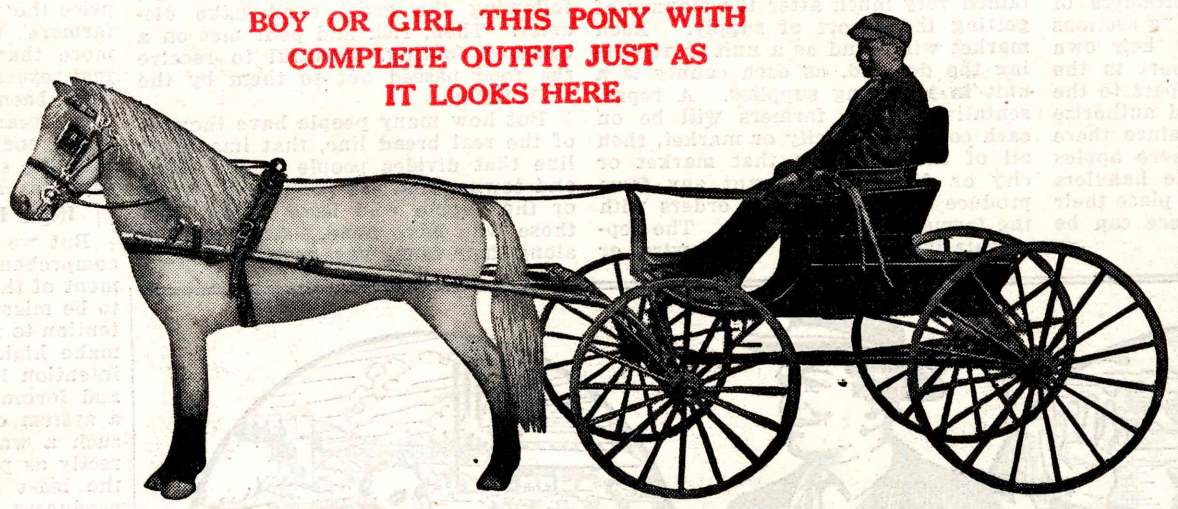
This Pony Free

To Some Lucky Boy or Girl

"SULTAN"

"Sultan" is a beautiful cream colored pony with black points, about 40 inches tall and weighs close to 300 pounds. You seldom see a pony like him except in a circus or a pony show; in fact we were lucky to get a pony like **"Sultan."** We selected him from over 100 ponies at the famous Heyl Pony Farm at Washington, Ill. and we think he is undoubtedly the finest pony of all the 85 we have given away. You would be the happiest child in the United States if you were the proud owner of **"Sultan."** Just think of the fine times you could have taking your boy and girl friends out riding in his nobby pony wagon and when you did not wish to drive him you could go for a horseback ride early in the morning. But best of all **"Sultan"** is as kind and gentle as a kitten and dearly loves children. You can teach him all kinds of cute tricks, such as, to come when you whistle, stand with his front feet on a chair and many others. Didn't you ever notice what dandy times children have who own ponies and how pretty these cute little fellows look when trotting up the road? Everybody runs to the door and stops to look at a Shetland pony going by. If you think you would like to own **"Sultan,"** read the rest of this page carefully and then send us your name so we can tell you how you may get him.

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT JUST AS IT LOOKS HERE



THE OUTFIT

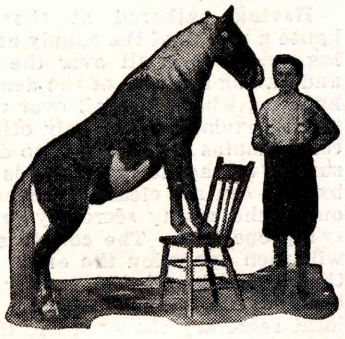
And best of all we send free with **"Sultan"** the complete Pony Outfit just as you see it in the picture. Besides the Pony, the Pony Buggy and the Harness shown we send a Saddle and Bridle, which would make you the most complete outfit that money could buy. You could ride horse-back or take all your boy or girl friends driving everywhere. The Pony Wagon is just the most comfortable riding and easiest pulling we could buy for our purpose. We have given away so many that we know exactly what kind most boys and girls like. The handsome nickel trimmed harness looks just fine and the riding bridle is imported and the saddle which we also send we had made to order for **"Sultan."** No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbler or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free with all freight and express charges paid. Read down below what some of our pony winners say about their ponies and outfits—how proud and happy they are—and see if it doesn't make you want one, too. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you **"Sultan,"** send your name and address to us right now so it will get to us quickly.

Send Us Your Name Today

If You Want to Own "Sultan"

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to become a contestant for "SULTAN." Notice we print the names and pictures of 4 of our 85 Lucky Pony Winners, which shows that we really do give away Live Shetland Ponies. Furthermore we will give you the names and addresses of any of our 85 Lucky Pony Winners that you ask for. The Webb Publishing Company publishes The Farmer's Wife and The Farmer. The banker or postmaster in your town knows we are one of the largest publishing houses in the United States, established for 30 years, so we can well afford to give Ponies to boys and girls to advertise our papers. And right here we want to tell you that we have a BIG SURPRISE for you that will DOUBLE YOUR CHANCES of winning a pony. We haven't room to explain it here, but we will tell you AS SOON AS WE HEAR FROM YOU. Remember, you can't win "SULTAN" till you send us your name, so sit down and write us at once. Don't miss this opportunity to get a dandy pony free.

"I live seven miles from Decatur, Ind. I won a pony in The Farmer's Wife Contest. My pony's name is 'Roine.' When I go to the gate and whistle 'Roine' will come to me. I drive him to school with my three sisters. Before The Farmer's Wife gave 'Roine' to me I was absent



"Roine," Clarence Busick, Adams Co., Indiana.

from school for more than a year because I was sick and it was too far for me to walk. When the doctor heard I had won a pony he said it was one of the finest things I could have for my condition. This was quite interesting to me, and I am glad to say I am now well again, and the doctor says 'Roine' has done his share in it, and also The Farmer's Wife of St. Paul."

Your true friend, Clarence Busick.

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY.

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send us the coupon below filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Sultan" is very easy, and any child who enters will win a fine prize, even if he fails to win "Sultan," which is the best prize of all.

WE HAVE ALREADY GIVEN AWAY 85 PONIES

HERE'S WHAT FOUR LUCKY WINNERS SAY

"Bob," John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., Arkansas.

" 'Bob' is a beautiful pony, so cute and smart. He loves me dearly and for fun he is the best chum I have. He is fond of eating sugar and I taught him many cute things, for he learns so easily. He will lie down and play asleep, shake hands, nod for yes, and shake his head for no, will walk on his hind feet, kneel and say his prayers. In the morning when he awakes he always nickers for me.

"I have been offered $300.00 for 'Bob' but I would not sell him for any price, for I have more pleasure out of my pony and buggy than to have so much money and no pony. My dog and I would be so lonesome without 'Bob.' I know he would cry much if taken away."

Your little friend, John B. Corn, Jr.

Fred Hagerman, Du Page Co., Illinois.

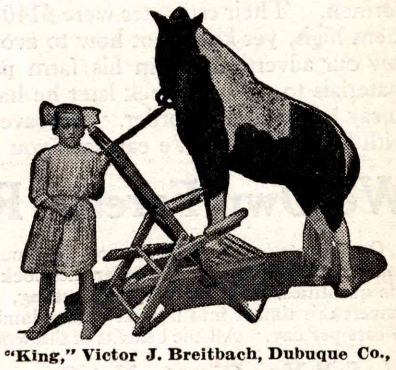
"I am a litte boy 12 years old. I live on a farm about 3 miles from Naperville, Ill. I won a fine little pony called 'Sport' in The Farmer's Wife Pony Contest. 'Sport' is a good playmate and everyone who sees him likes him very much. Every morning after breakfast I clean him so he looks his very best and then go for a ride to see some of my little friends.

"We spend many happy hours together cleaning and decorating our little playmate. I often ride him to school and the little boys and girls all try to get to him first to give him his dinner. He is as gentle as a kitten and makes friends with every one. I wish all boys could get one like him." Your faithful friend, Fred Hagerman.

"I saw in a paper that The Farmer's Wife would give away 'King,' so I entered the contest.

"After the contest closed, I received a telegram, 'You win King.' I was so overjoyed I couldn't speak.

" 'King' is gentle as can be and my



"King," Victor J. Breitbach, Dubuque Co., Iowa.

little sister and brothers play with him all they like. We often take him into the house and feed him candy or other things. 'King' can climb stairs, put his front feet on a chair, or jump over it; and perform all kinds of tricks. My little 'King' is the cutest pony in the world. I wouldn't part with him for anything.

"As a close to my letter I cannot say too much to praise the honesty and fair dealing of the Webb Publishing Co."

Your friend, Victor J. Breitbach.

EVERY CONTESTANT WINS A PRIZE.

All contestants will surely get a prize of their own choosing from a list which we will send you. Beside the Pony Outfit and Twenty-five Grand Prizes we shall offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Outfits, Gold Bracelets, Fountain Pens, Hand Bags, Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and dozens of other desirable prizes. If you become an enrolled contestant in this Pony Contest you can't lose, but you can win "Sultan" if you write us.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 549 Webb Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me a Certificate of Entry and pictures of **"Sultan"** and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own **"Sultan."**

Name.....R. F. D.....

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THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 1000 VOTES

Address all Letters or Postal Cards to THE FARMER'S WIFE 549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The Problem of Marketing Crops

By J. A. Everitt

These articles have been prepared to answer ever-occurring questions how a sound and enduring farmers' organization, equipped with a practical marketing system to protect the producers of crops, can be established. And the problems considered in this article are not solely farmers' problems, but problems that concern every individual in the United States. They are nation-wide problems, therefore they must have an interest for all the people. A careful reading of the entire article is urged.

Chapter II

(Concluded)

Only One Place to Engage Apples

For instance: if the produers of apples in the heavy producing sections will report their crops to heir own local unions, and they report to the county unions, and they report to the national clearing house and authorize it to market them, then, since there will only be one place where apples can be engaged, all of the handlers and consumers will quickly place their orders at such place. There can be no question about this.

And it will be exactly the same way with all crops, whether grain, fruit, potatoes, live stock, hay, cotton, vegetables, dairy products, eggs, poultry, etc.

The demand will go to the supply just as soon as the supply quits chasing after the demand, or if it does not, people must starve.

Getting a Report of Demand

But getting a report of the supply is only one-half of the plan. We must also know where the demand is and also how much it is. This will be obtained very much after the manner of getting the report of supply. Each market will stand as a unit in reporting the demand, as each county is a unit in reporting supplies. A representative of the farmers will be on each considerable city or market, then all of the people in that market or city or district who want any farm produce must place their orders with the farmers' representative. The representative will then mail, wire or telephone a summary of the demand of his market, for each farm crop, to the national clearing house daily.

It will not be necessary for the representative to do any soliciting or peddling, because the supply can only be reached through him and the people can't do without what the farmers have, the necessaries of life.

To illustrate this further:

The Real Bread Line

Frequently in the history of ours and other countries, there has been what was known as the "Bread Line," usually it was the line where poor, hungry people came to receive food provided by charity. A notable bread line, and one never to be forgotten by those who marched up to it daily, was in San Francisco, several years ago, following the great earthquake disaster. Then, rich and poor met on a common footing, thankful to receive the food passed out to them by the authorities.

But how many people have thought of the real bread line, that imaginary line that divides people in the cities and towns from the people on farms; or the people who have farms from those who have none. As things go along their usual way, year after year; as long as the farmers produce plenty and throw it on the markets, and as long as the people who have no land of their own can go down to the market or grocery store and buy the necessaries of life, we are not going to give much thought to the real bread line.

But suppose the people who have the land and who produce all the necessaries of life would decide some day that they would feed the balance of the world only at prices of their own making, and they would really quit moving the products off of the farms because fair prices were not being paid, or for any other reason. Then the imaginary line would become the real bread line and it would be absolutely necessary for every person on the other side to approach it with the price the farmers ask and deal on the farmers' terms. This would be no more than fair either, because it is just exactly what the other people have been doing to the farmers for many years. They put the prices on their goods and when the farmer steps over the store line he knows he must pay the price or do without.

High Prices Not the Intention

But we do not want the broad and comprehensive principles of this movement of the Farmers Society of Equity to be misunderstood. It is not the intention to form a trust to maintain and make high prices for food. But the intention is to organize the producers and formulate and put into operation a system of marketing farm crops in such a way that they will go as directly as possible to the consumers at the least expense and insure to the producers what they are entitled to received, and, while insuring to the producers a just return the consumers will enjoy such equitable prices as they have not enjoyed for many years. We simply give this illustration of the "bread line" to awaken the farmers to a realization of a power they possess if they would only assert it and when such power is exerted in equity, as this Society guarantees, and for which it is being organized, none of the grim realities that usually associate with the bread line will be present. Every fair-minded person will freely grant to the producers of the necessaries of life a fair and equitable price. In other words a living wage and a fair profit.

Directing Supply to Demand

But there is still one more step. It is the one of directing the supply to the demand.

Having gathered at the clearing house a report of the supply and knowing where it is all over the country, and having a report of the demand and knowing where it is all over the country, as explained, the only other thing that remains to be done is to direct the supply to the demand. This is done by the central clearing house wiring out to the county secretary each county's proportion. The county secretary will then apportion the order amongst the local unions in the county and tell each one what market to ship to. The local secretary then notifies the members who reported supply to bring it in and the secretary looks after the shipping as it is brought in.

Enormous Saving in Transportation

By this plan no supply ever need be sent past a demand, but the shortest haul can always be made. This in itself will result in an enormous saving over the old system which often sent supplies to cities hundreds of miles away only to return to the county where it was produced for consumption or be reconsigned to markets in quite different directions. To simplify the system all shipments to a market will be made in the representatives' names, who, with his assistants, will attend to the details of apportioning to the various purchasers. With such a system results in grading and packing can be secured that it is useless to think of under the present methods.

Expense Comparatively a Trifle

True, there will be some expense, but it will be a trifle compared to the expense by the present system, or when

Dealer's Estimate $1400--Ours $700

This is a true story—the name only is changed. Bill Jones, a Dakota farmer, sent the bill of materials for his new house to three nearby lumbermen. Their estimates were $1400, $1672 and $1382. Jones thought them high, yet knew not how to avoid being held up. Fortunately, he saw our advertisement in his farm paper. At once he sent his bill of materials to us. A week later he had our estimate of $700. Needless to say he sent us his order. He saved $700, and was more than delighted with his lumber. We can save you money just as we did "Bill Jones."

We Own Forests, Railroads and Mills

Our forests cover thousands and thousands of acres. Billions and billions of feet of standing timber—fir, spruce, cedar, hemlock and western soft pine, in almost inexhaustible quantities. We do our own cutting, logging and railroading. Six great mills convert this timber into highest quality lumber and millwork. Their output is 20 to 30 cars per day. All the benefits of this wonderful cost reducing organization is yours.

We Sell You Direct—Not One Middleman gets a Profit

Lumber as purchased from your local dealer costs too much, because there are too many profits included in its cost. Five middlemen—wholesaler, jobber, commission man, salesman and dealer—all get a fat profit, and it all is included in the dealer's price to you.

40% to 60% Saved on Lumber of Celebrated Quality

Our lumber comes from the famous "Puget Sound" Region. It's beautiful stuff! No sap or large knots. Resists decay. Lasts years and years. Comes clean and straight. No warping or twisting.

Immediate Shipments—Quick Delivery

We carry immense stocks. Can ship you anything you want in the way of lumber and materials. Make all shipments within an average of 24 to 48 hours. Seven great transcontinental railways hurry our shipments to destination—reach points west of Mississippi within an average of two weeks. Deliver our shipments at your station at 40% to 60% saving over prices of every competitor, local or otherwise.

We Guarantee You Satisfaction

We take all the risk of pleasing you. We back every shipment with the guarantee that it will grade better than trust or combine standards and satisfy you in every way, or money refunded.

One Estimate will Win You

We ship everything for building complete; lumber, sash, doors, shingles, millwork and paint. *Send us your bill of materials.* Our prices, delivered your station, will open your eyes with wonder. Let us show you in actual figures, how much we can save you on the building you're planning. If you're not ready for actual figures, post yourself on our prices anyhow.

Mail This Coupon Today for Catalog and Price List

Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co., 687 First Avenue Seattle, Wash.

Important Notice to Farmers East of Mississippi

We have obtained control of two big mills—one at St. Louis—one in the heart of the Rose Mary Southern pine district—famous for soft, short leaf, yellow pine. Makes best casing, base, interior finish. Works fine. Takes beautiful finish.

These new mills offer you 40% to 60% saving, prompt shipments, guaranteed satisfaction. Write for prices and particulars.

Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co.

687 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Kindly send me your catalog and list of prices on lumber and building supplies laid down at my station.

(Be sure to write plainly)

Name _____

Address _____

Business _____

I am planning to build as follows: _____

_____

the results accomplished are considered. For instance, a 50-word night message will report the summary of the crops of a whole county. (If it will not a telegraphic code can be used.) A 50-word night message will cost only $1 from the most remote part of the country—the Pacific Coast states—to Indianapolis. Seventy-five cents is the cost from the most southern shipping point, Brownsville, Tex., 60 cents from central Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Maine, Colorado, North Dakota, etc.; 50 cents from North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, etc., and from nearer places 25 cents to 40 cents. If we estimate the average cost at 50 cents, then two thousand telegrams, from two thousand counties, will cost $1,000.

That is, at a cost of about $1,000 a daily report of all farm crops in the whole country can be sent to the national clearing house for registration and marketing.

Add the Expense to Price

But farmers don't need to be very particular about the cost of running their marketing machine, except as they want to reduce the cost of living to the consumers as much as possible. For instance, when farmers are able to control the supply they positively will be able to make the price. Then enough can be added to the selling price to cover the cost of marketing. This is what others do and farmers have been paying the marketing cost of everything they bought. Farmers can be more independent about such things, when they have their organizations, than any other class of people, **because what they have can not be done without a day, while everything else can be done without part of the time or all of the time.**

Local and National Marketing Compared

Has it occurred to you that what is proposed in this plan does not call for much more than a local or district marketing association is doing now, but the national clearing house deals in larger units? A local association is really handicapped, because it must hunt the demand while in the F. S. E. system the demand will go to the supply. It will be easier, under such conditions, for the national clearing house to market a thousand cars of produce that it is for a local association to market a few cars, or easier for it to direct the distribution of a million barrels or boxes of apples than for one local association to market a thousand boxes or barrels. Besides, under the new system all the uncertainty about markets and prices, and heart-breaking disappointments over returns will be unknown.

Farmers Want to Be Relieved of Marketing

But do you ask, will farmers use such a system?

The very fact that farmers have organized thousands of local marketing associations, local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity, and local associations of other national societies, all over the country to be relieved of individual marketing is the answer. When the plan of organization and marketing is extended to a national scope and made so definite in results that no crop will ever need to sell at unsatisfactory prices again, which partial co-operation does not and cannot insure, and when every such organized body can use this system at an inconsiderable entrance fee, every farmer will be glad to embrace it. A central clearing house is the only way to conserve scattered individual energy and expense, prevent glutted markets, obviate waste of food products, and insure against exorbitant prices to consumers.

Work Nearly Automatic

When the organization such as we have described is built and when the machine is operated as we have recommended, it will work nearly automatically. For instance: As soon as the principal producers in a community are organized into the Farmers Society of Equity, or all are federated, and market their crops through its clearing house, buyers will no longer go out to such country community because there will be comparatively little produce for sale there. But for a greater reason, it will be cheaper for them to place their orders at the central clearing house where the great volume of supply is represented. So when the buyers discontinue going to the country points, the remaining producers who first stand aloof will see that they must join the organization.

It will also be practically automatic as far as obtaining reports of crops is concerned, because if any member neglects to report his crop, it will not be recorded and it will not be sold. Knowing this, the plan becomes practically automatic with regard to the supply side. On the other side, it is clear that it will be automatic, because the people off the farms must have food, and cotton, and wool, or they will starve and go naked. We will say again: The demand will go to the supply just as soon as the supply quits chasing after the demand.

Dealing With the Absolute Necessities of Life

We have explained how farmers must and can organize in each community, how the local unions will organize the county unions and how all of them will work with the National Union and the clearing house. Also how the report of supply will be secured and how the report of the demand from every place where there is a call for consumption. We have shown the great advantages of this system and how it will be practically automatic in its workings in every part. There is nothing heavy, complicated or impossible about anything we have recommended.

The very fact that we are dealing with the absolute necessities of life makes the farmers' marketing problems much simpler than the marketing of any other commodity that is produced by any other class of people anywhere. This organization is partially completed already and the system of marketing is already in operation. True, not with perfect results, but farmers are getting wonderful results in hundreds of districts even in its partially completed stage.

Glutted Markets at an End

Let the orange growers of California and Florida; or the potato growers of Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and other producing states; or the grain growers of a dozen or more of the chief producing states, think what it will mean to have their crops all set down in the same column at the central clearing house and have the people who want the oranges, or the potatoes, or the grain, send word in, just how much they want, with all chances eliminated of any other producing section butting in on the markets, unexpectedly glutting them and destroying the prices. Let them think about whether it is worth $2 a year to register all their crops at the central clearing house and be guaranteed against gluts and price demoralizing competition.

Members Are Reaping Great Benefits

Such is the organization and system recommended for agriculture. We have said that it is partly organized and established already. But marketing farm crops can not be revolutionized in a few months by printing plans or issuing proclamations. Such a movement naturally grows slowly at first. Education must precede organization. The main thing to know is that we are on the right track now. That we have the right plan and system. Knowing this, then the producers can complete the organization in a few months, or they can procrastinate and continue to suffer the losses of the old system and miss the blessings of the new for several more years. As an encouragement for unorganized communities to organize and for independent associations to affiliate with the Farmers Society of Equity, we will say that even in the partially completed organization, and party established system members are reaping many and great benefits.

Local and county unions that have organized and that use the Equity System of Marketing are getting sufficient benefits to interest and hold their members until the organization is completed with its national clearing house.

Some of the Advantages

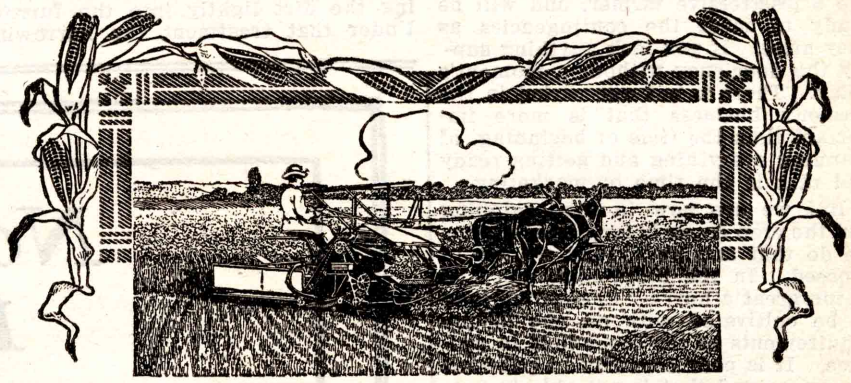
The Society now gives its members personal, responsible representation on over one hundred of the large markets of the country. Some of the advantages members and local unions enjoy are direct shipping to the final market, guarantee against misrepresentation, proper grading, the highest market price and many toll gates avoided. Consequently more of the final prices paid by the consumers go to the producers.

These advantages should impel all the producers of grain, live stock, cotton, hay, broom corn, rice, fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, etc., to organize into local unions and to use the system without delay.

The organization is developing rapidly and we confidently believe that it will not be long until enough crops are brought under control to accomplish the great objects of the Society in full. Each local union is a link in the chain that is being forged.

Such a plan has never been offered the farmers before and such services were never performed for farmers before.

(To be continued)



How We Help You Harvest Your Crops

THERE are at least two good reasons why you should buy I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools. One reason is that we sell only the most efficient machines, the other that we render the service necessary to keep those machines at work all the time during the harvest. You can afford to delay almost any other farm operation, but the harvest you cannot. If the grain is to be marketed at the top price it must be cut, bound and shocked all in the space of a few days.

The machines and tools used for work of this nature must be efficient. If for any reason they should not do the work you demand of them, the greater part of your season's effort would be wasted. You can avoid any chance of failure by investing your money in the time-tried, field-developed machines which bear the following well-known names:

Champion Deering
McCormick Milwaukee
Osborne Plano

An I H C harvesting machine will always reap the full crop, whether grain be tall or short, standing, down, or tangled—that is part of its efficiency. But when the unforeseen accident occurs, the unavoidable breakdown which may happen even to the best machine, that is the time when you appreciate to the full the prompt service given to all I H C machine users by our organization. If an accident does happen to an I H C machine, somewhere within easy reach, either at the local dealer's place of business, or at an I H C general agency, seldom more than 50 miles away, you can secure promptly any part or parts that may be needed to put your machine back into commission again. This is I H C service—a service organized and maintained for no other purpose than to assist you in harvesting your crops.

Now is the time to decide whether or not it will be wise to buy new machines. It certainly is not wise to take the risk of waiting until the harvest is ready before knowing whether a new equipment is needed or not. Visit the local dealers, get I H C catalogues, see the machines, and make up your mind now which machine will be best for you to buy.

While you are looking at machines, remember also that good grain binding requires good binding twine. The best machines will not bind satisfactorily unless a strong, smooth binder twine of uniform size, strength and quality is used to tie the bundle. A twine of this description is sold under the trade names of **Champion, Deering, International, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano,** each brand made in four grades, manila, pure manila, sisal and standard.

Your local dealers have catalogues which explain thoroughly all the best points of the different machines. They will give you full information, or, if you prefer, write the

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

In and About the Fields

Production and Marketing

THE FARMER AND HIS PLANS

IT IS difficult for UP-TO-DATE FARMING to make itself timely in all the localities where it circulates, for its field is practically North America, and covers almost all latitudes. But over all the great central regions the beginning of the work for the season's crops comes with March. Are you ready with matured plans, machinery all in good shape, and teams in good condition? Then you are a progressive farmer, and will be ready to meet the contingencies as they arise. If you lack anything supply the deficiency without a moment's delay. There is but one period in the farmer's business that is more important than the time of beginning, of planning everything and getting ready and that is the time of marketing.

But we are now in the beginning and the crop depends largely upon how we do that and how ready we are to proceed. In the first place, don't be in too great a hurry. Choose the land to be cultivated with an eye to the requirements of the crops it is to produce. It is poor economy to put seed in any ground that is not able to produce the crop. In the next place, see that the soil is well prepared. Farmers sometimes get in a hurry, and rush the seed into the ground, promising themselves they will finish putting the ground in condition later, when they think they will have more time. It is a mistake. Seed should never be put in the ground until the ground is ready for it. Better plant late than plant prematurely. We have always contended that half the work required by the crop should be done before the planting. This is particularly true of corn.

In the next place, don't plant inferior seed. Like produces like. You can't expect to grow better stuff than you plant. Think what a poor stand means. The entire row must be cultivated whether plants are growing in every hill or in only a portion of them, and vacant hills scattered over the field are as diminishing of the yield as if they were gathered together in one part of the field, and that part left with nothing but weeds growing in it. Do not allow any excuse to induce you to plant bad seed.

The planting accomplished, the crop is begun—if well done it is half made. The remainder of the work is very likely to take care of itself, provided the farmer has not over-cropped. There is a temptation to do that, and some very good farmers fall into that error. Don't do it. No matter what your ambition, hold yourself within bounds.

BREAKING THE LAND

WE HAVE known fields actually ruined by the method of breaking the land year after year. The irrepressible dead furrow is to invite the making of a washout or a ditch. Often this furrow is made in the same place from year to year because it seems convenient to begin at the same side of the field and to lay off lands of the same size. The field in ridges or beds, with ditches between them, is the inevitable result.

But some farmers, to avoid that result, cross break the land each year. As a rule, though, no matter which way they plow, they begin at what seems to be the most convenient side, and plow lands of the same size each year. This brings the dead furrows to cross each other at the same place every year, and soon the field is in gently elevated squares, and at each corner of the squares is a depression that has lost its fertility, and that holds water almost like a pond. The damage to that field can scarcely be estimated.

This picture is not at all overdrawn. Such cases are entirely too frequent. Especially is it so on farms occupied by tenants, who, too often, are reckless of the future of the farm.

What is the remedy? Avoid as much as possible the dead or finish-up furrow. If you must have it, plow lightly as you finish the land. If there is much of a furrow left, go around it once, plowing very shallow, and throwing the dirt lightly into the furrow. Under that treatment the harrowing to follow the breaking will almost obliterate the furrow and leave the field level.

Break the field according to its surface. Throw the dirt into and toward the lower places. If undesirable ditches are washing in the field, throw a few furrows into those ditches no matter how crooked they may be nor what direction they may take. Then break the field the same as if those furrows had never been made. No use to take that much trouble? We have heard farmers say that, both land owners and tenants. They don't think it is too much trouble, though, to give medicine to a sick horse. It is just as important to doctor a sick field.

If the field is square or rectangular, and comparatively level, we prefer to begin in the middle, and plow from the center outward, throwing the furrow all the time inward. Do not plow to the ends of the field, for after the first few furrows you will plow across the ends of your land as well as up and down the sides. Measure so that you will finish at the ends with corresponding furrows that finish the sides. This will bed up the entire field, and give every portion of it a gentle slope outward. It does not require a single additional furrow nor an additional turn, but it is the hardest matter in the world to get farmers to plow that way.

Of course, if the field is not level the plowing must be done according to the slope. This calls for the exercise of good judgment, and to plow it in the best way may be a little more tedious than to plow it in the most convenient way, but it will pay whether you own the land or whether you only have it rented. It is entirely safe to say that more land is injured in the breaking than in any other part of the process of cultivation.

No-Rim-Cut Tires
10% Oversize

Not Built Like Old-Time Tires

Goodyear tires of today are not built as they once were, nor as others build tires now.

Goodyear success is due to ceaseless advancement. Every increase in sales came through increasing mileage.

And now, after fourteen years of betterments, scores of our experts spend all their time on research and experiment.

How They Work

These men wear out, on a metered machine, hundreds of Goodyear tires.

To get our tread as we make it today, 40 formulas were compared—by actual metered mileage.

To get a fabric which would stand all strains, 200 fabrics were tested out, and mileage results recorded.

These comparisons have gone on for years and years. And they still go on night and day. For we know that no tire can lead in sales unless it also leads in mileage.

What They've Done

This research department cost us about $100,000 per year. On this year's output that's about five cents per tire.

But note the result:

All the remarkable mileage you get from Goodyear tires is due to this ceaseless improvement.

No-Rim-Cut tires—the tires that end rim-cutting—were developed in this shop. With the old-type tires, 23 per cent met with rim-cut ruin.

And from this shop came the 10 per cent oversize, which adds one-fourth to the average tire mileage.

Men Not Misled

In these days of odometers, men know which tire serves best. And that tire alone can outsell all others.

Under this test Goodyear tires have outsold every other tire in existence.

And the sales have doubled over and over, as the tires became better known. Last year's sale by far exceeded our previous 12 years put together.

That's the result on actual use, on hundreds of thousands of cars. And you'll adopt them, like the rest, when you once try them out.

Average Profit $2.90 Per Tire

Here's another reason why you get so much in a Goodyear tire. Our average profit last year was but $2.90 per tire.

Goodyear tires cost all the way from $15.55 to $104.95, according to size and type. The most popular size—34x4—costs from $32.95 to $37.90, differing with type and treads. And our average profit on all these tires was exactly $2.90 per tire.

That's why you get at the Goodyear price tires with so much mileage. Tires that can't rim-cut—oversize tires. This is due to the fact that so much of the cost goes into things that count.

No other tire in all the world offers you equal value.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

Get Your Canadian Home From the Canadian Pacific

WE will make you a long-time loan—you will have 20 years to pay for the land and repay the loan—you can move on the land at once—and your Canadian farm will *make you independent.*

20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land for from $11 to $30 per acre. You pay only one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Long before your final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself over and over. This advertisement is directed only to farmers or to men who will occupy or improve the land.

We Lend You $2000 For Improvements

The $2,000 loan will help you in erecting your buildings, and you are given twenty years in which to fully repay this loan. You pay only the banking interest of 6 per cent.

Advance of Live Stock on Loan Basis

The Company, in case of approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the knowledge to take care of his stock, will advance cattle, sheep and hogs up to the value of $1,000 on a loan basis, so as to enable the settler to get started from the first on the right basis of mixed farming. If you do not want to wait until you can complete your own buildings and cultivate your farm, select one of our Ready-Made farms—developed by C. P. R. Agricultural Experts—with buildings complete, land cultivated and in crop, and pay for it in 20 years. We give the valuable assistance of great demonstration farms—free.

This Great Offer Based on Good Land

Finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising, dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming, irrigated lands for intensive farming—non-irrigated lands with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming. These lands are on or near established lines of railway, near established towns.

Ask for our handsome illustrated books on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—mention the one you wish. Also maps with full information *free.* Write today.

E. L. THORNTON, *Colonization Commissioner*

Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonization Department
112 W. Adams St., Chicago

FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns—Ask for information concerning Industrial and Business openings in all towns.

CANADA'S OFFERING

To The Settler The American Rush to Western Canada is Increasing

Free Homesteads In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

Excellent Railway Facilities

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

G. W. Aird
215 Traction Terminal Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.

or address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

WAIT!

Get the Hinge Door and Lansing Book Before Buying Any Silo

Your choice of two famous silos. Learn about the Hinge doors—easy to open and close. Protects silage from freezing in winter and drying out in summer. Simple, rigid and safe ladder—7 inches foothold. Scores of big points for you. **Write now** for Book 33.

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PREPARING FOR CLOVER

THERE is an awakening interest in growing leguminous crops as soil renovators, and the average farmer turns to clover, because he sees in it a crop of hay, a crop of seed, and the good effects on the soil also. Such farmers have rather "too many irons in the fire," but all may be made to work to at least a degree of profit. If the improvement of the land is the leading idea, however, the result will be much more pronounced if the clover be turned under, at least the after-growth after the early hay crop has been cut.

The question is to get a start of the clover, or of alfalfa either. In the first place, be sure that the land is not acid. If there is any danger of that a treatment of lime is the first essential. Neither clover nor alfalfa will grow in acid land. This point settled, we prefer to work the land the spring before seeding to clover. Grow a crop of field peas (cow peas) the season preceding the clover. If this growth be turned under early in the fall the result will be great soil improvement—aeration, gathered nitrogen, some potash and phosphorous, and a valuable addition of humus. But the peas may be cut and valuable feed saved if the ground was fertile enough to produce much growth, and then the after growth turned under with moderate results as above. If the ground is rich enough to justify it, a winter wheat crop may follow the peas, and the clover may be sowed among the wheat next spring. In rich lands having both fertility and humus this is a common practice, but in compact or clay lands that are pretty badly run down the plan is not very successful. If clover and timothy is desired, an ideal course is to turn the pea growths under, work the land well, and sow the timothy early in the fall, and early the next spring sow the clover. But if the main purpose is to build up the land and to get a stand of clover to do it, turn under the pea growths in the fall and let the land lie until early spring, as early as it is possible to harrow it. Then harrow it down, sow the clover, and harrow lightly afterwards. Some sow oats in the spring and sow the clover with the oats. Good results are usually obtained thus.

RE-ADAPTATION OF CROPS

THE necessity for increased growth of livestock on the farms requires a somewhat re-adaptation of crops. More lands must be devoted to pasture, and the pastures must be made richer and kept so. This is no addition to the work required on the farm. On the other hand, it really amounts to a conservation of soil fertility, and the farmer who avails himself of it, and rotates his pasture and cultivated lands, may always have richer soil for his crops.

Also more forage must be grown and there must be a greater saving of forage crops. Again we have a lessening rather than an increase of farm labor. Not so many acres need have summer cultivation. Altogether the readjustment of the farms to the growth of live stock will make the work easier for the farmer, make the maintenance of soil fertility easier and more certain, and insure as good or better income.

This change, therefore, may easily be made a benefit to the farmers, and, on the whole, an advantage to the country in general, especially to agriculture. We advise readers to accept this situation and prepare at once to meet it—to adapt themselves and their plans to it. In many respects it will present new phases of agricultural life, and solve many problems that have heretofore been rather puzzling.

APPLETON

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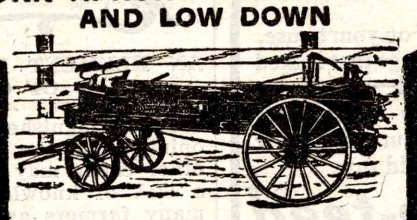

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Appleton Manure Spreaders always give long service; spread even, pull easy; because they are perfectly designed and honestly constructed. An Appleton Manure Spreader is a profitable machine for you to buy. Its use keeps your land healthy and in highest productive condition—that means paying crops. Write today for Free Catalog illustrating and describing our 10 styles.

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It costs nothing for power if you do your pumping with an Aermotor. The running expenses are trifling—just a little oil now and then is all. An Aermotor which receives reasonable treatment will require no repairs for 10 or 15 years. Many of them have run longer than that without a cent's worth of repairs. They just simply keep right on about their business day after day without bothering you in any way. For the past 25 years the Aermotor Co. has been supplying the world with efficient, durable and reliable steel windmills for pumping water, and has enabled hundreds of thousands of people to enjoy the comfort of a good water supply with a very small initial investment and with practically no expense for upkeep. Perhaps we can do as much for you. We surely can if you are in need of power for pumping.

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Don't get caught with leaky roofs when the spring thaws come

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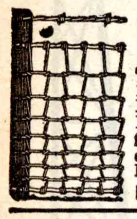

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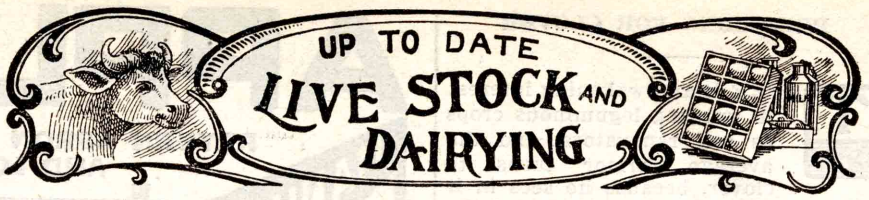

AN ELEMENT IN THE SCARCITY OF CATTLE

A distinguished writer is of the opinion that the shortage of beef and other cattle may be accounted for by a lack of knowledge on the part of many farmers as to intelligent feeding. There may be, and doubtless is, some truth in that. If the farmer does not know exactly what it costs him to produce an animal there are chances that he may produce the animal at a loss. Therefore, the thing for farmers to do is to study up on the question of feeding and learn how to bring the stock to market at the least cost. We do not mean a stinting of feed, or a resort to cheap feeds, or allowing the stock to come to market in any other than the very best condition. The most profitable stock, the only profitable stock, in fact, are those that are made to do their very best all the time. But there is such a thing as feeding to a purpose, and it is important to know what feeds are best for the accomplishment of that purpose. If the animals are growing or giving milk or breeding the most profitable feeds are those rich in protein—clover, pea or alfalra hay, or rich pastures, merely supplemented with light grain feeds. If the purpose is to fatten the stock the grains or other feeds rich in the carbohydrates must have the ascendant. Raising cattle for market is a continuous period of growth, with the exception of a brief time just before marketing. Hence the principal feed for live stock should be forage, which is always cheaper than grain, and the stockraiser should provide an abundance of forage feed, most of which may be grown quite cheaply. This provision should always include pastures during the growing season, as rich and abundant as it is possible to provide. And this course applies to hogs as well as to cattle.

SELLING THE BREEDING STOCK

GOOD prices are a temptation, and the prices that have prevailed for sometime have reduced the number of breeding stock in the country. It is a mistake, and unfortunately it is such a one as farmers are too liable to make. We concede the temptation to accept good prices when they are offered, but it is wise to consider the probable future. Unless something entirely unforeseen takes place, prices will remain good for some years at least, and nothing increases income faster than growing stock. They beat money in the bank or interest bearing notes all to pieces. Good breeding stock, even at present high prices, will double their value in two or three years. The first year is the yearling calf, worth a third as much as the cow. The second year is a two-year-old heifer or steer and another calf, worth more than half as much as the cow. The third year is a three-year-old heifer or steer (if a heifer there is possibly another calf), a two-year old heifer or steer, and another yearling calf, all worth double what the cow is worth. Meanwhile it is presumed that the cow has paid for her keep and is worth as much as she was before. No other investment of like amount can make such returns. Don't sell the breeding stock.

SPRING PIGS

HOW ABOUT IT? Are not the spring pigs a little scarce this year? The brood sows have been sold off a little too close; and even as it is some feel that they are a little scarce of corn and are tempted to sell what pigs they have. Don't do it. Keep them in a pasture lot if you can do no better, and share the corn with them. Manage in some way to get them plenty of feed, feed that will make them grow, and keep them on the boom. Whatever the feed costs you it will be a good investment. Women may do without hats and men without coats, but neither can do without meat—pork, bacon and lard. Spring pigs should make all these things next fall. Keep them and give them a chance.

"OH, YOU DEAR LAMBS!" LITTLE DAUGHTER OF EARNEST DAVIDSON AND HER PET. THEY LIVE NEAR RUSSELL, IOWA

A Great Horse Story
KATE and QUEEN
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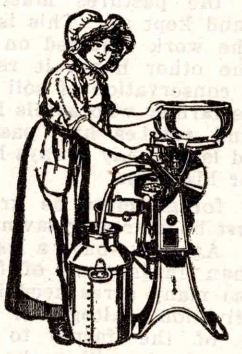
Cheapest As Well As Best

Every sensible person wants the **best** of everything, but in many things the best is beyond their means and they must necessarily be content with something less.

In case of the Cream Separator, however, the **best** is fortunately the **cheapest** as well, and it is of the greatest importance that every buyer of a separator should know this.



Moreover, the **best** is of more importance in the case of the Cream Separtor than in anything else, since it means a saving or a waste **twice a day every day in the year** for many years.

It is true that DE LAVEL Separators cost a little more in first price than some inferior separators, but that counts for nothing against the fact that they **save their cost every year over any other separator,** while they last an average twenty years as compared with an average two years in the case of other separators.

And if first cost is a serious consideration a DE LAVAL machine may be bought on such liberal terms that it will actually **save and pay for itself.**

These are all-important facts which every buyer of a Cream Separator should understand and which every local DE LAVAL agent is glad to explain and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the intending buyer.

If you don't know the nearest DE LAVAL agent simply address the nearest of the main offices as below.

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"GRANDFATHER Bought Our First EMPIRE"

This is said so often and means so much. Men and women, who are now grandparents, bought Empire Cream Separators more than a generation ago, after careful consideration. Their children and grandchildren are now buying so many Empires that our factory must work nights.

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Separators from $25 to $150.
Try the Empire—FREE.
Exchange your present machine in part payment for an Empire.
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Hamstring the Snout of your HOGS with a BELL-HART Anti Rooter

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STOP THE ROOTING.

Once done, always done. Mr. Hog hasn't the power to lift the sod. Does not disfigure the finest show stock. Most humane of all known methods. Be the first to use the BELL-HART tool in your neighborhood.

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By Parcels Post—One 15 oz. can of the celebrated Silver Live Stock Powder for free trial.

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Fatten for market in one half time.

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Grown in Conrath Gardens. We make a specialty of seed potatoes. Send for our new circular. It's free.

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INCREASED CHEAP FORAGE

THE cow pea figures conspicuously as a means of increasing the forage crop in a large section of the country. Sowed alone and looked to for a single crop it is profitable and may yield a quantity of valuable forage—as good stock feed as can be produced. If feed is the main object the vining sorts are preferable, but the seed commands so high a price that profits may be derived from threshing, the threshed vines still being a good article of feed.

As a side crop peas may be sowed on land from which oats or wheat has been cut; but such cutting and sowing must be done as early as possible or the peas will not have time to do their best, especially as we pass to the northward.

One of the very best forage crops may be produced by sowing oats and peas together. This is done in early spring, and as the oats begin to ripen, the crop is cut and cured like a hay crop. A Kentucky farmer has thus produced four tons of excellent feed to the acre. Where stock feeding is an object and late pastures are desirable, it is a good plan to drill peas between corn rows just after the corn has been laid by. These generally make a fine growth, and unless too far north mature pods. Gather the corn and turn the stock in at once. The field may be almost like a cane brake, and the stock should not be allowed to stay in all the time until they become accustomed to it.

THE EWES AND LAMBS

WE WISH there were more sheep on the farms than there are, but at this time of year the ewes and lambs must have a little extra attention. In good weather all must be out in the open, but there are still liable to be sudden heavy rains, and possibly chilly rains and winds. Young lambs should not be exposed to these. Besides, lambs are liable to make their appearance at any time, and often attention is required just then. The flock should be kept so that they may be under constant observance.

If the flock is required to pass out at a door ewes and lambs are often injured in that way. When the door is opened it seems to be the nature of the sheep to rush out. Lambs are often trampled thus, and ewes may be squeezed and injured, especially before lambing.

Frightful Losses from Disease

Every year the farmers of this country lose many millions of dollars worth of hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, most of which might be saved if proper means were used in fighting off the causes of these tremendous losses. For instance, take the stomach and intestinal worm. These deadly pests multiply by the millions in the stomach and intestines of all farm animals, especially hogs and sheep, sap the vitality and strength and render their victims easy prey to disease. Not only this, but they steal the best part of the animal's food and literally cause starvation.

Millions of hogs, pigs, lambs, sheep and other farm animals are killed off every year by the deadly attacks of these unseen parasites. Millions of dollars worth die from incurable plagues such as hog cholera, swine plague, horse plague, etc., yet it has been proved over and over that stock free from worms do not take these diseases as a rule, even when such epidemics are raging all about them. Thus, it would seem to be the better part of wisdom for every farmer to put forth special effort to rid his stock of the treacherous stomach and intestinal worms.

There is at the disposal of the farmers today a preparation for killing and expelling worms that leaves little to be desired, so thorough and dependable it does the work. Its use is becoming surprisingly widespread, with the result that the losses from these destructive pests are being cut down at a wonderful rate.

We refer to "Sal Vet," now so widely known and recommended by leading stockmen, farmers and agricultural colleges. With this efficient weapon no farmer need fear scourges, plagues, etc., as of old, and since it is offered on a guarantee to do all that is claimed for it before you are asked to pay, there is no excuse for not giving it a trial. All you need to do is write to the manufacturers, The S. R. Feil Co., Dept. —, Cleveland, Ohio, tell them how many head of stock you have—hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, and they will ship you enough "Sal Vet" to last your stock sixty days. If it proves satisfactory you pay for it, if not, the charge is cancelled. Also read their advertisement on page of this issue.

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THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, **on trial, fully guaranteed**, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for **small dairies, hotels** and **private families.** Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is **a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.** Gears thoroughly protected. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

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$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. buy from the manufacturer and save half. [12]

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Before After

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. **Book 4 E free.**

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HOW TO GET THEM

THE seventh edition of the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten, 96 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr. S. D. Fox, of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of $100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well-known poultry food for the best egg record during the winter months. Simple as a, b, c,—and yet it will start hens to laying earlier and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains a recipe for egg making food used by Mr. Fox, which brought him in one winter day 68 eggs from 72 hens; and for five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. Mr. E. F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book I obtained 1,496 eggs from 81 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902." From 14 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,999 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, common-sense way.

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Enough to beautify home surroundings. Every plant gorgeously beautiful. Hardy and easily grown and cared for. Think of it—24 plants produced under scientific methods—all for $1, postpaid. 6 roses, 6 ferns, 6 carnations, 6 chrysanthemums. Better still, with every purchase you get a year's subscription to

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SHOREWOOD INCUBATORS

are a pronounced success—substantially built—like a piece of furniture—sold on honor—satisfaction guaranteed—send 10c for a copy of

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a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make $200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. Every poultry keeper needs a small reliable incubator that is safe for fancy eggs. Good Poultry alone, 10 cents a copy; 25c a year. Subscription free with incubator orders. Agents wanted, write today.

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YOUR HENS YOUR FARM YOUR MONEY

Farmers and Fanciers should get the FREE POULTRY BOOK and Catalogue written by ROBERT ESSEX, well known throughout America, After 25 Years With Poultry. It tells **How to Make Most From Eggs and Hens for Market or Show,** contains **Pictures of 30 Poultry Houses;** tells cost to build; describes AMERICA'S LARGEST LINE OF INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—$2.25 to $48 each. Write today.

Robert Essex Incubator Co., 123 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Eggs From Full Blood Stock Eggs

26 White or Brown Leghorn Eggs	$1.50
13 Barred or White Plymouth Rock Eggs	1.00
13 Silver or White Wyandotte Eggs	1.00
13 White Orpington Eggs	1.50
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13 Black Minorca Eggs	1.50
10 White Pekin Duck Eggs	1.00
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100 Leghorn Eggs, $6. 100 White Orpington, $12. Others $8 per 100. 50c extra for 2 sittings or less by Parcel Post, otherwise by Express. Book orders early; will send when wanted

Remit by Postal, or Express Order, on St. Louis.
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
Dept. 26, KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, Mo.

Poultry Magazine Big 40 to 80 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising, 4 months on trial only 10c.
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Rhode Island Whites America's "Best Yet" breed Every way desirable. Great layers. Eggs for hatching. Send 10 cents for Good Poultry. Tells how to make poultry pay; quotes prices and gives valuable record covering three months' work with poultry.
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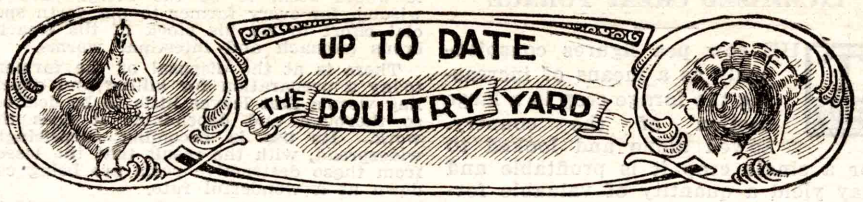
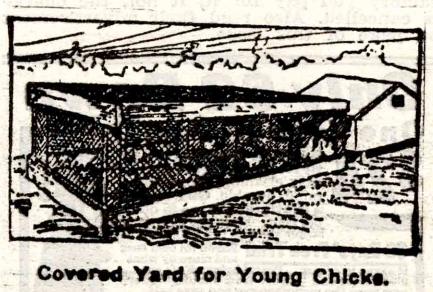
Poultry Business Pays big profits—$3000 up per year—to those who know how. Our illustrated book shows how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. It's free. Send for it now. Address Reese V. Hicks, President.
POULTRY SCHOOL, 418 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



PROTECT THE YOUNG CHICKS

THE illustration gives an idea of how to build a yard for young chicks. Put together some thin boards or slabs in the form of a crate at least two feet high and tack fine mesh wire netting over the sides and top. A small door should be put in one side



Covered Yard for Young Chicks.

to allow operator to care for feed and water dishes. The wire yard should be placed tight to the entrance of brooder or coop, and made secure at either side by hooks and staples. Thus the whole outfit may be easily detached and moved about as the runs become stale, writes Charles R. Bushnell. You also have protection for the chickens from crows, hawks and cats, etc.

MUCH DEPENDS ON THE FEED

MUCH of the unsatisfactory results with poultry grow out of a lack of variety in feed. The living machine within the hen, the egg factory, must have material to work upon or it cannot produce the egg. The article we quote below may be a little too specific to fit the case of the flock that runs at large on the farm, but still what is said is along correct lines and should have thoughtful attention:

Grain is the staple food for poultry, and will be used for that purpose as long as fowls are kept on farms, but hens cannot give good results on grain alone. It is beneficial to them and will be at all times relished, but the demands of the hens are such as to call for a variety. In the shells of eggs as well as their composition are several forms of mineral matter and nitrogen, which can only be partially obtained from grain.

Even grains vary in composition, and when fowls are fed on one kind for a long time they will begin to refuse it, as they may be oversupplied with the elements of the food partaken and lack the elements that are best supplied from some other sources. For this reason they will accept a change of food, which is of itself an evidence that the best results from hens can only be obtained by a variety of food. Corn and wheat may be used as food with advantage, but must be given as a portion of the ration and not made exclusive articles of diet.

THE BUSINESS OF SUREST PROFITS

WE AGREE with the writer quoted below. There is no question of profits in poultry. When mother used to sell eggs at five cents a dozen, and hens, big and little alike, at $2 a dozen, there was profit in them even then. True, at that time little attention was paid to the fowls, and what was obtained was nearly all profit; but now with the increased care and attention there are increased prices, and the profits likewise have increased:

No one can tell just how much a certain person can make from a certain flock of fowls. A great deal depends on various conditions, not the least of which are the energy and good judgment that the poultry keeper puts into her work. Cases are on record where several dollars per hen have been made annually for some years by women who have produced the finest quality of poultry and sold it at the highest prices for exhibition and breeding. Many women make from $1 a hen up by producing market eggs.

A lady in Iowa not only paid for her farm, but sent her children to college by taking up the poultry business after the death of her husband. This much is sure, that the poultry business has never proved unprofitable to any farm woman who gave it a reasonable amount of care and applied to it one-half the judgment of which she is capable.

OLD TIME LIME WASH THE TICKET

REMEMBER the time you yelled bloody murder when lime got into your eye while whitewashing the fence palings and the chicken coop? Pity folks don't use lime as they did in the old days. There would be less microbes after humans, less bughouse in the hencoop and fewer nasty smells.

Yes, there are those modern awful, odoriferous disinfectants that kill a bad smell with a "worser" one."

We like old time lime wash; it's cheaper, hits the spot, makes the henhouse white and light and makes the place sweet, fresh and like new.

We just take fresh unslacked lime, pour hot water on it, cover while it slacks and steams, let it stand till perfectly slacked and becomes like fresh putty. Then mix with hot water and strain into the sprayer and let the sprayer go, and soon all's as white as snow.

Enough crude carbolic to make it sting and sprayed into every crevice makes the wash even more effective.

How to make government whitewash? Here's the tip:

Slake half bushel of lime in hot water, cover, let steam, then strain, add a peck of salt that has been dissolved, pour in three pounds of ground rice boiled to thin paste, add a half pound of Spanish whiting, a pound of glue that has been dissolved, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture.

Stir, cover, let stand a week and apply like paint. This is the best and most brilliant lime wash made. It may be colored to suit your fancy, and a quart of carbolic acid should be added when applied inside the poultry house.

Send For It—Do you see anything advertised in this paper you would like to have? We are sure it is entirely safe to send for it.

STEEL Shingles Will Save You a Pile of Money

When you think how cheap Edwards Steel Shingles are, how much longer they last, how much easier they are to put on than commonplace roofing, it's hard to tell just how much we do save each buyer. It's a **big pile of money.**

They Beat Wood Shingles

The best wood shingles to be had nowadays seldom last 10 years, and it's a **long, slow, tedious** job putting them on. Besides, any building with wood shingles is a regular "fire trap"—apt to burn up **any moment.** Edwards **Steel** Shingles last over twice as long as wood, and as they come in big clusters of 100 or more, anybody can put them on in almost no time. Furthermore, they are **absolutely fire-proof** and are **guaranteed** so by a $10,000 Cash Bond.

No Chance of Rust

Unlike ordinary iron roofing, Edwards Steel Shingles never rust. With the Edwards Steel Shingle, the nails are completely covered by our patented interlocking device, and the edges are made absolutely **rust-proof** by the famous Edwards Tightcote Process. No chance for rust.

Remember, too, that Edwards Steel Shingles are much easier to put on than any other roofing.

Write for Factory Prices, Freight Paid

Edwards Steel Shingles are not only the **longest lasting** and **easiest laid** roof in the world, but their cost is amazingly low. That's because we sell direct from factory to user. And with 100,000 good customers, we only want a small 9% profit per sale. And we pay the freight. **Just send a postal** for our latest Roofing Book 491 and Special Factory Prices. Then see for yourself what astonishing prices you can now get on the World's Finest Roofing Material. Give size of your roof, if possible. Write today and our proposition will come by return mail. (39)

The Edwards Manufacturing Co.
441-491 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio

GOOD POULTRY a quarterly magazine published and edited by us. Tells how to mate, breed and care for poultry the best way. Most complete record system. Provides for three months work with poultry in each issue. Quotes prices on eggs from five leading white breeds; also incubators and brooders of the best kind. Make big money in poultry by doing it our way. If new in the business be sure that you start right. Deals with special crops and intensive farming, fruit growing, gardening, etc. 10 cents a copy; 25 cents a year.

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EGGS for hatching. Six leading white breeds: Rhode Island Whites, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Klondikes. Send 10 cents for copy Good Poultry. Tells how to make poultry pay; quotes prices and gives valuable record covering three months.
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56 BREEDS Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Hardy northern raised, pure bred, of finest plumage. Fowls, eggs and incubators at lowest prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for large, fine 19th Annual Catalog and Poultry Book.
R. F. NEUBERT, Box 818, Mankato, Minn.

Greider's Fine Catalogue and calendar of pure-bred poultry for 1913, large, many pages of poultry facts. 70 varieties illustrated and described. Incubators and brooders, low price of stock and eggs for hatching. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10 cents today.
B. H. GREIDER, Box 139, Rheems, Pa.

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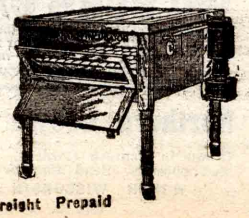
PFILE'S 65 Varieties LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1913. Write Henry Pfile, Box 615 Freeport, Ill.

BEES It pays to keep bees and raise your own honey. Send for our free catalog of BEE SUPPLIES; also sample copy of the American Bee Journal. Oldest bee paper in America.
DADANT & SONS, Box 1, Hamilton, Illinois

Uncle Sam's Poultry Book

The world's only complete official guide to poultry raising. Written by government experts—every page means money in your pocket. Price 20 cents, worth $10.00 to you and by our plan you can have 50 cents back. Send us 10 2-cent stamps, or 2 dimes. Edition limited, send quick. Uncle Sam says you should use an incubator and tells how a good one is built. There's no other machine made coming up to the standard but

The Sure Hatch Incubator



which is built Uncle Sam's way. Heavy, strong, best materials, many modern features not found in others. Complete control of heat and **hatches chicks that live. GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.** Freight paid. Big book free. Send for it at once. Get to work at once and put your chicks on the early high-priced market. Poultry and eggs will be higher the coming season than you ever knew them to be.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO,
BOX 28 FREMONT, NEBRASKA Freight Prepaid

Why Incubator Chicks Die

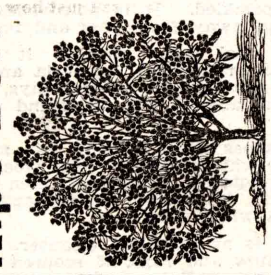
The book entitled "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of seven to ten of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble. The cause and tells of a cure. BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.

Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Oklakoma

Ripe Berries In 4 Months

This wonderful EVERBEARING Tree Raspberry is a valuable variety; nothing like it grows; a strong, handsome bush literally loaded with berries and should be grown in every garden in the country. It yields a crop of fruit the same summer and fall from plants set in April or May. Plants set in April, gave ripe fruit July 4th and continued to produce ripe berries until the end of October.

Berries are large and beautiful, as large as the largest Red Raspberries, brilliant crimson color, firm, and fine flavor. The plants are perfectly hardy even in the coldest regions and do well on any soil. A dozen plants are worth several dollars in any garden, and we want every reader of this paper to try them. Strong plants which we guarantee will fruit this summer, now ready to set in Garden, **15c each —3 for 30c—12 for $1.00, postpaid.**



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With every order for plants of this great BERRY, (If you enclose M. O. or Silver) we will send FREE FOR TRIAL a sample of our NEW EARLY QUICK GROWING SPANISH PEANUT. Earliest of all, will grow in North or South, an interesting novelty for your garden.

Order Quick For This Offer Will Not Appear Again.

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THAT GROW—GENUINE—UNADULTERATED

50c COLLECTION for 10c

All packed in big envelope which is good as part payment on future orders. Good for 25c on orders of $1.00 or more. Collection contains one regular 10c packet each of **Champion Pickle Cucumbers, Matchless Tomatoes, Prize Head Lettuce, Southport Globe Onions and large G-B Mixed Sweet Peas.** Nothing like equal value ever offered before.

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Shows largest collection of pure garden, flower and field seeds ever offered and at a big saving in money to you. Send for it right now and enclose with your letter 10c for the big 50c collection described above. Remember catalog is free.

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Pure Seed Specialists
P. O. Box 506 WATERLOO, IOWA

A Bargain Collection of FLOWER SEEDS FOR 12 CENTS

10 choice varieties, all new, fresh seeds, sure to grow and bloom this season. Pansy, 60 Colors; Phlox, 10 Colors; Verbena, 18 Colors; Pinks, 12 Colors; Petunia, 10 Colors; Asters, 12 Colors; Poppy, 8 Colors; Stocks 10 Weeks, 8 Colors; Mignonette, mixed; and Sweet Alyssum. **The 10 Packages only 12c.**

EXTRA FREE with each order for this Bargain Collection, a specimen copy (worth 10 cents) included of

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a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make $200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. **Good Poultry** alone, 10 cents a copy; 25 cents a year. Agents wanted, write today.

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City Office — 11 N. Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

16 NEW BULBS FOR 20 CTS.

1 New Yellow Calla, very fine and valuable.
3 Emerald Vine, most graceful and elegant of vines.
3 Helianti, a most showy flower like Cosmos. Tubers make a fine winter vegetable cooked like asparagus.
3 Gladiolus New Hybrids.
6 Shamrock Oxalis. Fine foliage; everblooming.

These 16 Bulbs are all new and extra fine. We mail them all together with a complete treatise on Culture of Summer Bulbs and big Catalogue for **20 cts.**

Our big **Catalogue** of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs and rare new Fruits *free* to all who apply. We are the largest growers in the world of Gladiolus, Cannas, Dahlias, Lilies, etc., and our stocks are the best and cheapest.

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8 GRAPE VINES 1$

One hardy vine of each variety, Brighton, Wyoming, Concord, Champion, Moore's Early, Niagara and Moore's Diamond. Just the thing for the home garden or for arbor covering. A wonderful fruit offer. Home comfort, health, vigor and happiness greatly increased for only ONE DOLLAR. Trees sent postpaid. To everyone sending us a dollar bill for this grape vine collection, we will include a real valuable prize—a subscription to

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How to really make big money in mushrooms, is fully explained in the wonderful book, "The Truth About Mushrooms," a great revolutionary improvement, things many growers never knew before. Everything explained from A to Z, at first hand, from the greatest practical authority in America. Add $10 to $70 a week to your income. Demand exceeds supply. Grow in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Small capital to start. Profits bigger and quicker. Any one can do it. Women and children, too. Now is best time. Send for free book.

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Garden *and* Orchard Deparment

for Up-to-Date Farmers

THE FARM GARDEN

The farm home that has not an abundant garden is not in line with its best opportunities. There is not a plot of ground of its size on the farm that contributes so much to the pleasure and support of the family as the garden does. We use the word pleasure advisedly, for it is a pleasure to plant and cultivate the garden, and note the development of the vegetables, each day and night bringing them nearer to the table.

In the first place, be sure that the garden is well located; that it is convenient to the house; that it is well drained, and that it is fertile. Add to its fertility by the application of an abundance of manure. Barnyard manure is good, but it should be well rotted. Spread thickly all over the ground in the fall and deeply plowed under is a good way to apply it. Such plowing should be begun in the middle and all the time turned inward, so that the last furrow will be all around the garden. Not many farmers can be induced to plow that way. They protest that there is too much turning in the middle; but many times the adoption of that plan in breaking the fields, would prevent the cutting of ditches, the washing away of soil, and result in better crops. At all events, the garden can be commenced in the middle and back-furrowed, turning at the ends without plowing, if necessary. This beds up the entire garden and makes it get ready for work in the spring earlier than it otherwise would.

The one objection to barnyard manure in the garden is the seeds it so often carries from the hay fed to the stock. The manure from the poultry house is exceptionally good for the garden, and it may be applied at any time just as it is taken from the house. If wood is used for the winter fuel, or for cooking, the ashes should always be taken to the garden, or first to the hen house and thence to the garden. The chickens will pick out from it all the bits of charcoal, and it will do them good.

Work well before planting, but be sure the ground is in good condition for work. Begin to plant as early as the climate will allow. Some of the most important products may be had earlier than otherwise by planting the seeds in boxes and permitting them to grow in warm and sunny places within the house. We fully appreciate hot beds, but they are not very general on the farms as yet.

Plant all the common vegetables, the more the better. Make onions a prominent feature. It is pretty well established that free use of onions is conducive to health. So also are tomatoes. Get an early start of these, and have enough of them to abundantly supply the table. Celery is another plant whose use is said to be conducive to health, but though not very difficult of production, it is not often found growing in farm gardens. On the other hand, some of the commonest vegetables are neither nutritious nor healthful. Cucumbers, for instance, especially after they are pickled. Most people like pickles, but every one eaten is a task on the stomach that it would better not be required to perform. Cabbage is also a favorite garden vegetable, but when cooked in the ordinary way it is the most difficult of all to digest.

But in spite of all this, fill up the garden. Have an abundance for the table, and possibly some to give to less thoughtful neighbors. Peas, beans, beets, lettuce, asparagus, pie plant—many of these of different varieties. Plant at different times so as to lengthen their season. Then there are the old-fashioned parsnips and carrots that used to be grown more than they are now. And a bed of early turnips will come handy, and often make an acceptable dish on the table at a time when not usually expected. A row or two of peanuts may be profitable also, if not too far north. And the chufa, or ground almond, not worth very much, but worth the ground a few hills of it may occupy.

We must say a word about the planting and cultivation of the garden. It is just as much the work of the field hand as are the acres that produce the corn. The vegetables in the garden will be needed much before the corn will, and they will add much more to the home living than will the corn that grows on a plot of equal size. Never leave the making and cultivation of the garden to the women and children at the house. Make it a part of the farm work, and see that it is done timely, and done right.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FREE!
Answer and we will send you, postpaid, free, 12 Everbearing Strawberry Plants. Banner Nursery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Cow Peas---Soy Beans

The fertilizer that pays. Write for prices and booklet.
A. P. RONEY & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

200 EGG INCUBATOR, $3.00

No freight to pay. Actual hen controls everything. No lamps, no expense, no costly mistakes. Over 550,000 sold. Thousands of testimonials. Agents wanted. Free Catalog with Special Introductory Offer
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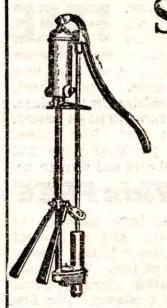
BUCKEYE



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Our high pressure Barrel Spray Pump has the air chamber above the barrel. It prevents water logging. The valves are accessible without dismantling the pump. Every pump guaranteed.

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Write for our catalogue R., and we will quote low price.

MAST, FOOS & CO.,
Springfield, Ohio.

100 Strawberry Plants 1$

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The Winged Message

Noah's messenger was a dove. In Solomon's time, pigeons were trained to carry messages. Brutus used them at the siege of Modena. They served the Turks in their fights against the Crusaders. In mediæval wars they were more useful than ever before.

France had a carrier-pigeon mail service, with messages reduced by photography and read through a microscope.

Even today carrier pigeons are utilized as news-bearers in isolated parts of Europe.

In America, the land of the telephone, the carrier pigeon is bred only for racing. The winged word has taken the place of the winged messenger.

Pigeons may fly more than a mile a minute, but the telephone is as quick as speech itself.

The dove is the emblem of peace. The telephone is the instrument of peace. The telephone lines of the Bell System unite a hundred million people in one national family.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy ***One System*** ***Universal Service***

BIG EASY MONEY

Loads of it. Let us fill your pockets brim full. Let us dress you up in a suit of clothes that will make you the swellest dresser in your town. A suit cut to your measure and will fit you like a glove. You never saw a handsomer pattern. Cut in the very latest up-to-date style. Hand tailored, classy lining and millionaire trimmings. **And you don't have to pay a penny.** Don't you want one? You answer "yes." Then, put your name and address on a postal card and mail to us.

SUIT FREE

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A handsome style book showing the most up-to-date styles, and a hundred samples of cloth to choose from. A great big outfit. And it is all free. **We prepay express on everything.** Send the postal today. Don't wait a minute. The first men will get something special. You be first.

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Our monthly payment plan of selling direct saves you the dealer's profits and charges for installation. The

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with the patented "Down Draft System" is best for residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc., because it delivers plenty of heat wherever and whenever desired at a saving of 1-3 to ½ in fuel bills. Install the Jahant yourself. We send complete outfit, freight prepaid with special plans, detailed instructions and all necessary tools for installation. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Write for free illustrated book.**

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Cut out the drudgery. Save time—labor—fuel. No walking back and forth to change irons—always the right heat for the best work if it's an

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No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made $5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made $14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains everything. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.

THE MONITOR SAD IRON CO.
257 Wayne Street, Big Prairie, Ohio

SMOOTH-ON

Iron Cement No. 1
For Household Use

For permanently repairing leaks or cracks in house heating boilers, gas engine cylinders, steam boilers, stoves, furnaces, sinks, pipes, tanks, etc., makes them good as new. Becomes hard like iron and invaluable for repairing iron and steel.

Anyone can apply it. 50c a pound box by parcel post.

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SUNFLOWER

Every poultryman in America should grow sunflowers for two reasons, shade and feed. The Mammoth Russian, largest of all varieties, showy and most profitable to grow in the poultry yard or garden. We offer select seed, clean and good, of this wonderful Sunflower, one pound, 25 cents, postpaid. With every 25 cent order we will include free a copy of the latest issue of

GOOD POULTRY

a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make $200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. **Good Poultry alone**, 10c a copy; 25 cents a year. Copy free with every 25c order for Sunflower seed Every poultryman needs it. Agents wanted, write today.

SHOREWOOD FARMS CO., Saugatuck, Michigan
City Office — 11 N. Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

A Busy Time

A bouncing time is with us now,
And every one is on the go;
The ground to plow, the seed to plant,
And then the work to make it grow.
But who's to get the pay for this,
This constant early work and late?
The farmers would without a doubt,
If all would act with UP-TO-DATE.

THE CHILDREN AT HOME

WHAT is the matter with the people in the country? We hear so much now-a-days, mostly from the cities, however, about the need of a rural uplift. Country life commissions and similar concerns are all that are talked about in some places.

Measured by the city standards, country people may be uncouth, awkward, unaccustomed to society revels, and possibly not so refined in thought and sentiment as they might be. We are in favor of everything that is elevating in its character, and that tends to make humanity broader, nobler, gentler and more like the high idea of the Creator. It is a little contradictory though when we read in one column of the public press a glowing account of what the city people are doing for a rural uplift and in the next column a harrowing tale of wickedness, traffic in human souls, poverty, degradation and suffering in the cities. But we will not say "Physician, heal thyself." Go ahead with your work for rural betterment. There is room for improvement everywhere. But the place where the apportunity centers is the home. The good people, those who, as it is said, make their mark in the world, and leave behind them a record for good, came from well ordered homes. The parents both in city and country are the real moulders of the future. Disobedience of parents is the seed which grows into disobedience of law. Unrestrained liberty to take whatever the childmind craves ripens into the adult habit of taking what belongs to another. Tender hearted parents as well as weak ones feel that they must not be hard on or severe with their children, and this so often grows into over indulgence. There must be a clearly defined ruling power, and that power must be constant. Indulgent today and severe tomorrow is worse than a farce, and cultivates in the child a contempt for authority.

Don't lie to the children. Say to them what you mean. When a command is given see that it is obeyed, unless on consideration and discussion with the child it may for reasons given be changed or withdrawn. This is no evidence of weakness or that you do not mean what you say, but it shows you are governed by reason as you wish the child to be. Give commands whenever necessary, but do not accompany them with threats. If the child knows you mean it threats are unnecessary. If your previous conduct has taught that you do not mean it threats will not add anything to its strength. As a rule, mothers indulge most in threats—threats of what the father will do. The child soon learns to pay no attention to them, and a bad seed is planted in the fertile soil of the tender mind. There need be very little scolding and no whipping. Be truthful and in earnest. Talk to the children and teach them as you would sensible beings. Begin at the beginning and truly understand each other. Bringing up children is the most responsible task that devolves upon American citizens, and it is in the home where the dangerous seeds are planted and the thoughts and habits formed that develop into unworthy men and women. Good people thoughtlessly plant these seeds and cultivate these habits, not realizing what kind of fruit they may bear. Once in a while a child may grow into evil in spite of the best and wisest management at home, but we are glad to believe that is the exception. Obedience in the home leads to obedience in the country; truthfulness in the home grows into truthfulness in men and women; honesty in the home insures honesty in business; refinement in the home lives through all the vicisitudes of after life.

Those good people who want nobler lives, broader views and more refinement in the country, should plant the good seeds in the home, and they may find as fertile and even more neglected fields in the city.

Pineapple Delight.—Take fresh or canned pineapple and cut into eighths. Pare sweet, juicy oranges and remove each section, freeing each from the membrane and seeds. Sprinkle lemon juice over the pineapple. Arrange the orange sections and the pineapple pieces in a dish, sprinkle with powdered sugar or a mixture of it and maple sugar. Over this sprinkle a layer of cocoanut. Any canned fruit may be used with the oranges; peaches and pears are especially good.

THE art of cooking cannot be learned out of a book any more than the art of swimming or the art of painting. The best teacher is practice; the best guide is sentiment.

Ants will not return where tartar emitic has been sprinkled. It is poisonous, and must be kept away from pots and food.

To clean real lace, sprinkle it with French chalk or calcined magnesia and let it lie under a weight for several days, then shake it out and it will be found quite clean.

Slip the shoes when packing into stocking legs, the whites ones in white stockings and other colors to correspond, then they are kept free from other things and are easily found when needed.

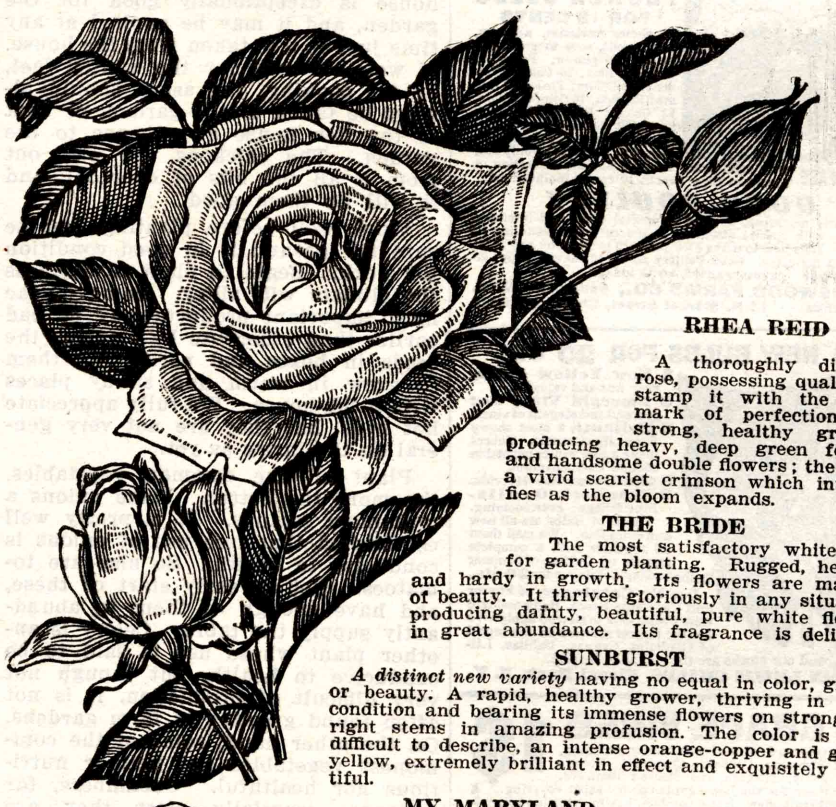
Dry bran is an excellent cleanser. Delicate suits, furs and rugs, if scoured with it and then are well brushed, are wonderfully freshened by the bran bath.

Apricot Short Cake.—Prepare a rich shortcake in the usual manner, using stewed apricots for the filling. A sauce made of the juice, slightly thickened and enriched with butter, may be served with it.

Fried Sardines.—Drain the sardines from the oil, dip them in lemon juice and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve in threes thrust through a lemon ring.

Beautiful Roses Free!

Knowing that at this time of the year the thoughts of all turn to the beautiful things that may be had next summer we know that no offer by us to our readers will be more acceptable than some plants of beautiful roses. We have obtained the best varieties for our subscribers. These roses will bloom every month of the growing season, thriving vigorously with ordinary care. We guarantee safe arrival by parcels post and in each package will be enclosed printed instructions for their planting and care.



RHEA REID

A thoroughly distinct rose, possessing quality to stamp it with the hallmark of perfection. A strong, healthy grower, producing heavy, deep green foliage and handsome double flowers; the color a vivid scarlet crimson which intensifies as the bloom expands.

THE BRIDE

The most satisfactory white rose for garden planting. Rugged, healthy and hardy in growth. Its flowers are marvels of beauty. It thrives gloriously in any situation, producing dainty, beautiful, pure white flowers in great abundance. Its fragrance is delicious.

SUNBURST

A distinct new variety having no equal in color, growth or beauty. A rapid, healthy grower, thriving in every condition and bearing its immense flowers on strong, upright stems in amazing profusion. The color is most difficult to describe, an intense orange-copper and golden yellow, extremely brilliant in effect and exquisitely beautiful.

MY MARYLAND

A rare combination of a poetic name and exquisite beauty. A great outdoor rose of extreme hardiness. Flowers are of indescribable charm, of a brilliant lively shade of pink which deepens as the flower expands until it fairly glows with its warm, rich color and delightful fragrance.

RED DOROTHY PERKINS—Climber

A perpetual source of wonder. Perfectly hardy, its growth is rapid and vigorous, producing dark, glossy foliage which remains intact to unseasonable weather and attacks of disease and insects which causes the foliage of other climbers to rust and look shabby. The bloom is produced in great clusters; the color being deep intence scarlet-crimson, which retains its vivid brilliancy as long as the flower lasts.

Our Offer Send 50 cents, the regular subscription price for one year, and we will send the collection of five rose bushes, all prepaid, by parcels post. Bushes will be sent at right season for planting. New or renewal subscribers.

Yours Free Send a club of 4 subscribers at 50 cents each—$2, and we will send you Up-to-Date Farming one year and the five roses for your reward. This is five yearly subscriptions and five sets of roses for the price of four.

Send all Orders to

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

What is Now the Fashion

All Up-to-Date Patterns are 10 cents each, post paid

4830, LADIES' ONE-PIECE KITCHEN APRON—The busy woman will no doubt appreciate this apron design as it is one of the simplest ever offered besides being neat looking and practical. The apron is cut in one piece and fastens by a single button.

It can be made of gingham, percale, linen or seersucker.

The pattern, 4830, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 4¼ yards of 27-inch goods or 3 yards of 36-inch material.

5502, LADIES' KIMONO—This illustrates one of the prettiest empire kimonos. It is made with the seamless shoulder and the sleeves are left in the flowing style, reaching a trifle below the elbow.

For making the kimono, such material as silk or cotton crepe, challis, sateen, etc., will give the best of results.

The pattern, 5502, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material.

5872, THE NEW TWO-PIECE SKIRT—In this design we have a charming two-piece skirt which can be developed for separate wear or as part of a coat suit or complete costume. The skirt closes at the left side and represents one of the most fashionable models of the season.

Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this skirt.

The pattern, 5872, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

5660, CHILDREN'S ROMPERS—No article of wearing apparel is so useful for the small child as the popular rompers. The design here illustrated is simple to make so that the amateur needleworker can fashion them with no difficulty. The little garment is cut in one piece. It has long plain sleeves and high neck completed with a tiny band collar.

Chambray, madras, or flannelette may be used.

The pattern, 5660, is cut in sizes for the child one, two and three years of age. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 27-inch material.

5478, MISSES' TAILOR MADE DRESSES—One of the fashionable one-piece dresses. It is simple and will be becoming to the majority of figures The dress is made to close at the front and the skirt consists of four gores. style suitable for all mannish tailor fabrics and also serge, cheviot and novelty woolen goods as well as velveteen.

The pattern, 5478, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 requires 5⅛ yards of 36-inch material, with 1⅛ yards of 27-inch contrasting goods.

4615, CHILDREN'S ONE-PIECE APRON—The simplicity of this little apron will appeal to the busy mother as the garment can be run together in less than an hour. The apron is cut in one-piece and fastens at the back by a small strap and at the shoulders with buttons and buttonholes. Pink and white gingham with trimming of pink button braid or bands of plain pink gingham results in a neat and pretty apron.

The pattern 4615, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material.

4635, BOYS' SHIRT WAIST SUIT—The shirt waist suit is a favorite with all boys. The blouse is made with a back yoke and with or without a fly and with legbands or elastics.

Serge or cheviot can be used to make this suit.

The pattern, 4635, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. **Full directions** accompany each. All you have to do is to give number and the size you want write your name and address plainly and send 10 cents for each. Address Pattern Desk.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fashion News

ONE noticeable feature of the new fashions is the simplicity of the construction of the various garments. We are striving for simple effects in every department of wearing apparel and this aim has been realized this spring to a great degree.

The new fabrics are alluring. Printed materials, wash goods and rough weaves, such as ratine and sponge cloth in plain shades and stripes are very popular.

Crepe cloths, or crystal crepes, in plain shades or narrow stripes with embroidered effects are new and are fashionable. Deep borders on zephers, ratines and voiles are extremely effective and stylish and plain voiles, as well as with neat silk stripes both woven and printed, are much in evidence.

The new neckwear is charming to say the least. The Medica collar in some form or another is still popular, as is also the flat collar with the long points. There is the new vest effect, often shaped like the bosom of a shirt and with a Beau Brummel frill upon it.

The finest lace and chiffon are used. There are flat double jabots, long double frills, satin vests on lace, lace or chiffon vests with satin front plaits, and everywhere, somewhere, an added touch of beauty in buttons, purple, crimson, scarlet, clear as crystal and gleaming like jewels, oddly shaped, even of jet.

Among the drawings is a dainty frock for the young girl in which the simple lines above spoken of are prominent.

This dress is made of light blue cashmere and has shawl collar and turned-back cuffs of blue and white corded silk. The front closing so popular is noted and the skirt is a four-gored model with panel front and back.

At the bottom of the front panel there is a trimming of the blue and white corded silk and at either side is a row of tiny blue glass buttons; these buttons also appearing on the upper part of the skirt outlining the closing. The neck is collarless and a lace guimp may be worn with the frock. However, if high collar is desired it is provided for by the pattern and long sleeves are also included, these being finished at the wrist with a turned-back cuff.

One of the new style skirts is shown in design No. 5872. Here we have simple lines and clever effect. The garment is a two-piece empire model easy to make and appropriate for separate wear with different waists or as part of a complete costume when combined with a pretty and becoming waist of the same material.

The skirt closes at the left side and measures two and one-half yards around the bottom. This is the conventional width of the new skirts. The general effect is graceful and the type will be found to be becoming to most every figure.

For the woman who loves dainty negligee—and who does not—there is a charming empire kimono that may be made by the home needleworker in a few hours.

This pretty garment is developed in pink and tan crepe with pink satin ribbon trimming. The application of this trimming is very effective. The kimono is made with the body and sleeve secton in one piece which adds to the ease of its construction.

A new and attractive kitchen apron is likewise presented. This apron is quite simple to put on and off as it fastens with a single button. The apron is in one piece and while generously protective is good-looking. It may be made of checked gingham, plain chambray, figured percale or of plain white lawn. Cotton braid or a narrow banding of contrasting material may be used to trim the neck and armholes.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK FREE

Our New Spring and Summer Fashion Book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," shows 175 latest fashions; also gives full directions for cutting, fitting and making them at home. This book usually sells for 25 cents, but we give it FREE to customers of our pattern department who send 4 cents to cover cost of packing and mailing. Address

Up-to-Date Farming, Pattern Department Indianapolis, Ind

LUCKY GIRL WINS PONY

Gladys Houx, Saline County, Mo., Tells How She Got a $300 Pony, Buggy and Saddle Free.

I ALWAYS thought it would be nice to have a pony and now that I really have one that the Webb Publishing Company gave me I find that it is much nicer than I ever imagined. I know if you ever get a pony that you will feel the same way about it as I do about my "Evangeline." All the boys and girls in our town think almost as much of "Evangeline" as I do and I can't begin to tell all of the good times I have had with her, I have had so many since she came.

I couldn't begin to tell you all the adventures I have had when out driving. Once I got stuck in the mud and "Evangeline," my pony, pulled me out and then another time when coming home we got on the wrong road and we did not know what to do until we remembered reading that horses always knew the way home so we let "Evangeline" have the reins and she brought us safely home.

GLADYS HOUX RIDING "EVANGELINE"

One day some girls came by in their pony cart and my brother and I went driving with them and had lots of fun. My pony will carry double and my brother takes all of his friends riding, so do I. Sometimes when it is nice I get up early and go out horseback riding before breakfast and when a girl is spending the night with me we both go and that's more fun. Sometimes we play Indian and dress up in our Indian suits and ride "Evangeline" bareback like real Indians.

I find "Evangeline" very useful and what do you think, she is really making me rich. You see the Webb Publishing Company really gave me two ponies. First they sent "Evangeline" to me in October and then one morning in April, Dan, the hired man, called mamma and said a little stranger was at the barn. You can imagine my surprise and delight to find that "Evangeline" had the dearest little colt. We gave her the name of "Beauty." Pony colts are worth stacks of money so that's one way I am getting rich. Then I showed "Evangeline" at our fair and won first premium with her. I also ran all kinds of errands with her. Sometimes my papa sends me to town to get him cigars and he always pays me for it, and my mama sends me just lots of times to buy groceries and she pays me too. Then my grandma gave me an old rubber hose and lots of rags and I took them to the ragman with my pony and cart and he bought them from me. My uncle has a farm near our town and one day last winter he wanted to see about some cattle and pigs he had and he didn't have any way to go. You see we always send our horses away every winter and so does he, so he didn't have any horse to drive and it was too muddy for an auto. So what do you suppose he did? He hired "Evangeline," and she took him out there in a little while.

I know I could hire "Evangeline" out to boys and girls for so much an hour and then I'd get rich quick for they are all crazy about her, but I am not going to because I am afraid some of them might be unkind to her and that would break my heart, for I love her so.

TheWebb Publishing Company has already given away eighty-five ponies and outfits to boys and girls and is going to give away another one just as good as "Evangeline." You will see more about their big offer in this issue, and, if you write to The Farmer's Wife Pony Contest, 549 Webb building, St. Paul, Minn., and say, "I want to own 'Sultan,'" they will tell you just how you may win him for your very own.—(Adv.)

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

MORE letters crowded out than we can print! We know it is a great disappointment to the writers, and we are sorry, but we can't help it. Each writer is enrolled as a Cadet of Equity, and the letters crowded out are as good as those printed, and persons wishing correspondents in those localities may write to those in the crowded out list with the same confidence they do those whose letters are printed.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Maryland girl 20 years old. I have just finished reading the Cadet letters and take great interest in them. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for a year, and think it is grand. I am very fond of amusement and pleasure, but often find it lonely in the country. I would like to become a friend of all the Cadets. To that purpose I would like to exchange letters and cards with all of them.—Lillie M. Ingersoll, Princess Anne, Md.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter and love the country. Jenny Jump mountain lies in front of our home, only an eighth of a mile away, and we go up on it every summer to gather raspberries. It is certainly grand. It is very rocky and hilly in upper New Jersey. There is a large rock only two miles from here where Washington took tea. I am 18, and will answer all cards and letters I receive. —Josie VanHorn, Blairstown, N. J.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country gawk from Missouri. I have been afraid to write during the winter because the frost bites green things then, but I guess I can risk it now that spring it here. My business is to "do" everybody I can, and I am 18 years high, 5 1-2 feet of age, have brown eyes and blue hair, and weigh as much as I can push down on the scales. I am red complected; in fact my face is so red that when I get up they think the son is rising. I have told you all I know, for I don't know much and can't think of that half the time. I want all the Cadets to write to me, and would be glad to exchange photos. I always wrap mine in asbestos so it won't set things afire.—Naomi Robb, Highbee, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and we have a farm of 237 acres. We think UP-TO-DATE the best of all farm papers, and I enjoy reading the letters from all over the states. My mother is dead, and I live with my father, three brothers and one sister. I was 26 years old in March. I'm a member of the Lutheran church. Hope to hear from some of the Cadet girls and boys—will answer cards or letters.—Lizzie Hass, Newton,N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am a North Carolina boy of 22 years, and have taken UP-TO-DATE for several years. It contains many interesting farm helps. Our main crops are corn, wheat, oats and cotton. I live 5 miles from town, but I get my mail every day, and will try to answer all cards or letters I may get.—Macon Hass, Newton, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 500 acres right close to the ocean. We have fine weather here all the year round; it is never too cold and never too warm. I am almost a man shrdl mfwy mfwyp wy am almost 20, and suppose I am nearly a man. Our main crops are wheat, barley, oats and potatoes, and we are in the dairy business. I will take great pleasure in answering all letters I receive.—Lino Donati, Cayucos, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading your letters and think they are fine. I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is an excellent paper. I live on a farm myself, and can do most any kind of work. I am 17 years old, and I think it is a grand thing for the young people to exchange thoughts with one another from all over the United States. I live one mile from the Ohio river, and they are building a dam in it, which, when completed will be the largest ram in the United States. They work a thousand men there, and people come there from all over the country to get employment. I will be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all cards and letters.—May Killingsworth, Geneva, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Indianapolis, where this paper is printed. My brother runs the press for it, and we think it is the best paper there is. I am 15 years old, and I would like to receive cards from other Cadets; will answer all.—Clarence Moore, 1236 Lee street, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a 140-pound country pumpkin of 18 seasons growth, and I was grown on a 640 acre farm owned by my father in the southwest part of Oklahoma, which we farm on the UP-TO-DATE system. We have 120 acres in alfalfa and the rest in Kaffir corn, maize and cotton. Eastern boys might call this a baby ranch, as we have a hundred horses and cattle, and a carload of 3-year-old mules ready to sell, and also 140 head of hogs. We expect to have 250 pigs before the first of May. My sympathies are with Mr. Gray, and I would gladly take part of his letters and cards; I will answer all. Now, girls and boys, just for fun, write for full particulars and a photo of this wonderful pumpkin.—Roy D. Walter, Elk City, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: I am a stock dealer's son, but I work in a grain elevator, and we sell flour, feed and coal. I am also agent for the United States Express Company. I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years, and enjoy its pages very much, for we get different points and views from all over the United States, and we often find things that help the farmer and others, and that brings us all to a better understanding and makes us better friends and neighbors—help to bring farming to a higher standard and to regulate prices. We all have to work for what we get, unless we cheat and steal, and that never pays. I also read the Cadet page with great interest, and enjoy the letters from the different parts of the United States. My age is 24, and I will answer all cards and letters.—S. R. Meyers, Overton, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: Have you any objection to a Badger slipping in among you? I would like to become a Cadet now, and hope soon to become a Pioneer. I have been interested in UP-TO-DATE for nearly two years, though I am not a farmer, yet I read every article printed in this truly progressive paper. I am 19 years old and a student in the R. C. high school. I would like to hear from the Cadets by card or letter from every state in the Union.—Earl Parfrey, Richland Center, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 16 years of age and live in Central Missouri. My father is a seed corn breeder, and has bred a variety of yellow corn and has named it for the county, Boone county. We are busy now (February 20), shelling seed corn. Our farm consists of 190 acres, and is 18 miles from California, the county seat, and also the location of the University of Missouri. It is a nice city of about 10,000 inhabitants. The farm we now own was once very heavy timber. One tree in particular, a cottonwood, made 100 feet of lumber per lineal foot; it was 70 feet tall and made 7,000 feet of lumber. Would gladly exchange post cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—John Yeager, Rocheport, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a jolly farmer girl just at the age of 17. I think UP-TO-DATE ought to be in every farmer's home. I enjoy reading it very much, and would like to hear from the boys and girls in other states. I haven't had a letter for two months. So write, and I will gladly answer all I can.—Dicey E. Landis, Bardley, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. The people in North Carolina are becoming more and more interested in farming. Land that 20 years ago brought $1 an acre now sells at from $20 to $100 an acre. I am 18 years old and I like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I would like very much to hear from all the Cadets, and would gladly give them a description of the country in which I live.—Shuford E. Reynolds, Okeeweemee, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: My papa has taken this paper for over two years, and we like it fine. Ie helps us a great deal in our farming and raising stock. We live on a farm of 160 acres, and we have lots of chickens, hogs, horses and cows. I am 11 years old, and will exchange letters and postals with all the Cadets if they like.—Hazel Plummer, Lawton, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: I live in a state of which I am proud, Indiana, the Hoosier state, and near the city where this paper is printed, Indianapolis. UP-TO-DATE is by far the most successful and independent paper published, and it strives for the betterment of farmers, drawing them together so as to get better prices for their crops. I am a constant reader, for the messages it sends out are news that every farmer should read. I am 24 years old, and enjoy reading the letters. If any of you girls or boys care to write, you have found the lucky chap right here.—Will Spier, New Palestine, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I wonder if all the farmers in the United States are taking this splendid paper. If not they are missing one of the very best papers published in America. I thinw Mr. Everitt is kind indeed to make room for the Cadets, and to publish so many letters. The most valuable crop of Kentucky is corn, though the state produces about one-third of the tobacco raised in the whole country. Wheat, hay and hemp are also characteristic crops. Kentucky also raises much live stock, and is noted for its fine horses. I will be 19 May 20, and would be pleased to have a post card shower; will answer all cards or letters.—Oma Dickinson, Smith's Grove, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: Here is a girl from the good old state of Maine. I will be 16 April 11, and would like to have a card shower at that time. My home is on a farm, but I work about five miles away from home. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all.—Isabelle D. Walker, Harmony, Me.

DEAR CADETS: Talk about a bunch of boys and girls that are real. That's the Cadets. How do I know? By reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING in which their letters are printed. That is why I want every one of them to write to me. I am 18 years old, live on a farm, have a team of my own, and am always ready for a good time. And I have it, too, and hope all the Cadets do. Will answer all I receive. —Samuel Manning, Elizabethtown, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I ave become very much interested in UP-T -DATE FARMING. I always read the letters written by the Cadet boys and girls. They are very instructive as well as interesting. I am a farmer girl, and think there is no place on earth half so nice as my little country home. I am 19 years old, graduated out of high school last June, and since October 1 I have been teaching in a little log school house in the eastern part of Newaygo county, but there are only three pupils in school, two girls and one boy. I would like to receive cards, letters and photos from the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Alma Long, Newaygo, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I would like to join your happy band, for I live on 100 acres of land. We raise corn, wheat, potatoes and oats; chickens calves, lambs and shoats. We have apples, peaches and other fruit, and two big dogs that are awful cute. My age is simply seventeen; am not very good looking, but decidedly mean. I know how to take a photograph, and can make some that would make you laugh. Hoping to hear from many a Cadet, but this may find the waste basket yet.—Reuben E. Shumaker, Galion, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am a ranchman, 20 years old, and have read your interesting letters for some time. I like UP-T -DATE better than any farm paper I ever read, and I would not be without it. This is a livestock country, and I am some horseback rider and can throw the lasso to perfection. But I was not blessed with an opportunity to get much education; but it is the size of a man's heart and not his head that counts.—Jack Johnson, Miller, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I believe the most of us are farmers. Isn't that nice? Our principal crops are cotton and corn and vegetables. We are going to try to make a large cotton crop this year. How many of you girls have an aim in life? The world needs workers. You have a talent. Cultivate it. Be ambitious to do something and do it well. Your time will not be lost. It will develop you. It will make you worthy of living, and you will get more out of life. Uniformly kind, courteous and polite treatment of all persons is a mark of the true woman. I would like to exchange letters with some of the Cadet boys and girls.—Edna Ricks, Mt. Vernon, Tex.

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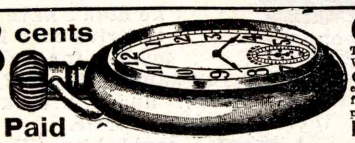

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J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

"As a man thinketh, so is he."

—o—

Mr. Farmer, what are you thinking about?

—o—

The season for active work in the fields, gardens and orchards has come again. As you go through the routine of plowing, preparing the soils, sowing the seed and cultivating the crops you enjoy the IDEAL CONDITIONS FOR THOUGHT.

—o—

All of the spring work is calculated to suggest thoughts of the weather that will follow, what insects or diseases may later threaten and what the harvest will be. It is well to consider carefully every step taken in production and to meditate on contingencies that may arise and how they will be met. But how many of you THINK and REASON beyond the harvest time to the marketing of the crop?

—o—

The PRODUCING SIDE of agriculture is of paramount importance, because if no crops were produced there would be none to sell. But it is foolish to consider only production, because of the possibility that the crop may be a total failure, so when a crop is produced the SELLING SIDE becomes of tremendous concern. The manufacturer who THINKS and REASONS only to the point where he has produced his goods is headed straight toward bankruptcy, and the farmer who thinks only in that limited area is doomed to disappointments in marketing. Some crops are produced each year and placed on the market at less than they cost. No farmer is justified in doing this. The farmer who does a season's hard work and then turns the crops over at prices that return less than fair wages with the value of the plant food consumed by the crop, interest on investment and enough for replacement of machinery, added, IS SIMPLY WASTING HIS TIME AND ENERGIES.

—o—

But how often this very thing is true with farmers. They have all allowed a system, or lack of system, to continue year after year that TAXES THEM BILLIONS OF DOLLARS just because they did not know how to protect themselves. But if they continue the old conditions another year it will be because they have not enough gumption to reach out their hands and get a system that will protect them in every crop they sell.

—o—

This article is written especially for members of the Farmers Society of Equity, but every farmer in the country is welcome to profit by it. In fact, we write it with the hope that every farmer who reads it will take immediate steps to organize his community to use the EQUITY BUSINESS SYSTEM. And we invite every independent local association to federate with us to bring about concert and unity of operation in marketing crops to overthrow the system that keeps farmers WORKERS ONLY AND NOT BUSINESS MEN.

—o—

There is not another class of people that have taken as little concern about marketing as you. But this was because you did not know how to protect yourself as we have said. While you are busy in the fields producing the crops, your self-appointed marketing agents are meeting to decide what they are going to pay you. But farmers are not meeting many places yet to decide what they will take. For instance, on March 10 and 11 a thousand handlers of eggs met in St. Louis to decide what they would pay for the 1913 crops of eggs produced in Missouri. Following are some of the resolutions passed unanimously:

1. That we believe a price of fifteen cents at shipping point; sixteen cents at the Mississippi river, and seventeen cents at seaboard for storage packed eggs, of 1913, is the TOP price that storage stock should cost.
2. That we will market 20 per cent. or more of our receipts of eggs, should prices be above seventeen cents at seaboard on storage eggs, for immediate consumption.
3. That we ask all other state organizations of handlers to co-operate with us to establish a seventeen-cent price.

—o—

It is not our intention to argue as to the fairness of these prices. We present the case for our readers to THINK ABOUT IT. Seventeen cents f. o. b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., and fifteen cents f. o. b. shipping point in Missouri will mean ten to twelve cents to the producer in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The point we want to emphasize is that the hanlers will have the absolute power to make the price producers will receive if other state associations of handlers adopt the same resolutions and they carry out the plan of marketing one-fifth or more when the price goes over seventeen cents.

—o—

What do you THINK of this matter. Nearly every farmer sells some eggs, hence nearly every one is interested in this matter of price-making for the year's egg crop. A year ago we printed the following, which is worth repeating here. It is from an address by J. A. Long, of Indiana, at the Indiana and Ohio Egg and Poultry Association, held in Indianapolis on April 4, 1912:

I bought thousands of cases of eggs last season at around twelve cents a dozen and shipped them to New York and put them in storage. By holding them off of the market I sold them for thirty-five cents a dozen. At one time last winter I owned practically every egg in Indianapolis and controlled the egg market in New York City. I MADE THE MARKET PRICE AND I SOLD MY EGGS AT A BIG PROFIT. I cleaned up more than $75,000 on the deal. That was business. If I can buy eggs at ten cents a dozen and sell them for $10 a dozen I am going to do it.

—o—

That was BUSINESS for J. A. Long. But the only reason he could do such business was because he was dealing with a class of people who were not business men. Will any person admit that Long would have bought those eggs at twelve cents, which meant ten cents or less to the producers, if the producers could have helped themselves. Also, would the consumers have stood for such extortion and have enriched this man Long by more than $75,000 in one season if they could have helped themselves?

—o—

This was a case of one BUSINESS MAN in an organization of a few of his kind pitted against thousands of WORKERS who could not help themselves because they were not organized and could not stand together to protect themselves. Note that Mr. Long said: BY HOLDING THEM OFF OF THE MARKET I MADE THE MARKET PRICE AND SOLD THEM AT THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A DOZEN." In that way he forced the price up after the harvest season, and when the producers did not have enough eggs to break the corner.

—o—

Now note again the second resolution, above: "We will market, for immediate consumption, 20 per cent. or more of our receipts should prices be above seventeen cents, seaboard, for storage eggs." This means nothing else than the proposal to throw eggs, intended for storage, on the market should the price go over seventeen cents, to break the price and keep it down to a ten to twelve-cent basis in the country. And by doing that the supply in storage will be reduced and the chances for extremely high prices between seasons will be increased.

—o—

It is perfectly clear that the farmers' agents, whom you have employed to do your BUSINESS of marketing, are learning new tricks each year. It will not be long, if farmers continue to be WORKERS only, when these people will have the handling of crops reduced to such a science that the country will be apportioned among the buyers and all the farmers in a district will be just so many men working for the handlers of the crops in that district. Unless farmers themselves will complete their own organization and become BUSINESS MEN as well as WORKERS, they will soon come to a condition very similar to the slaves on the large southern plantations before the war.

—o—

This is not an idle assertion. For a fact, such a condition prevails to an astonishing extent already. Buyers of grain, cotton, live stock, poultry, eggs, butter, etc., have their zones now, where they are supreme, and if an independent buyer goes in he is forced out through tactics these people know very well how to employ. And the same is true as regards supplying sections with farm produce. There are operators in the large cities who control the trade in certain districts and by agreement others keep out.

—o—

So, we say, what are you THINKING about, this spring, Mr. Farmer?

—o—

Are you willing to go on doing all the hard work of producing and continue your self-appointed marketing

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agents to do YOUR BUSINESS of selling and pay them about $7 for marketing $6 worth of your stuff?

—o—

You are a rational being—capable of reasoning. Will you go on WASTING YOUR TIME while others coin it into money?

—o—

Do you know that your farm IS A GOLD MINE? Do you realize that you are mining gold from it every year but you don't retain the gold? You haul the crude ore to town and turn it over to those other people who have built a machine to extract the gold.

—o—

What you need is a machine of your own to extract the gold before the stuff leaves your farm. This is what we have been preaching and many machines have been built all over the country. But there must be such a machine for each agricultural community, and each county.

—o—

We said that this article was written especially for members of the Farmers Society of Equity. It is also to answer the question that local and county union secretaries are constantly asking us "How shall we use our organization?"

—o—

The -plan is simple. First understand that the F. S. E. is a BUSINESS organization. Second, if it is not used for business there can be no good excuse for it existing. And, the chief businesses for which your local union was organized are marketing the members' crops, and, if desired, buying their supplies for farm and home, in COMMUNITY UNITS. To do this you need a live secretary, or business agent. Don't pay him a salary unless there is a good reason why you should, but allow him a commission on all the business of marketing and buying he does. By this plan he will hustle to get business as only by doing business for the members can he get any pay for himself. If the elected secretary cannot give the business the necessary time then select a business agent. This man need not be a member of the Society. He may be a merchant or a shipper of produce. Business experience is a valuable asset in this position.

—o—

If you have a county union then the business plan broadens and selling and buying is done in COUNTY UNITS. That is, the members report to the local union and the local union secretary or business agent reports to the county business agent, who will offer and sell county quantities of crops. It is of the greatest importance that a good man be selected for the county business agent as his will be the most important position in the county.

—o—

Now let me ask what would happen if the producers of eggs, and other crops, too, were largely organized and federated and doing BUSINESS on the F. S. E. plan, that is, accumulating their crops into local and county units, and through their own business agent sell or store such crops? By employing a competent business man there is no reason imaginable why the producers of these crops cannot market them or store with less trouble to themselves and higher prices than through the self-appointed agents. THINK ABOUT THIS.

—o—

You may say, we have not the facilities to store, or we cannot wait for the money.

—o—

Bless your heart, when you control the crops the same elevators and store houses become available for you, or if the owner of an elevator or warehouse is stubborn, buy or build your own and let him keep his shell of a building, which will be an elephant on his hands with no crops to put through it. Also the present handlers have not enough money of their own to store and hold the crops. They use your crops as security to borrow money. With a good business agent you can do the same.

—o—

How many farmers there are who have put in a life time of work on the farm for others to profit by. THINK OF THAT, TOO!

—o—

If we were asked which caused more misery and mortgages, working to excess on farms without the ability to compel a fair return for the effort, or drinking to excess, I would say the former.

—o—

We appeal to every reader to not work through this whole summer without thinking of the BUSINESS PLANS taught by this paper and doing the thing that will make your work worth while and bring you INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

—o—

Working and producing without the ability to put your own price on your labor or its result, is slavery.

—o—

A small number of organized speculators will always beat a vast army of unorganized farmers. So the thing for you to do is to ORGANIZE.

—o—

If you will not accept our advice and act on it, will you that of the inspired writer who said this:

—o—

22. But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.
23. For if any be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass.
24. For he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was.
25. But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth THEREIN, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.—Bible.

—o—

Be a DOER, as well as a WORKER and THINKER.

—o—

If you are an officer or a member of a farmers' association, local, district or national, now, send this blank for further particulars:

FEDERATION BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.
I am a member of (name of association)
.....
with headquarters at .....
The officers of this association are:
President .....
Address .....
Secretary .....
Address .....
Please send me full particulars of the American Farmers Federation and terms for federating without any obligation on my part.
My Name .....
My Address .....

—o—

If you are not a member or officer of an association now, but believe that your community and county should be organized, send the two column blank on this page.

A DISCLAIMER

Several letters of like import with the following have come to headquarters from members in the northwest:

Farmers Society of Eq uity
Indianapolis, Ind.
I enclose a clipping from our newspaper which is an account of the conditions uncovered at Minneapolis in an investigation of the Society of Equity. I want you to look it over and explain why such as this is going on in a society that claims to be for the betterment of the farmers' condition. Perhaps there is no truth in the report, but, however it is, I want the exact truth of the entire proceedings from headquarters. Yours truly,
S. B. HASSAN, Berthold, N. D.

Reference to the article shows that the concern under investigation is the American Society of Equity. Note the difference in name. Our Society has no relationship to or connection with that organization and must not be held responsible for any of its acts. In former numbers of this paper we warned farmers against those people who were using the names "Equity" as a cloak to deceive, hoodwink and bunco farmers into putting money into wildcat capital stock schemes where the only beneficiaries would be the promoters. We have exposed them a hundred times and thought they had been driven out of their nefarious business until we heard of them lately operating in the northwest. The fact that this concern could, for years, play its game of buncoing the farmers without detection and prosecution by state and federal authorities is one of the saddest comentaries on the inefficiency of our government to protect its citizens. The Farmers Society of Equity has never deceived farmers, on the contrary it practices equity as well as preaches it.

— — — — — — — — — THIS IS THE BLANK — — — — — — — — —

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly
at the town or city of.....
This list
was sent by .....P. O. ..... State.....
Will you take the lead to organize a
local union? The Society will pay for it. .....
If you will not take the lead
who will? .....
It is necessary that we have the co- operation of a local man.

	NAME	R. R.	P. O.	STATE
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
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11				
12				
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15				
16				

(For more names attach paper)

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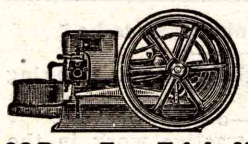

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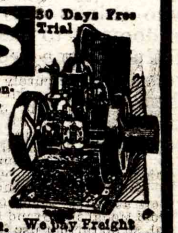

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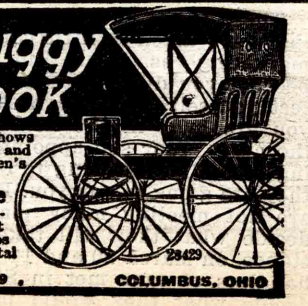
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Phelps' FREE Buggy Book

Save $25 to $40. Get best buggy you ever rode in. Book shows 140 styles made-to-order Split Hickory Vehicles, also full and complete line of harness. Sold *direct* to you, no middlemen's profit. 167,000 Split Hickories now in use.

30 Days' Free Road Test—2 Yrs. Guarantee

Auto Seat Buggies, Runabouts, Surries, Driving Carts, Carriages, Spring Wagons, etc.—all *genuine* Split Hickories. Get this big free book *at once* no matter where you buy. Phelps even pays the postage, so all you have to do is send a postal or letter tonight. Address H. C. Phelps, President.



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THE OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO., Station 99, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Relief For Rupture Without Operation

We Allow a 60-Day Test
Entirely at Our Own Risk—To Prove It

No longer any need to drag through life at the mercy of leg strap and spring trusses. No reason in the world for letting them force you to undergo a dangerous operation.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

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You Rupture Sufferers

CAN BE PERMANENTLY CURED

By the "Schuiling Rupture Lock," the wonderful, scientific discovery of the age, its holding power can be regulated by yourself at will. Endorsed by leading physicians as Nature's true method. No leg straps or other annoying features. It's worn with the same comfort as a pair of old suspenders. Nature's healing process never interferred with, etc. **Price within reach of all and it is sent on trial.**

Write our Institute today, for our free booklet, if you want to forever rid yourself of rupture.

Schuiling Rupture Institute
17 West Market Street Indianapolis, Ind.

Stop Using a Truss

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made **self-adhesive** purposely to hold the parts securely in place. **No straps, buckles or springs**—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work, and conquered the most obstinate cases.

Reduced Fac-Simile Gold Medal. Grand Prix.

Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE

Write us TODAY. Address—

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Don't Wear a Common Truss or Appliance!

Dr. Appley's wonderful invention for the cure of all forms of rupture. The only truss in the world to receive the universal endorsement of the medical profession. Movable and adjustable pads, can be placed in or at any position to hold the rupture with ease and comfort. You can decrease or increase the holding pressure yourself. No understraps, springs or other annoying features. Worn with the same ease as an old pair of shoes. Sold under an ironclad guarantee. Reasonable price. Sent on trial. Booklet free.

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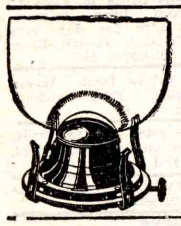
A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Ask your druggist or send us $2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entiredly satisfactory. Descriptive circular FREE.

The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.



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Will make your ordinary coal oil lamp burner generate its own gas. Smokeless, odorless. Best and softest light to read by. Send 35c for sample. Agents wanted.

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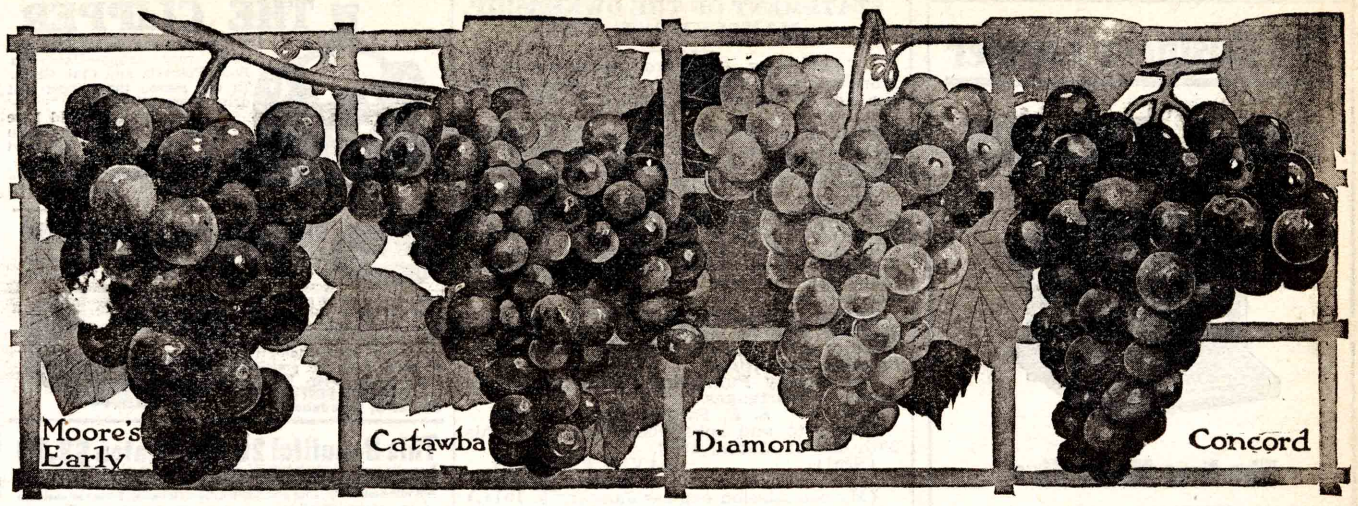
We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 5-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.

PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

To Entertain 311 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Toasts, 91 Parlor Amusements, 21 Puzzles, 15 Tricks with Cards, 7 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, 12 Funny Readings. **All 10c postpaid.**

J. C. Dorn, 709 Dearborn St., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

$2 for Marketing; $1 for Producing

DEAR EDITOR:

Last fall when marketing our apples, we placed a note in one barrel of Baldwins asking whoever bought the apples to write us and inform us what they paid for them. We received a card from Mr. F. E. Salley, of Arlington, S D., about January 15, stating that he had bought the barrel of apples and was well pleased with them and wanted to know if we could send him more and at what price. He said he paid for the barrel $3.75. We sold those apples at $1.25 including the barrel, f. o. b. the cars at Hopkins, Mich.—Laurin V. Hunn, Hopkins, Mich.

Your Plan is Right

DEAR EDITOR:

I will answer your letter that you wrote me a while back under Mr. George Rush's instructions. I am sorry to say that when I received your letter I cast it aside and paid no more attention to it as there are so many traps set for the farmers, but yesterday I put in all day reading the UP-TO-DATE FARMING paper and your booklet and I am sure your plan is right? So you can send me some of your literature and I will scatter it around here and insist on them reading it and then I will see if I can organize them all.—W. D. Wilkerson, Dodge, Tex.

A Maine Farmer's Views

DEAR EDITOR:

I like your paper. I consider it the farmer's best friend. If enough farmers would only heed the good advice they get from UP-TO-DATE FARMING they would soon be more prosperous. But many of them are so discouraged and worn out with hard work and little to show for it, that they just have not the ambition to change things. But this is another mistake they are making. I believe I understand the Equity plan and all we need to do is to organize and appoint our business agent and let him do the work. This way we will be relieved of all the work of looking after the markets, which means that the F. S. E. organization makes less work instead of more.

I have been a farmer on as good a 240-acre farm as you will find down in Maine. With the low prices we must take for potatoes and other produce and the high prices we must pay for labor, fertilizer, farm implements, and taxes doubling up, we are not much better off than the poor laborer. The handlers in our large cities make more money on our produce than we do. But if the farmers would stop shipping one week prices would go where they ought to be and then if we would market gradually, profitable prices could be maintained—Asa T. Griffin, Lincoln Center, Me.

DEAR EDITOR:

I send my subscription for three years. I think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best farm paper published. It is doing the greatest work, viz., teaching us how to market. The way this paper teaches is the only way for relief from our bad marketing conditions. Washington said in his day: "United we stand, but divided we will fall." It is the same way now. As long as we farmers let the speculators do our business so long we will be in bondage. So I say, cut loose from them and stand up for our rights, boys. Hurrah for our good UP-TO-DATE! Come one and all to its standard. I for one will carry it forward.—J. B. Holman, Donlap, N. Mex.

In the Keystone State

Brothers in Equity:

Had I more time I would write you of our local and our store venture. Suffice it now to say both are working. We are doing very well in our buying. The degree team is getting ready for the Second Degree, and I have purchased an extra supply of pepper for the goat's nose, so if in Hoosierdom you hear sounds unusual coming from the east, ascribe it to the Equity goat and the boys in their clubhouse in Keystone.—E. M. Switzer, Manager of Equity Store Company, Frogtown, Pa.

I congratulate you, Brother Everitt, on espousing so noble a cause of educating and leading the way for the farmers to a higher plane of living. The farmer is justly entitled to the returns from his toil, no matter what he would do if he had a chance. The fact is, he has not the chance to oppress, rob or steal and no one else should have. Every producer and every consumer should appoint himself a committee of one to help along in this work to eliminate this pernicious system of marketing. It takes toll both ways "er-gwine and er-comin' "—robs producer and consumer.—J. B. Hatcher, farmer, Seibert, Col.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: (1) *At our meeting I was instructed to write national headquarters and ask them if they will use their best efforts to get a law to prohibit firms from buying or selling at higher or lower prices in one place than at any other, except as the price is affected by freights.* (2) *There is an elevator here that is one of a line of elevators owned by one company. We expect them to make us some trouble—Best Wolfe, Sec., Burley, Idaho.*

ANSWERS We will support such a bill, as we can, wherever it may be introduced in state legislatures, or the national Congress. (2) Extend your organization until it has all grain growers in its membership. Then you will be in control of the grain and the elevator owner will probably meet you on fair terms. It might be well to incorporate your local and get ready to build up an elevator if the company that owns the local one is unfair. We do not however, recommend multiplying utilities.

Q. *At our last meeting the question came up whether to organize and pool our crops to hold for a fair price would be a violation of the Sherman law. I enclose a clipping which shows that President Wilson vetoed the measure that exempted farmers' and laborers' pools from prosecution under the Sherman law.—Jacob Bretz., Sec., Bretzville, Ind.*

A. There is no law against farmers or any other people organizing or pooling their business interests unless such combine or pool is *in restraint* of trade. The Farmers Society of Equity contemplates doing nothing in restraint of trade. Wherever the Society organizes it is not to restrain trade but to promote it—to find markets for crops that heretofore spoiled and to secure profitable prices so farmers will be encouraged to grow more, instead of being discouraged by low prices and give up the production of unprofitable crops. Also, steady prices, as we seek to establish, will remove the element of risk and farm crops will be dealt in with a freedom never known before. It is not restrained trade that the F. S. E. desires, but greater trade. And as the farmers extend this organization every thing will work to that end. Therefore it is not a violation of the Sherman law. You may pool your crops to market co-operatively to secure fair, equitable, profitable prices.

WE WERE surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They can be planted fall or spring; they are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and lasts longer. And in addition to all these things, grapes bear fruit practically every year and the fruit is valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages for the grapes, when we received the census report we were in doubt as to its correctness. We thought nearly every farm had some, so we wrote to the Director of the Census and received this reply:

Up-to-Date Farming:

Your letter requesting information regarding the number of farmers reporting grape vines in our recent report on the "Production of Grapes," received. As you probably know, the census reports on agriculture are based on a farm to farm canvass, and if a farmer grew but one grape vine, he would be reported. The intention is to get a report of every farmer who grew a grape vine in 1909.

Very respectfully,

E. D. DURAND, Per W. J. B.

The fact is that only one out of seven farms has a grape vine. Then there are hundreds of thousands of town homes that have until this time neglected this handsome vine and universally desirable fruit. There is no yard or garden that does not have room for a few grape vines, so we have set ourselves the task to place

ONE-HALF DOZEN GRAPE VINES ON EVERY FARM

and in tens of thousands of other smaller places, and at the same time employ the vines as a means to greatly increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

This is Our Offer

Send 75 cents and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full year and will also receive by mail or express, all charges paid, one-half dozen (6) strong two-year-old grape vines with full directions for planting. The varieties are Niagara, Moores Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawaba. This collection covers extra early to late varieties and the three colors, black, white and red. No better sort can be planted.

All vines will be sent at proper season for planting, no matter where you live.

Yours Free

Send a club of four at 75c—$3, and we will send you the paper one year and the collection of six vines free. That is, five for the price of four, or we will send you the paper five years delivered. Paper and vines will be sent to separate addresses if requested. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

— — — — THIS IS THE COUPON — — — —

PUBLISHERS, UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed is ..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

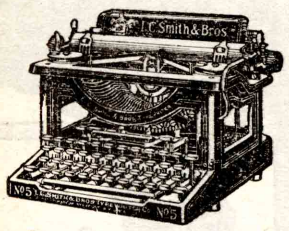
My Name .....

My P. O. .....

R. F. D. .....State.....Express Office.....

New or Renewal Subscribers .....
(For more names add more paper.)

The Business Farmer Uses a Typewriter



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It will pay you to send for the book.

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$27 Saved on this up-to-date buggy shows how Murray saves you from ⅓ to ½.

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Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 62, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

If We Can't Save YOU MONEY—don't buy, but send for our Free Catalog and see. Apple trees 8c; peach, 3c; cherry, 8c; pear, 15c, and up. All kinds of shade trees, berry plants, roses, privet, etc. An orange or lemon plant that bears free with order.

ERNST NURSERIES, Box 11 Moscow, O.,

TRAPPERS LOOK HERE, did you ever see a fairer proposition; ship me your furs, put your own valuation on them and if I can not pay that much or more, I will return furs and pay all express both ways, or you can ship to me and just say, "hold separate," and I will submit my best offer, and if not satisfactory will return, as above stated. Write today for price list and tags, which are now ready and free for the asking; a postal card will do.

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Shrubs, Vines and Plants our Specialty. Nine-tenths of your success after planting, depends on the roots. Our method of growing stock fully explained. Write us today. Special trial offer for $1.00, prepaid; 50 Catalpas, 50 B. Locust, 25 Am. Elm, 10 Barberry, 3 Bridal Wreath. All first-class stock.

E. C. PIKE & CO., Nurserymen, Box 4, St. Charles, Ill.

Make your own Fertilizer at small cost with

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From 1 to 40 H. P. Send for catalogue.

WILSON BROS. Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

Lockstitch Awl sews shoes, harness, rugs, canvass, etc., with lockstitch like sewing machine. 60c postpaid; 2 for $1.00. Waxed thread free. Stamps taken. Snap for agents. W. A. MacKenzie, 214 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Would $80.00 Monthly and expenses, to introduce our goods, rig furnished, and a business that is honest, legitimate and straightforward, interest you? If so, address

HYSELL COMPANY, Dept. I, Indianapolis, Ind.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published semi-monthly at Indianapolis, Ind., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Name	*Postoffice Address*
Editor, J. A. Everitt	Indianapolis
Associate Editor, J. P. Stelle, Dahlgren, Il.	
Business Mgr., S. F. Everitt,	Indianapolis
Publisher, Equity Pub. Co.,	Indianapolis

Owners: *(If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock.)*

J. A. Everitt, S. F. Everitt, both of Indianapolis, Ind. There are also twenty-nine other stockholders, each owning less than one per cent of the capital stock.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding one per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgagees, or other securities:

The Equity Publishing Company has no bonds or mortgages.

S. F. Everitt, Business Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of March, 1913.

(Seal) DAVID F. SMITH. Notary Public.

(My commission expires January 5, 1914.)

Organizers

THE Farmers Society of Equity wants an organizer in each community.

A local union must be organized at each market town and city or shipping station. We have an exceptionally good proposition for the right person. The right person is any man who stands well among his neighbors and wants a better marketing system established.

Hundreds of organizers who succeed locally will be given a larger field. If you want to employ part, or all of your time profitably, write for our terms.

A post card or letter will bring full particulars by return mail. Don't delay. Every field should be occupied.

APPLICATION BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I hereby make application for a commission to organize at the following towns in the counties named. (Regular local unions are organized at the market town. Subordinate locals may be organized at remote outlying places) .....

.....

.....

My age is .... years. My business is ..... Have you a horse and buggy or other way of conveyance?..... How much time can you give to this work? ..... Are you a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING? ..... Are you a member of the F. S. E.? .....

Your Name .....

Your Address .....

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest assorted souvenir post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say you will show our cards to 6 of your friends.

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AGENTS My Sanitary Coffee Maker produces pure, sweet coffee, needs no settler and never wears out. Saves coffee, money and health. Every wife buys at sight; new invention, exclusive territory. Send 15c for 50c size postpaid.

Dr. Lyons, 442 Day St., Pekin, Ill.

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There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

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Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish, and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. **Send No Money.** We trust you. **ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 226, Woodsboro, Md.**

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free.

$3.75

6 THIN MODEL

20 Year Guarantee

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

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CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. **OHIO CARD CO., B 19 Cadiz, Ohio.**

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AGENTS—$173 in two weeks, made by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack, Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive country rights if you write quick. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Ind.

OHIO FARM AND HOME BARGAINS—Why not live on the fertile "western reserve?" We pay buyers' car fare, give clear title and easy terms. Write at once for illustrated booklet free. Williams Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

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SOUTHERN FARM BARGAINS: 240 acres one mile railroad; all level rich soil, free from rocks; creek through farm; small portion cleared; mile to station; convenient to two best markets, Birmingham and Gadsden; price $3,000 on easy terms.

160 acres on railroad; part cleared; house and barn; all level and suitable for improved machinery; best settlement near school and church; will grow anything; a bargain at $2,400 with terms.

1,351 acres mile of station; 200 cleared; entire tract level and free from rocks; small improvements. Ideal location between Birmingham and Gadsden; also on new car line survey; a bargain at $12 per acre. My farm list is complete and can be had free. Now is the time to invest in the fast growing South, the coming section of the United States, while lands are cheap. Address Sid L. Beason, the Land Man, Whitney, Ala.

$1,000.00 buys a 40, 8 acres under cultivation, good timber, log buildings, one mile from school, ¼ down. Send for our list of Genuine bargains in Taylor county. Unimproved land, $10.00 up; 10 years to pay. We build houses, buy wood products, take in desirable property in part payment. Write today for free literature. Loeb-Hammel Realty Company (not inc.) Box E. Medford, Wis.

HELP YOURSELF—Our company's lands, while they last, are offered to actual settlers, at prices too low to print them here. Beautiful illustration folders and particulars sent to all who write. Land Commissioner, D. & I. R. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

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FOR SALE—60 acres good land, well located in Washington Co., Ala. Will sell at a bargain. C. H. Lee, 1510 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis Ind.

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FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

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SPORTSMEN! HUNTERS! Union Repeater, like new, $12. We sell or trade new and used guns. Liberal allowance made for old ones. List of gun bargains for stamp. Toledo Gun Exchange, Dept. J., Toledo, O.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen and saleswomen; hundreds of good positions now open paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. No former experience required to get one of them. We will teach you to be a high-grade traveling salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks and assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you are learning practical salesmanship. Write today for full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have recently placed in good positions; also list of good positions open. Address (nearest office), Dept. 196, National Salesman's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco, New Orleans, Toronto.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying busines without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-511, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 207, Chicago.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employmnt. Just ask for booklet S-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government parcel post and other government positions; $90 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Thousands of appointments coming. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. M 26, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. Good pay. Send stamps for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 527 L. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS CHANCES

FREE—INVESTING FOR PROFIT MAGAZINE. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

STUMP PULLER—One steel Monarch stump puller, cost $171, laid down here; will sell for $90 because I have pulled my stumps. Good condition. A. E. Petrie, Bay Lake, Fla.

DOLLARS ON TREES—Grow citrus fruits in Florida; good soil, excellent markets, land cheap, artesian water, terms easy; 5 cents per acre per day buys ten acres; write today for free booklet. Indian River Farms Co., 840 McCormick bldg., Chicago, Ill.

KANS. SUNFLOWER. Reid's Yellow Dent. Boone County White, Iowa Silvermine. Fred Sanders, Concordia, Kans., R. F. D. 3.

SEEDS WANTED—Highest market price paid for seeds. Send samples, quantity you have and get our prices. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEED POTATOES—Illustrated catalog; 70 popular varieties free. Arthur Aldridge, Fishers, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with lost 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

55 BREEDS PURE BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, collie dogs. Catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

You Can Grow More Corn and Better Corn this Year

No Other Corn Has Such a Record---Read These Reports Selected from Many Received

NOTE: We do not give complete address as that would divert trade from our house. Every testimonial is guaranteed genuine and the original may be seen on file in our office.

Indiana—The Farmers Interest corn is yielding 100 to 120 bushels an acre all over my field Nothing like it ever seen in all this section before.—L. C.

Kentucky—We thought we grew good corn, but your Farmers Interest is yielding 110 to 120 bushels an acre, beating our best native corn 25 to 30 bushels an acre.—C. W. W., Breckenridge Co.

Illinois—Farmers Interest astonished us. A field of such mammoth corn ears I never saw before. I don't think there can be better. It is good for over 100 bushels an acre.—W. P. R., St. Clair Co.

Kansas—I visited my brother in Kansas and saw his field of Farmers Interest corn. I never saw its equal all my way to Kansas and return. The ears look like arms of giants. He wrote me it yielded 114 bushels an acre.—A. M. T., Knox Co., Ind.

Indiana—I grew 50 acres of Farmers Interest corn, and the yield over the whole field was 90 to 105 bushels an acre. The 50 acres yielded 4,948 bushels. Matured early; ears mommoth.—C. A. Helm.

West Virginia.—The Farmers Interest is the finest corn in this county; it beats all the rest of them. I raised 75 bushels per acre; a cyclone destroyed lots of it or it would have made 100 bushels or more. Everybody wanted seed.—B. P. B., Woodland.

Indiana—I had three varieties of corn this year and found Farmers Interest my best and it was on my worst ground, being in corn last year. I always get highest price for F. I. It is the yieldiest corn I ever grew.—C. B. D., Orleans.

Kentucky—Farmers Interest is far ahead of any other corn I ever saw.—B. P., Chilton.

Oklahoma—There is nothing better than Farmers Interest. Farmers should not stand back because the seed cost is a little high. It is cheap at any price. Don't fail to try some of it and you will not regret it if you plant your whole crop of Farmers Interest.—C. M. B., Jefferson Co.

Tennessee—I can make from two to three times as much corn with Farmers Interest as any other kind. It is the best filled corn at the tips I ever saw. I won first prize on quality corn in Lincoln County.—Carlton McD, Lincoln Co.

Tennessee—I planted ¼ bushel of Farmers' Interest corn on one acre of ground and it yielded a little more than 100 bushels. It yields more than one-third as much as my other corn. It is superior to any corn I ever planted. It is nearly all uniform style. I can say it has but few equals and no superiors.—Carl Mallard, Humphrey Co.

Tennessee—Farmers Interest beats other kinds 30 to 40 bushels an acre. It is as far ahead in appearance and quality as it is ahead in yield. I can say it beats anything in the corn line I ever saw.—E. C. H., Cumberland Gap.

Tennessee—I planted 20 acres of Farmers Interest corn and it is the best I ever raised. It is ahead of all others in appearance, quality and value. It will yield more on fertile lands or in dry season than any other corn.—G. S. T., Davidson Co.

Virginia—I planted ½ acre of Farmers Interest corn and it yielded fine. I can say it gave me a better crop than any other corn I ever tried. The ears filled out the end just fine. —A. M. Lacey, Campbell Co.

West Virginia—One acre of Farmers Interest corn gave me 75 bushels yield. This was twice as much as my other corn yielded. I think it will prove to be the finest corn that was ever in the country.—G. W. H., Wise County.

What do all these farmers' reports mean to you? Do you get yields like they report? Do you want such big crops? Don't fail to send for our Corn Circular; it describes other high bred corn that we sell. You may prefer a yellow corn. This circular will give you full information. It will pay you big to plant your entire crop of Farmers Interest.

Missouri—I planted 6⅛ acres of Farmers Interest corn and the yield was about ½ better than another variety of white corn. It is ahead of all in quality and value.—J. M. G., Nodaway Co.

Missouri—I planted 4 acres of Farmers Interest corn which yielded about 1-3 more than any other.—I. R., St. Clair Co.

Ohio—One acre of Farmers Interest corn produced 75 bushels. I think this corn is alright and a good yielder.—W. V., Washington Co.

Ohio—I never saw anything in the corn line like Farmers Interest.—Harry A. Miller, Franklin Co.

Ohio—The Farmers Interest is the best corn. D. D. Landis, Miami Co.

Ohio—I bought a peck of Farmers Interest corn in 1911 and from ½ acre it yielded 70 bushels. This year I planted 22½ acres on very high hill ground. The yield was as good as we had in the country. We raised 15,000 bushels of corn this year and the Farmers Interest was the finest of all. Every one that has looked at the corn says it is the finest they ever saw. On this 22½ acres we had a yield of 80 2-3 bushels per acre.—J. I. Winner. Athens Co.

North Carolina—The Farmers Interest corn is a very pretty corn and is far the best corn in the country. It was much better than any other variety of corn I planted.—J. Brown, Northampton Co.

North Carolina—Farmers Interest is far superior to any other corn and out-yielded the others 15 bushels an acre. I consider it the best I ever raised.—W. R. Jenkins, —Guilford Co.

Alabama—It is the finest corn I ever planted.—W. O. H., Franklin Co.

Alabama.—I never saw the like in my life. Farmers Interest grew 12 feet high and ears like a churn.—W. L. McGahey, Clarion Co.

Georgia—Farmers Interest is fully 1-3 ahead of other varieties I raised on the same kind of land.—C. W. Harvey, Catoosa Co.

Arizona—Farmers Interest corn more than doubles the other varieties that I planted. On account of it standing the hot sun better. I grows much better than the other varieties.—J. S. Russell, Gila Co.

South Carolina—Farmers Interest corn is far better than any other varieties and about 20 bushels more to the acre. It is a fine yielder.—W. F. Hodges, Colleton County, S. C.

Missouri—I consider Farmers Interest corn far superior to others. I am well pleased with my seed and treatment of the O. K. Seed Store.—C. I. Godwin, Polk Co.

Indiana—My Farmers Interest corn is the best corn I ever raised.—W. E., Martin Co.

By Planting Farmers Interest Corn

It Starts You at Once Where Successful Corn Breeders Have Developed this Corn After 17 Years of Breeding for Improvement.

FARMERS INTEREST is the Highest Bred Seed Corn in the World

If you want more corn and better corn you must look to the seed. A few dollars invested in Farmers Interest Corn will return the investment many fold in the resulting crop. Read in the other column what others have done.

Get 100 Bushels to the Acre

It is done every year with this corn. Read the testimonials. What is not in the seed you can not bring out in the crop. Plant this productive seed corn for big crops. This corn has taken more prizes than all other kinds together.

Largely because of this variet y Indiana's corn yield in recent years has averaged 20 bushels an acre more than Kansas, 15 bushels more than Nebraska, 6 bushels more than Iowa, 16 bushels more than Tennessee, etc. Indiana raises more corn to the acre than any other state.

Farmers Interest White Dent Corn

has been bred for improvement for 17 years. Every farmer who sends for some of this corn will at once reap the benefit of all these years of labor by expert corn breeders.

If you want large crops of corn; if you want a big price for seed corn, plant this corn in 1913. We advise prompt orders.

Mr. C. P. Hartley, physiologist in charge of Corn investigation, the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said: "Improvement of the quality of seed is the **least expensive** method of increasing the yield per acre," and "well conducted corn breeding requires **special methods** that general farmers have not time to apply. * * * The general farmer is a propagator rather than a breeder of corn. He **profits** by the careful work of the breeder by **adopting the higher yielding strains** and propagating them. Corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. **Five Dollars a bushel will be a profitable bargain for both parties for such corn."**

The photograph shows one bushel of Farmers Interest Corn; 56 ears weighed 70 pounds and when shelled weighed 58 pounds.

DESCRIPTION—Color, white; class, dent; ears, large, uniform diameter and rounded with grains at both ends; about one-fifth the weight of dry ears is cob, four-fifths corn; cob white, medium size; grain deep, often grains measure three-fourths of an inch long; a strong grower, roots strike deep and wide; stalk tall and thick; often two ears are borne on a stalk; season about 110 days; withstands dry weather and winds remarkably; territory, adapted to all the corn belt south of the 41st parallel. Corn growers over a wide territory find in Farmers Interest their ideal variety. We believe it is to the interest of every corn grower to embrace our offer and start with this corn this year. Read the testimonials from growers about its great yielding qualities.

Price: **By mail, postpaid, 1 ear, 30c; 1 lb., shelled, 30c; 4 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., $1.50. By freight or express, 1 peck, 75c; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 5 bus., $2.25 per bu.; 10 bus. or more, $2 per bu. Bags free. All orders filled at once.**

If you prefer to know more about this corn send for circular before you order.

O. K. Seed Store

Dept. 10, Indianapolis, Indiana

For 33 years we have been introducing new and improved varieties of field and garden seeds.

READ THESE REPORTS:

Iowa—On 28 acres I raised 2,430 bushels of Farmers Interest corn. It's the finest white corn in this section.—C. F. Pearson, ———, Co.

Maryland—Farmers Interest corn has taken our section by storm. It is the greatest ever seen here.—S. B. O., Prince George, Co.

Kentucky—Farmers Interest corn yielded about one-third more than other corn. It is Al in quality and much better than the other corn I planted. The ears were large and were filled out at the end.—J. N. G., Boone Co.

Illinois — The Farmers Interest corn was ahead of all other varieties I raised this season.—G. A. L., Jasper Co.

Illinois — The Farmers Interest made about 10 bushels more than yellow corn we had to the acre. I will plant almost all my corn with Farmers Interest.—F. W. W., Mason, Co.

One Bushel of Farmers Interest Corn, 56 Ears, weight 70 pounds.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
Registered Pharmacist
Graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy

Tell Me How Many Head of Stock You Have and—

I'll feed them 60 days before you pay. I'll show you how to make your farm animals grow faster—thrive better—put on more flesh on no more feed—make you more money.

I'll Rid Them of Worms or No Pay

I'll drive out the blood-sucking, life-sapping, disease-breeding parasites which multiply in the stomach and intestines, killing off your hogs and sheep, starving your horses and cattle and stealing your feed and profits. I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. Simply put it where all your farm animals can run to it freely and they will doctor themselves. Send no money—just the coupon.

Sidney R. Feil President.

What SAL-VET Is and Does

Sal-Vet is a wonder-working medicated salt which completely rids farm animals of their greatest enemies — the stomach and intestinal worms. These deadly pests are the cause of 90% of all live-stock diseases. They keep farm stock in a poor, weakened, money-losing condition—they are the first step to hog cholera, swine plague, horse plague and other contagious diseases.

How SAL-VET Prevents Diseases

Sal-Vet prevents heavy losses when disease breaks out in your neighborhood because it kills and expels these deadly, life-sapping pests and puts every animal on your farm in a healthy, vigorous, worm-free condition—enabling them to better resist these deadly plagues. It sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and makes all stock grow fast into profit because it helps them get the good of all their food. Being a salt, animals like it and run to it freely—and

THEY DOCTOR THEMSELVES!

It requires no starving—no drenching—no dosing—no trouble at all. Leading agricultural colleges and all prominent live stock authorities endorse it.

Let me send you a 60-day supply without a penny of pay in advance.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO.
Dept. UPF 4-1-13 Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

*Name*_____

*P. O.*_____

*Shipping Sta.*_____ *State*_____

*Number of Sheep*_____ *Hogs*_____ *Cattle*_____ *Horses*_____

All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have and mail it to me today. I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon NOW. Address

1091

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO. Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.

60-day shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog and sheep and 4 lbs. for each horse and head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular pkgs.

Proof That Proves
From Actual Users

"I find Sal Vet a fine remedy for hogs and horses out of condition."—O. M. Burbage, Churubusco, Ind.

"My experience is that Sal Vet is the best and greatest conditioner ever fed to sheep and hogs."—Charley Higgins, Route 1, Rouchdale, Ind.

"I can say that, in my opinion Sal Vet cannot be beat as a conditioner and worm destroyer."—J. B. Hughes, Dupont, Ind.

"I find Sal Vet just as good for hogs as you claim."—Thos. Secrest, Monrovia, Ind.

"Fed Sal Vet to my hogs with good results, although they were in pretty bad shape when I received it. I am well satisfied with it."—Jacob Klem, Sr., St. Anthony, Ind.

"Sal Vet is great for hogs; there is nothing like it. It saves its cost many times."—Bert Rusenburg, Route 1, Box 67, Mentone, Ind.

"I am glad to say Sal Vet proved to be all that you claimed for it, and I can honestly recommend it to anyone. In my herd I had one pig in particular that did not seem to get any good from its feed and I would have taken $3.00 for it. After feeding Sal Vet for six weeks I sold it for $11.50."—Harry Babb, Route 1, Goshen, Ind.

"I cannot find words to express how much I think of Sal Vet. Hogs all around my place had cholera, but I did not lose a single one of mine, and all winter they continued to look just fine. They had been on Sal Vet, of course."—Wm. Campbell, Route 1, Decatur, Ind.

"Cows from which we have been obtaining 26 pounds of butter a week show an increase in production to 36 pounds while on Sal Vet."—Tobias Weaver, Route 6, Elkhart, Ind.

"I am satisfied that Sal Vet is the best conditioner and worm destroyer I have ever used. It certainly is fine for getting hogs in shape to fatten."—Archie Patten, LaGrange, Ind.

"Sal Vet is a wonder. I had fourteen shoats that would not fatten. I fed them Sal Vet and I was very much surprised to see come from them rolls of worms from 12 to 14 inches long. These shoats began to mend at once and are now doing finely."—J. E. Snell, Flora, Ind.

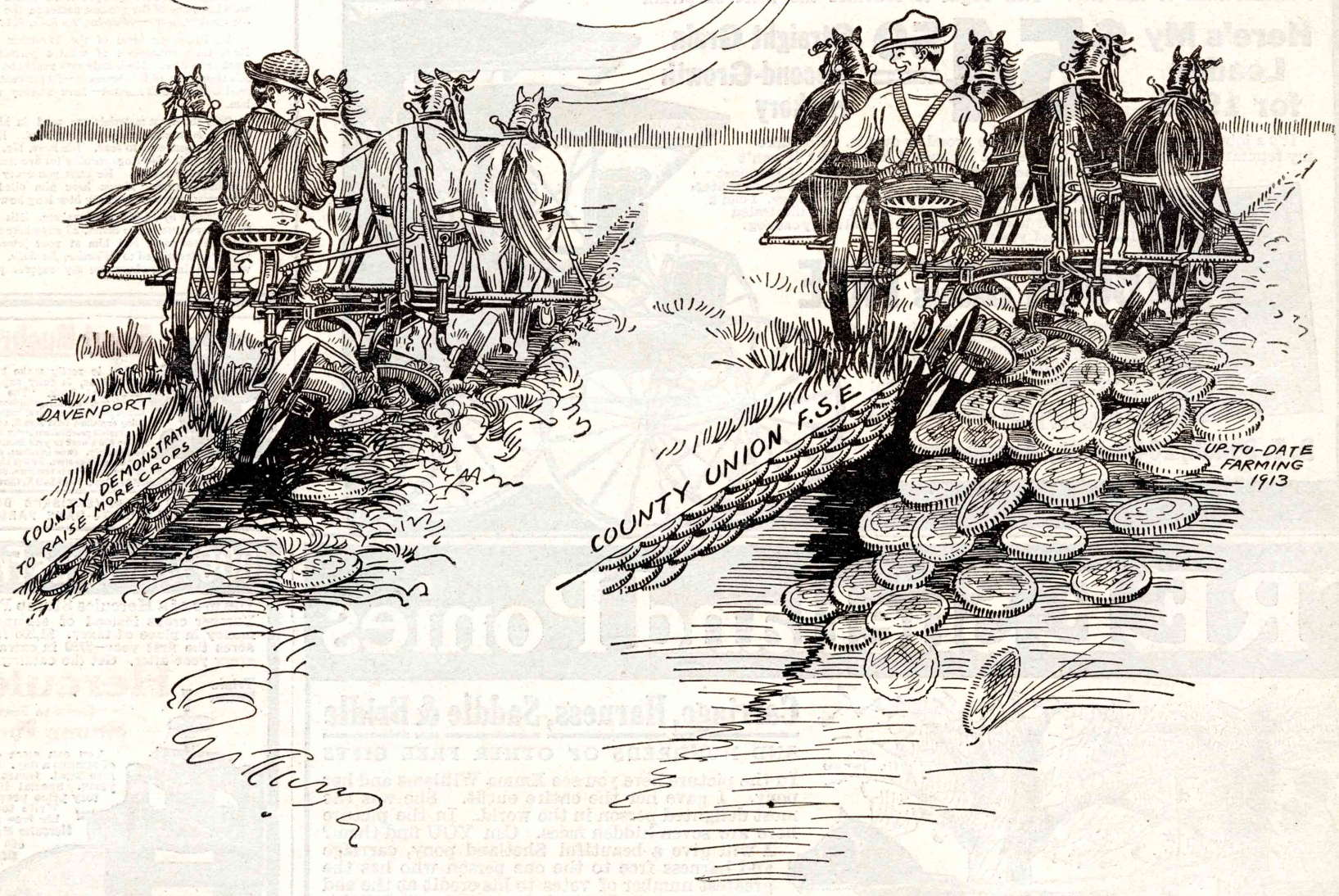
"I have given your Sal Vet the best test possible, feeding it to our sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. While none of my stock was actually sick when I began its use, still some sheep were somewhat 'off'—some of them coughing and running at the nose, and I am quite certain that they had stomach worms. Since keeping Sal Vet before them I have had no losses and the sheep are in much better condition than when I began. I am also feeding Sal Vet freely among my hogs, feeding it to brood sows, just before and after farrowing; it has greatly improved the appearance of the herd, given them ravenous appetites, and not one of my sows has had any trouble in farrowing. My horses and cattle are always well, but I give them Sal Vet to keep them so. It is a fine laxative, and a good preventive of disease."—S. Jett Williams, Route 20, Wadesville, Ind.

PRICES 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00: 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

APRIL FIFTEENTH, 1913

Let the Farmer Become a Business Man as Well as a Worker A Business System Makes Him Such



The exclusively greater crop farmer, taking his instructions from the government or other demonstration agent, wonders why his soil produces him so few dollars and looks, with astonishment mingled with disgust at his own halfway methods, on his neighbor who brings system and science to the marketing. Mr. C. A. Lozier, County Business Agent of the Farmers Society of Equity for Baldwin County, Alabama, wrote this April 5, 1913:

> In selling our 1912 sweet potato crop, which is now drawing to a close, there has never been a time that we have not led all others, outside of the F. S. E. system, by from 5 to 10 cents a bushel, and a few times 12 cents a bushel. Never, for a single instance, has the Equity price been lower or even on a level with independent organizations.

Money, and not large crops alone, is the measure of success in farming. What Up-to-Date Farming teaches is how to put two dollars of profit in the producer's pocket where one went before. There is a lesson in this picture for every farmer in the United States.

BOHON'S "BLUE GRASS" BUGGIES

D. T. Bohon

"DIRECT from the Factory to YOU."

That means that I have cut out all heavy and unnecessary selling expense. I have no agents, no dealers, no salesmen. My only traveling-man is my catalog, and Uncle Sam's mail brings it to you at only 2c a trip. All wholesalers', jobbers' and retailers' profits are cut out and the saving given to you in my rock-bottom prices. You can't buy a better Buggy for the same money nor as good a Buggy for less money anywhere in the world. You can easily see how by being satisfied with my factory profit (which is all I would get if I sold to the dealer), I can sell you a Buggy at a saving of from $25 to $50. As to the quality of it, and the service it will give you, there can be no risk on your part because I ship every Buggy on

30 Days' Road Trial—2 Year Guarantee

Under this guarantee I will ship you any Buggy or harness in my catalog and let you use it right on the road for 30 days and submit it to any reasonable test in actual use. If it is not exactly as my catalog states I will refund every cent of your money and pay the freight both ways besides. And there won't be any argument either. And then if you keep the Buggy after 30 days' trial you are protected by my written guarantee for two years against any defect of material or workmanship. Behind my guarantee is a $30,000 bond deposited by me in the Mercer National Bank of this city. This ought to convince the most skeptical.

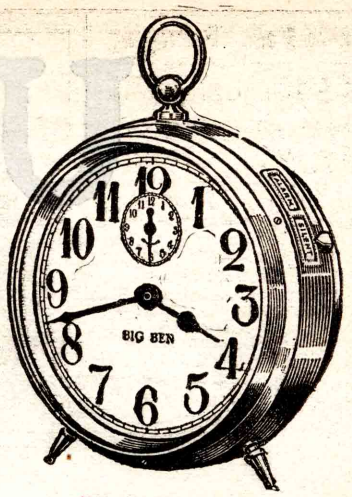
Here's My Leader for 1913 **$54.50** **Straight Grain Second-Growth Hickory**

It's a job I am proud of—and you will be proud to own it. I'll stake my reputation on it for quality and service because I know that it can't be beat for the price anywhere. All the brains and skill of the most expert workmen are combined with the highest grade materials that money can buy in turning out this Buggy. I can't tell you all about it here, but I've got it fully illustrated and described down to the smallest detail in my catalog. I want to send you this big

BOOK OF BUGGY BARGAINS FREE

Illustrated in colors and shows actual photographs of the Buggies I make. It will show you not only how the Buggies are made but how carefully every one is inspected and tested before it is shipped. Tells you how to select **your own choice** as to color, finish, upholstery, etc. I want you to have this book whether you buy a Buggy this year or not. Send me your name and address on a postal card, and DO IT NOW.

D. T. BOHON, 204 Main St., Harrodsburg, Ky.



The Men Who Make Big Ben

About 26 years ago a German clockmaker came from the East to La Salle, Illinois.

His only baggage was an idea—the plan of an automatic process he had invented, and which would make more alarm clocks and better alarm clocks than hand labor could ever hope to turn out.

With the backing of some local merchants and with a handful of clockmakers, a small factory was started on the edge of the town. —Beginnings were hard, competition intense. They weathered storms that would have knocked the fight out of weaker hearted men.

But when success at last came in sight they had built one of the best equipped clock plants in the world and one of the greatest names in the American clock industry—*Westclox, La Salle, Illinois.*

Big Ben is the ideal of the Westclox people. He is their conception of what a perfect alarm clock should be. He is only two years old, but in this short time 18,000 jewelers—70 per cent. of the total United States number—have already adopted him.

Only the finest materials are used in his making—he is strong, massive and punctual. His face is frank, open, easy to read. His keys, big, handy, easy to wind. He rings steadily for five minutes or intermittently for ten. He calls you every day at any time you say. If you have him oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

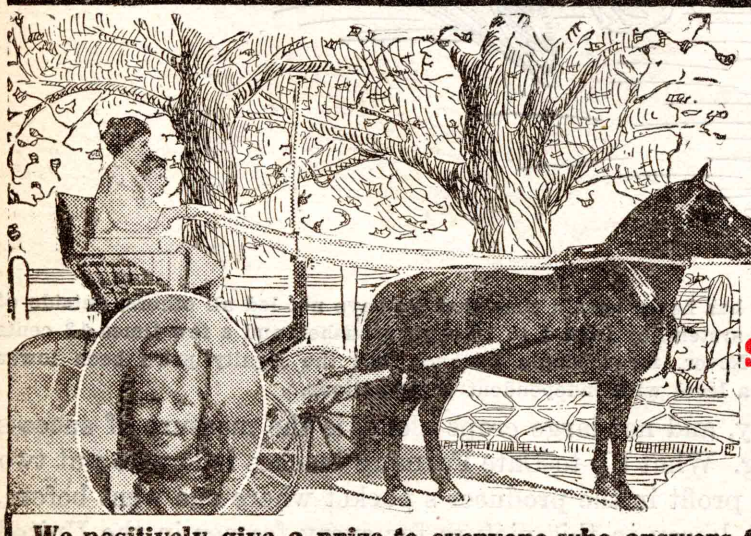
He's sold by 18,000 watchmakers. His price is $2.50 anywhere in the States, $3 anywhere in Canada. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order mailed to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois,* will send him anywhere you say express prepaid.

About Mushrooms

How to really make big money in mushrooms, is fully explained in the wonderful book, "The Truth About Mushrooms," a great revolutionary improvement, things many growers never knew before. Everything explained from A to Z, at first hand, from the greatest practical authority in America. Add $10 to $70 a week to your income. Demand exceeds supply. Grow in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Small capital to start. Profits bigger and quicker. Any one can do it. Women and children, too. Now is best time. Send for free book. Bureau of Mushroom Industry, Dept. 37, 1342 N. Clark St., Chicago

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

FREE Shetland Ponies



Carriage, Harness, Saddle & Bridle

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER FREE GIFTS

In the picture here you see Emma Williams and her pony. I gave her the entire outfit. She was the most delighted person in the world. In the picture here are seven hidden faces. Can YOU find them? I will give a beautiful Shetland pony, carriage and harness free to the one person who has the greatest number of votes to his credit at the end of this contest. For each face you can find in this picture I will give you 1000 votes as a starter. Now this is YOUR chance.

SEND NO MONEY— Just Your Name and Address

Mark the location of the faces with an X plainly, and we will immediately enter you as a contestant for this magnificent Shetland pony outfit, which includes pony, carriage, harness, saddle and bridle; all sent direct to your home, all charges prepaid. A more beautiful pony you never saw than this one. As soon as we hear from you we will send you his picture, also full particulars telling how you can easily secure him—besides the pony we have hundreds of other presents we give away.

We positively give a prize to everyone who answers this advertisement! So be sure and send your name in today with the hidden faces all plainly marked and get the free pony votes. It is the easiest thing you ever saw. I have given away over thirty Shetland ponies to boys and girls all over the United States, besides thousands upon thousands of other beautiful presents. Be sure to write today.

Address, MATT. YOUNG, Pony Man, 546 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

1000% Returns From

the use of a Hercules Stump Puller. Bumper crops instead of stumps. Big money in place of taxes. $1,200 from 40 acres the first year—$750 in extra crops every year after. Get the catalog of the

Triple Power **Hercules** Genuine Steel **Stump Puller**

You can clear an acre of stumps a day. 30 days' free trial. Guaranteed 3 years. Special introductory price proposition. Write today for big free catalog.

Hercules Mfg. Co., 860 21st St. Centerville, Iowa.

From Iowa

Up-to-Date Farming

J. A. Everitt - - Editor
John P. Stelle Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year - - $ .50
Three Years - 1.00

Trial Subscriptions
Three months 10 cents, but not less than five must be sent in a club.

Canadian Subscriptions
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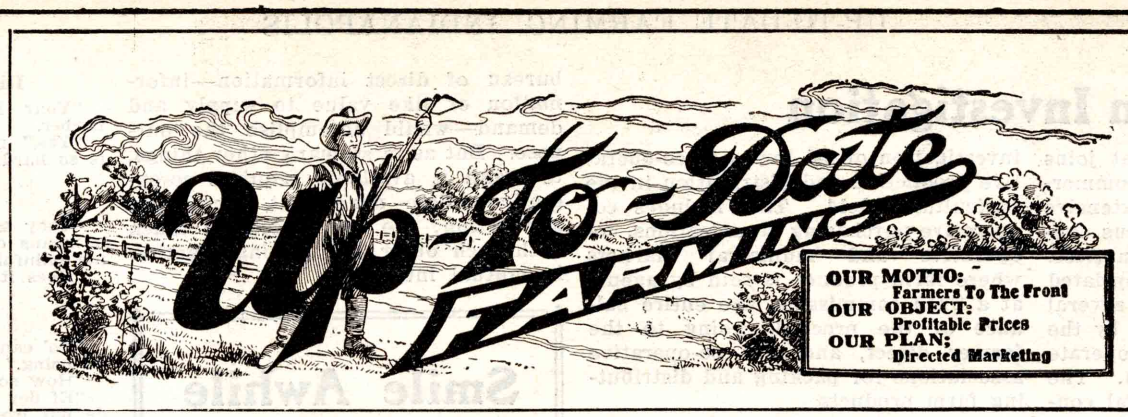

Apr. 13

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Agreements as to Selling

THE only way that farmers can acquire the common right denied to nobody else, the right to price their own property, is by means of agreements as to selling; and none are disposed to deny them that right except those who benefit by buying the products at the buyers' price and then holding and selling them to the consumers at the sellers' price. Yet it is a fact that the monopolistic concentration of trade in the higher circles of commercial affairs has worked so disastrously that legal efforts have been resorted to to suppress the evils of such monopoly.

But, as is usually the case, such efforts are made too sweeping and punish the innocent more than the guilty. For instance, a bill in the New Jersey legislature while President Wilson was governor of that state, provided that persons who "make any agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity, either by pooling, withholding from the market or selling at a fixed price, or in any other manner by which the price might be affected," shall be subject to three years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine."

Of course, this is only in the state of New Jersey, but it shows the drift of such things and the reckless wording of measures that seek reform. We do not know that Governor Wilson favored the measure, but we trust as President his views are more liberal, that he can discriminate between wrong and reason, and that he will favor in all things the use of such language as will fix the blame and punishment where it belongs.

Others view this important matter as we do. It is an error in the use of words rather than an intent to injure innocent people that seek only fairness to themselves and a chance to do business on a business basis, without harm to their real customers. We quote from a prominent eastern publication on this same measure:

> Apparently this would hit all co-operative associations among farmers for the marketing of fruit and vegetables. Practically all such associations are pools—all of them are entered into for the express purpose of preventing competition among the members in the selling of their produce; the primary object of all of them is to affect the price.
>
> In various instances these co-operative associations have been the farmers' salvation. So long as they marketed their fruit or vegetables competitively, each grower acting for himself, they got no return for their labor and investment. It was only when they marketed through a co-operative pool that they made any profit. At the same time these co-operative associations, in nearly all cases, have raised the grade of the fruit, introduced better packages, and as a net result have increased the price to the ultimate consumer very little, if at all.

Under present business systems farmers must co-operate or there is little in the future for agriculture. Already farming is surrounded by so many business difficulties and discriminations that farmer boys scarcely wait to become men before they leave the farm, and the most unfortunate thing of all, the farm girls do the same. When a man produces something in a shop, or offers something for sale over a counter, he names the price at which he will sell; but when he produces something on the farm, though that something may be to prevent the starvation of man or beast, the buyer offers the price, and the business conditions of agriculture compel the farmer to accept it.

The only hope for agriculture is a different system of selling; not the creation of a monopoly, not the fixing of exorbitant prices, not the obstruction of trade or the withholding of supplies, but the reasonable, sensible business agreement that will take farmers from the helpless, subservient class and give them a just business relation to the world; and, as quoted above, "increase the price to the ultimate consumer very little, if at all."

Will the lawmakers forbid it?

A Vital Question Everywhere

REFERRING to the problem of price and marketing in the great southwest, the Business Farmer says it is indeed a vital question, and should have the best thought of every man who has the good of the country at heart. It is a poor policy, the paper declares, to bring settlers to the southwest, dump them down on a quarter section of land, and pay no further attention to them. A farmer is busy working his crop, and in studying how to care for it, and cannot, therefore, devote much time to seeking for it a profitable outlet after it is made. In fact, not many farmers have had the training or experience to be successful business men. There is no question, admits the publication referred to, but what farmers are making wonderful strides in developing business ability, but there is yet much for them to learn before they will have reached a point where they can market their stuff at such profit as they are entitled to.

This condition is not alone in the southwest; it is all over the country. As a business matter farmers have the poorest chance of any other class of people. Practically, they have no show at all. When they plant a crop they can only guess what the yield will be, and they can make no estimate as to what price they will receive. So-called market bulls and bears, conscienceless speculators and gamblers, determine that, and the farmers, under the present system, must bow to their dictum and accept whatever price is offered. Why should these things be so? There is a great cry going up from every city and populous center about the increased cost of living, and, on the other hand, the farmer is begging for a market at which he can sell his products at a price which will give him enough to pay for raising them. Thousands of people are clamoring for an opportunity to buy foodstuff at a price within their means, and if they could get the stuff that is practically going to waste in all the producing centers, at prices the farmers would be glad to accept, they would joyfully "eat and be filled." In my opinion, says a writer, the great trouble is the cumbersome method we have of marketing our products. The producer and consumer are too far apart. There are too many tolls to be taken from the time the article leaves the farmer before it reaches the consumer.

All who have studied the situation agree to these truths. Could a more important question appeal to state or national leaders? Producers and consumers are not necessarily so far apart. They are often in adjoining counties, sometimes on adjoining farms, but the stuff must go in bulk to the city markets, and then return to consumers with costs and immense profits added. If this is not true, show us that it isn't. It is strange the builders of Panama canals, the irrigators of millions of dry acres, can do nothing to remedy an evil like this.

Planning a Bureau of Marketing

THE new Secretary of Agriculture, the press tells us, is planning a bureau of marketing in connection with the Department of Agriculture, and that President Wilson approves the plan, the object being to bring the products of the farm to the homes of the consumers at reduced cost.

The first work of the bureau, we are told, will be to get farmers to form co-operative societies for the marketing of their products. They may thus, the authorities say, as we have argued for years, not only receive better prices for their stuff, get lower freight rates by shipping in bulk, and be able to sell cheaper to the users. A prominent feature of the work is to have the products pass through fewer hands, and thus get more directly to the consumers. This must necessarily reduce the cost of living; for it is declared that the handlers, or dealers, now in such excessive numbers, increase the cost to the consumers almost a hundred per cent.

Another matter that could thus be easily worked out, and that has been the foundation of our argument for all these years, is bringing the supply and the demand in touch with each other. In the self-constituted, profit-accumulating system, the supply is gathered in a few great centers, and the demand must seek the supply from these centers. Often this takes the supply so far away from the demand that it becomes wholly impractical to return it thereto. This reduces consumption and contributes to the oversupply that the marketing system is so eager for, as it enables them to knock down the price to the producers, but does not interfere with the price charged the consumers.

We do not know how efficient this bureau may become, but farmers should note that the authorities consider the organization of the farmers one of the first essentials to success. Without organized co-operation farmers can neither sell nor buy collectively, and if they cannot do that they cannot get benefits even from an established bureau of marketing in the Department of Agriculture. And since our crops are practically nation-wide, that co-operative organization must be nation-wide. Since it would entail too great a delay to await the completion of a nation-wide organization, it is up to those already organized to federate and act together.

Agricultural Fairs

THE first agricultural fair ever held in this country for the competitive exhibition of stock and farm products was held at Georgetown, near Washington City, May 10, 1809, under the auspices of the Columbian Agricultural Society. A newspaper report at the time, says the fair was "attended by the President and his lady, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and many other ladies and gentlemen of respectability." This fair was held twice a year until the British war of 1812 broke it up. The oldest agricultural society that still exists and is still holding fairs is the Berkshire Agricultural Society at Pittsfield, Mass., whose first fair was held in the fall of 1810.

Foreign Investigation

THE national government joins with the southern commercial congress in an extensive investigation of various conditions in foreign countries. The recent Congress appropriated $25,,000 for the expenses of several commissioners to be appointed by the President and who are to co-operate with the American commission. The plan of the southern commercial congress was only to investigate the rural credit systems in vogue in the various countries, but the administration adds to that subjects of far greater importance. As we have said in other articles, no investigation of the money question in other countries could be of much benefit to us. So far, little is proposed in the way of monetary reform which does not in some way involve the lands and farms and homes of the people, providing a range of so-called rural credits which will bring real estate securities into the stock markets, and make it possible for a system of land bond or mortgage speculation that would be fatal to the independent ownership by the farming masses of the lands they cultivate and live upon.

But the national government has enlarged the scope of the commission so as to make it include a thorough investigation of all forms of co-operative production and distribution in the agricultural field. This includes co-operative purchasing organizations, co-operative and municipal markets where farm produce is sold by agents at a fixed commission, the entire balance of the proceeds going to the farmer direct, and also co-operative associations for packing and distributing farm products.

This may easily be made to include the entire farm marketing system. In fact, it does include that and it is well known that an immense system of co-operative organizations is spread all over Europe, and that there is no such toll-taking system in any of the European countries as we have here. President Wilson, it is said, takes a keen interest in this subject, and any proposition looking to more business-like marketing and better distribution will have his support. Secretary Bryan has instructed the American ambassadors in Europe to secure for the commission "such courtesies and assistance in the line of its endeavors as it may be possible to obtain." This gives the commission a semi-official standing, and assures to them not only the courtesies but the assistance of the foreign governments in their investigations.

Supply and Demand Must Know Each Other

AN appeal comes to the Business Farmer from a farmer in New Mexico. "If possible," says the writer, "I want you to help us find a way out of the dark place and confusion in which we find ourselves." He says most of the pioneer difficulties in that strange new region have been overcome, but their greatest need is as much out of their grasp as ever it was, and it is involved in the question, "What shall we raise, and what shall we do with it after it is raised and ready for the market?" We quote:

> The majority of the farmers are not able to wait on alfalfa and fruit crops. Pink beans have been cheap for the last two years, and hardly pay the cost of raising them. Maize and cane do not pay good profits, and are hardly the crops to raise by irrigation in this valley, so the great question is, what shall we raise that will return a reasonable profit for the money expended?
>
> We could unite and raise enough cantaloupes to ship a car daily, if we only knew where to ship them, and where to sell them at a price that would leave us a little profit. We could also unite and grow cabbage, potatoes, onions, broom corn—in fact, a number of things, if we only knew where we could find a reliable and profitable market. As it is now, suppose we raise a good crop, we are at the mercy of commission men, and, more often than not, fail to receive a price for our produce that will in any way compensate for the trouble and expense of raising it.

Our friend in New Mexico is not by himself. Practically the same problem is before every farmer in the United States. It would be easy to determine what to raise everywhere, and all could raise big crops if they only knew how and where they could dispose of the surplus at a profit. The government opened up western lands, and offered farmers homesteads if they would go and settle there, and open up farms and increase farm production. The railroad companies that wanted more freight to carry seconded the motion, and urged bigger crops. Great manufacturing corporations that were anxious for more customers joined in the refrain and showed how to make the farms larger so it would take more machinery to work them. Fertilizer makers concluded the lands were not so rich as they should be, and urged that it would be easy to make the acres produce double.

So it has been through the entire list, not even leaving out the United States government. Let us be more than fair, and concede that these people wished to benefit the farmers as well as themselves. But they stopped at more and larger farmers and increased production. Not a thought or a word as to what should be done with the stuff. They felt there would be a demand for it somewhere, and supposed it would get to the demand. At the same time the cry was going up from the farms, "We can raise it, if we can find a reliable and profitable market," and the still more pleading cry came back, "We need it all if we could get it." Supply and demand must get together. Farmers fear to produce because they don't know what to do with the stuff, and people do without, often suffer for it, because they don't know where it is. Whoever brings these two in touch with each other will be the greatest modern benefactor of the race. He will solve the production problem, and give agriculture such a boost as it has never had, and he will open a never-failing stream that will supply every demand for things that grow from the ground or that develop in the feed lots or pastures.

And it can be done. How easy does it seem to be to report the acreage and prospective yield of every crop; the cotton that goes from every gin, the livestock on every farm, and even the weather that is to be. Would it not be just as easy to get the information and report to the producers where every demand for their various products is, and to those who need them exactly where they can most easily and cheaply find the supply. This would require no more machinery than is now employed in matters of far less moment.

And how easy it would be to make this information available. A central bureau of direct information—information of like value to supply and demand—would accomplish the purpose. But as in so many other things, to make it available requires co-operative union—agreement, compliance and action; the two classes in touch with each other and getting together in mutual interest.

Smile Awhile

Ham and Eggs

"It seems that you just can't keep negroes from stealing chickens. Why is it?"

"They are so closely related; the negroes descended from Ham and the chickens came from eggs."

Best Not to Put Off

Late Stayer—Good gracious! It is nearly midnight. I'd better be going.

Miss Patience—After midnight, you know, will be tomorrow, and it is never best to put off till tomorrow what can be done today.

Couldn't Judge From Her Looks

She—Everybody says you just married me for my money.

He—Yes, everybody that sees you thinks so, but they are mistaken.

Different from Most Things

"The funniest thing about me," said the cucumber, "is that I do my best work after they get me down."

Sure Enough

They were up late. They should long since been at home and in bed. But they were discussing the question, "Do fish sleep?" and they were interested. The cheerful idiot was there, but he had not spoken. At length he rose with a yawn, and declared he must get himself home. "But before I go," he said, "I would like to ask one question; if a fish don't sleep why do the rivers and creeks have beds?"

Wanted Better Evidence

"Why don't you want me to marry your daughter?"

"Because you have no money."

"But I've got brains."

"Wanting to marry my daughter is no proof of it."

Straight and Crooked

Isn't it a little strange that a man is most likely to go crooked when he gets in straitened circumstances?

Didn't Need to Be Told

"Your hair is falling out," said the barber.

"Yes," replied the customer; "my head is so hard it couldn't fall in."

Most Essential

"They say they have at last discovered a means of making a surgeon's operation not painful."

"Does it take off his bill?"

One or the Other

"Yo' can't git ahead of a woman, Mistah Johnsing."

"How so, Mistah Whitish?"

"Ef dey can't cry yo' out of it dey'll use de flat iron. Pass me de liniment, suh, I need it on my haid."

Increasing His Business

"I understand Bilkins is going to marry old Million's daughter, and thereby enlarge his business."

"How so?"

"Instead of merely pleading law he'll plead son-in-law."

It All Depends

"What kind of a season are we going to have, Uncle Joe?"

"It is rather hard to tell. You see, it depends a great deal on the weather."

A Laggard

De Roads—I'm doin' me best t' relieve th' unemploy'd.

De Barns—Wot are youse doin' fer 'em?

De Roads—I'm trying ev'ry day not to git work.

Mr. Dooley and the Floods

"Good mahrnin', Hinnissy!"

"Good mahrnin', Mister Dooley! How are yez falin' after th' flood?"

"Hinnissy, I fale as if I'd bin run through a wringer. It's goin' to take more than wan day iv soonshine to dry me out."

"I thought ye wus always dry, Mister Dooley."

"Not always, Hinnissy, though most iv th' toime I'm so hoongry that I could avin ate a breakfust food an' not know it frum rale vittuls. I have a grate rayspict f'r Ooncle Noah an' th' way he managed that ould ark iv his. A mon nivir knows what momint his house will disappear an' his fam'ly be carried away whin th' ragin' rivers git on a rampage an' shoove ivrything before thim."

"Th' bist thing about it all, Mister Dooley, is th' riddiniss with which ivrybody has given hilp f'r th' sooferers. It shows that after all we're all made iv th' same flish an' blood an' that blood is a whole lot thicker than water. Th' mon with good red blood in his vanes is th' mon that has th' stringth to open his pocketbook an' give to th' sooferin'."

"Hinnissy, th' saycrit iv it all is co-operashun. Whin th' floods come thin wan mon is hilpliss before thim, but whin a hoonderd min work togither they can save thimselves. Sooner er later min will lahrn that they can' shtand alone. What do we do in a big city, Hinnissy? We live off iv wan anither. Wan bizniss supports anither an' daypinds on a third. Instid iv lapin' at wan anither's throats we ought to be shtandin' foot to foot an' shoulder to shoulder an' workin' togither in a common cause. Th' projucer an' th' consumer have bit as fur apart in th' past as th' North Pole is from th' South Pole. I tell ye, Hinnissy, it's wrong, all wrong, whin th' mon that raises crops an' th' mon that ates thim are so fur apart that ye have to sind a Commydore Peary off in wan dirickshun an' a Cautain Amundsen off in th' ither an' till them not to come home unliss they bring in th' projucer an' th' consumer dead er alive, with their boots on er their sox off."

"There's th' wireliss, Mister Dooley."

"Hinnissy, did ye ivir hear iv two min carryin' on avin a daysins conversashun over a splutterin' little wire that ain't a wire at all? Did ye, Hinnissy?"

I nivir did, Mister Dooley, but I think they might try."

"Hinnissy, I tell ye, min must git so close togither that there won't be room enough baytween th' projucer an' th' consumer to git th' wires twisted. Do ye see, Hinnissy?"

Crop Prospects *and* Market Reports

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

This page contains a statement of crop conditions and prospects with a review of the markets, visible supplies and valuable comparisons, with advice about whether to market or hold. -:- -:- -:-

CROP conditions are generally good barring the overflowed districts in the flood zone and the fact that frequent rains in some sections are delaying the spring seeding. But last spring's work was also delayed very much, over a very wide extent of territory by bad weather, yet nearly every crop broke all previous records. Therefore, there should be no cause for alarm. Winter wheat, except where damaged by the floods, is in almost perfect condition. Where winter wheat and grass were lost by the floods the ground will be planted to summer crops. Spring wheat seeding is under way under only fair conditions. Last year a record-breaking crop of spring wheat was produced, but a short crop of winter wheat was harvested. Will this be reversed this year? Very likely.

We cannot see anything in sight on which to base an improvement in wheat prices. It all depends on the future weather. The visible supply scored a good decrease, but what is left puts control quite beyond the farmers, even though they could act

in concert. The table shows that wheat is now worth slightly more than a year before, and under the chart we see that the cash prices for No. 2 red winter wheat went below $1.00 about the middle of March.

Corn visible supply decreased slightly. The movement to market will probably be less because of spring work in the fields, and a moderate advance in price may be looked for. The price a year ago was about 20 cents a bushel higher. The lowest in March was 49 cents and the highest was on the last day of the month, 53¼c. Corn that is held will only trickle to the market, as it is being held for live stock.

That oats has its friends is evidenced in the visible of only 17,000,000 bushels, which is only a trifle more than the two preceding years, although the crop was greatly in excess. There is an immense amount of oats still in farmers' hands, and a spring or early summer drought will turn it into gold. As the price is down to cost of production we believe it's worth a gamble to hold it. The price is higher than two weeks before, but, like corn, is 20 cents lower than a year before.

The final estimate of the 1912 cotton crop is 14,000,000 bales. The crop of 1911 was about 16,000,000. Reports from the cotton belt indicate an increased acreage this year over last.

Early vegetable and fruit crops of the south are competing with heavy surpluses of the north carried over. This is against values for both. Apple and onion prices are demoralized. It's a question of getting anything for them. Think of fine old onions at 25 to 30 cents per sack after keeping them in storage all winter. The loss in this case falls mainly on the speculator, although the grower got practically nothing last fall. Losses on apples, onions, cabbage, eggs and some other things will make storers more cautious in the future, and the farmer will suffer in reduced prices this season.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on March 29, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	Mar. 29 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
Wheat	65,192,000	—3,246,000
Corn	25,052,000	— 118,000
Oats	17,058,000	X 314,000
Barley	5,931,000	— 246,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 43,922,000 bushels. This is 645,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 11,359,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 9,912,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,346,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 440,000 bushels less than a year before.

CLOSING PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on April 5, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, NO. 2 RED

	April 5	2 Wks. before	A yr. before
Chicago	1.03 @1.06	1.02 @1.07	1.04 @1.04½
St. Louis	1.07	1.01½@1.08	1.04 @1.05
K. City	1.01 @1.06	1.01 @1.07	1.01½@1.02½
Cincinnati	1.08 @1.11	1.08 @1.11	1.04 @1.06
New York	1.11½@1.13		

MINNEAPOLIS—Spring Wheat: No. 1 hard, 88⅞c; No. 1 northern, 86⅜@88c. Two weeks before, 86⅜c and 85@86¼c respectively.

CORN, NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	56 @56½	53	76 @77
St. Louis	56	54	79½@80½
K. City	55	51½	78 @79
Cincinnati	57½@58	55 @56	81 @82
New York	59		

OATS, NO. 2 WHITE

Chicago	37¼@37½	34¾@35½	56¾@57
St. Louis	36½	34½@35½	58 @58½
K. City	35½@36	34½@35½	56 @56½
Cincinnati	37½@38	36½@37½	56½@57

FUTURE PRICES OF CASH GRAIN

Chicago grain futures closed on April 5, 1913, and two weeks before as follows:

WHEAT—May, 99¾c; July, 90⅞c; September, 90¾c. Two weeks before, 90½c, 90c and 89⅝c, respectively.

CORN—May, 54¾c; July, 55⅞c; September, 56¾c. Two weeks before, 53⅜c, 54¾c and 55⅜c respectively.

OATS—May, 34¾c; July, 34¾c; September, 34⅞c. Two weeks before, 33⅞c, 33⅞c and 33⅝c respectively.

COTTON

NEW YORK, April 5 ,1913.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 12.60c; middling gulf, 12.85c. The price is the same as two weeks before. It is $1.35 higher than a year before.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis Stock Market, April 5, 1913.

CATTLE—Range of day's quotations for steers ..... $6.75@8.75
Range of day's paying prices for steers.. 7.75@8.45
Good to choice steers, 1300 lbs. and up.. 8.25@8.75
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1250 lbs.. 7.60@8.00
HOGS—Range of day's quotations..... 8.50@9.40
Range of day's paying prices..... 6.50@9.45
Best heavies, 200 lbs. and up..... 9.35@9.40
Common to choice lights, 130 lbs. up..... 9.35

The prices of cattle are the same as two weeks before. The prices of hogs are unchanged to 50c higher than two weeks before.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET
April 5, 1913

For advice about markets other than Chicago, write to the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind. Chicago must not always be taken as indicating what produce will actually sell for when sent to the best market. Frequently there are much higher markets. We use Chicago quotations in our reports for the sake of uniform comparisons.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow.

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	102	81	80
Tuesday	66	55	125
Wednesday	43	51	65
Thursday	54	47	71
Friday	75	39	104
Saturday	55	50	108
Total, 6 days	395	323	453

Market again had a weak undertone and stock of poor quality sold down to 38c. Trade was of fair volume for Saturday, but receipts of 55 cars were ample for all needs. Arrivals this week aggregated 395 cars, being 72 cars more than received last week, but 58 cars short of the total a year ago. More nice Rurals were included in this week's run, and they declined with the ordinary stock.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin, white stock, in bulk—2 cars at 38c, 3 cars at 40c, 3 cars at 42c, 3 cars at 43c. Rurals—2 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 46c, 1 car at 47c. Sacked—1 car dark at 39c, 2 cars at 40c, 1 car mixed at 44c.

Per bushel, bulk or sacked. Wisconsin, Kings or Burbanks, ordinary mixed to good sound ..... $ .38@ .43
Dusty Rurals, outside fancy..... .44@ .47
Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked.. .40@ .46
Seed Potatoes in 2½-bu. sks., Early Ohios .43@ .48
Rose ..... .43@ .45
Triumphs ..... .40@ .45

NEW POTATOES—A carload of Florida white came in yesterday and met with good sale.
Per barrel, Florida, White No. 1.....$6.50@7.00
No. 2 ..... 4.50@....

The price of old potatoes is 1 to 3c lower than two weeks before. Two weeks before Florida Whites were, barrels, No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $3.50.

ADVICE—Sell old potatoes at best prices obtainable. Northern holders should correspond with representatives of the F. S. E. in middle and southern states. Northwestern producers must take into consideration the freight and not ship too far. We expect prices to be lower.

SWEET POTATOES—Less have come in since there has been high water in a large section of the country. Supply shows decrease. Demand reported as moderate.

Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrs. before Bushels
3,490,000	X 9,296,000	X 24,295,000
557,000	X 6,141,000	X 4,337,000
978,000	X 1,152,000	— 974,000
657,000	X 3,251,000	X 4,262,000

Barrels, Illinois, fine stock.....$4.50@5.00
Hampers, Illinois, good ..... 1.00@....
A few really fine, straight packed, quoted a shade over.
Stock a little scabby or stock topped off.. .75@ .85
Poor ..... .50@....
Alabama, good ..... .90@1.00
Yams, Louisiana ..... .50@ .60

ONIONS—Market is dull and weak under excessive offerings of domestic and imported.
Sacks, 55@68 lbs., home-grown, yellow..$ .25@ .30
Red ..... .25@ .30
Poor no market.
White, choice ..... .25@ .50
Boxes, 1 bu., Spanish..... .90@....
Cases, Valencia ..... 2.65@....
New—Texas, cummer crates ..... 1.50@....

ADVICE—There can be no comfort offered the holders of onions. The crop was just too large for the abominable system of handling in vogue.

BEANS—The market is fairly firm for Pea Beans of good color. Not many of these in sight and demand fair. Stained, ordinary to common rule steady and easy. More of these than are cared for. All other varieties of Beans have been very quiet and slow for a long time. There is a small trade in Red Kidney, but little or nothing doing in Brown Swedish.

Pea Beans—Hand-picked, choice .....$2.15@2.25
Really fine, bright ..... 2.35@....
Prime ..... 2.05@2.10
Stock faulty ..... 1.25@1.90
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.
Red Kidneys—Choice ..... 2.10@2.20
Prime ..... 1.90@2.00
White Kidney nominal.
Brown Swedish, long ..... 1.25@1.50
Round ..... 1.25@1.50
Limas, per 100 pounds..... 6.40@6.50

The price of Pea Beans is 15c to 25c higher, and other kinds are unchanged.

ADVICE—Put in fine condition and market gradually.

HAY—Receipts, 558 tons.. Timothy Hay scarce and firm. Demand good. Prairie hay quiet. Offerings moderate and demand only fair.
Choice Timothy Hay .....$18.00@18.50
No. 1 Timothy ..... 15.50@16.50
o. 2 Timothy ..... 14.00@15.00
No. 3 Timothy ..... 10.00@11.00

ADVICE—Sell gradually, but sell on the final market. Local shippers usually take $2 to $5 a ton for the part they do.

STRAW—Rye Straw quotable at $8.50@9.00. Oat Straw at $6.50@7.00. Wheat Straw, $6.00@6.50.

BROOM CORN—Demand just moderate.
Per ton, Illinois Corn.....$100@120
Oklahoma ..... 50@ 65
The price is unchanged from two weeks before.

ADVICE—The market is sick. The low prices will discourage many growers, and we will probably see better prices for a couple of years.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases.	Last week. Cases.	Last year. Cases.
Monday	14,156	16,820	15,066
Tuesday	26,855	23,395	17,489
Wednesday	24,212	17,867	16,959
Thursday	21,843	18,337	14,700
Friday	20,548	21,985	15,412
Saturday	25,921	19,535	14,414
Total	133,535	117,939	94,040

	Cases.
Receipts April 1, 1912, to Mar. 31, 1913	3,416,876
Receipts April 1, 1911, to Mar. 30, 1912	2,778,293
Receipts April 1, 1910, to Mar. 31, 1911	3,418,835
Receipts April 1, 1913, to April 5, 1913	119,379
Receipts April 1, 1912, to April 6, 1912	94,040
Receipts April 1, 1911, to April 8, 1911	157,955
Receipts April 1, 1910, to April 9, 1910	252,698

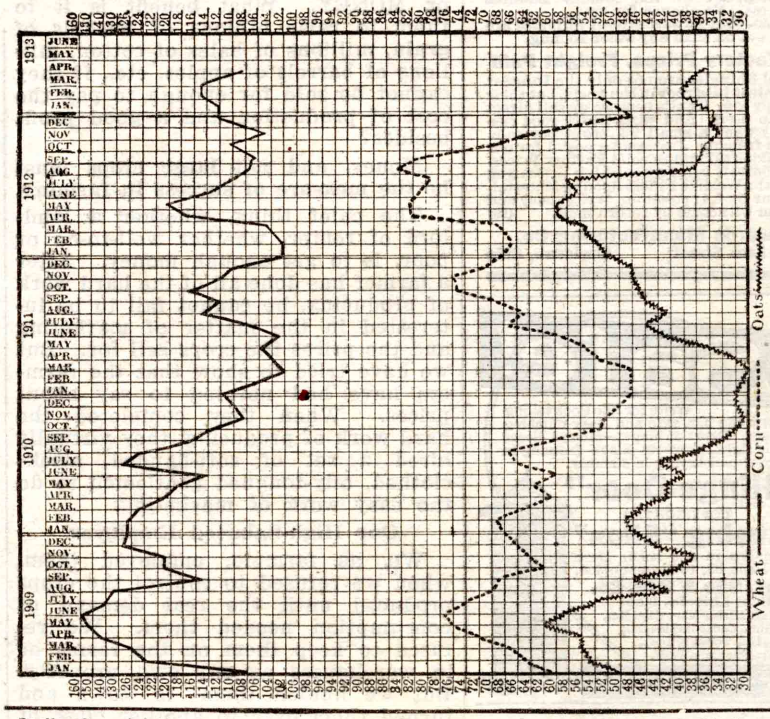
A firm feeling exists and quotations ½c higher.

General conditions remain about the same in this market. Supply large and trade good. The receipts are heavy and Eggs are offered freely, with buyers discriminating against some of the southern and southwestern lots—Tennessee and Oklahoma stock. There is a good demand from different sources, consumption being large, the outside order fair, and what surplus stock remains is being rehandled and placed in storage. Some speculative demand exists, and storage-packed are in good demand and firmer.

Miscellaneous lots—by this is meant Eggs as they arrive from the country—cover a wide range; cases returned, 16@16½c, depending on quality.
Ordinary firsts quotable at 16@16½c.
Firsts quotable 16¾@17¼c.
Checks—Fresh quotable 14½c per dozen.
Dirties—Fresh quotable 15@15½c.
Duck Eggs—A few offered; quotably about 20c per dozen.
Goose Eggs—Quotably about 40c per dozen. Very few on sale.
Storage packed firsts in some demand, and 18¼c bid, with a sale at 18⅜c.

The price is practically unchanged from two weeks before.

ADVICE—Organize. Decide on your price and store for your own account when the price will not be paid.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period 1909 to March, 1913, inclusive. The figures on right are prices in cents. The highest prices in March were as follows: Wheat, March 1, $1.08. Corn, March 31, 53c. Oats, March 7 and 24, 36 cents. The lowest prices were: Wheat, 90½c on March 17 and 18. Corn, 49c on the 15th, and Oats 32½c on the 18th.

Market no More Crops the Old Way the Equity System is Better

WHEN TO SELL WHERE TO SELL HOW TO SELL

Tell us below what you have to sell now, or will have in the future, and we will help you to get it to the best market. This applies to grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, eggs, poultry, in fact any farm crop. Fill out the following blank very plainly. No attention will be given to blanks illegibly written.

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

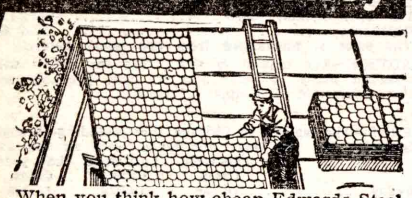
KIND OF CROP	Quantity	Variety, Class or Grade	When Ready	Home Price Now is

This report is from ..... P. O. .....

Rural Route ..... State .....

Are You a Member of the Farmers Society of Equity? .. ..

STEEL Shingles Will Save You a Pile of Money



When you think how cheap Edwards Steel Shingles are, how much longer they last, how much easier they are to put on than common-place roofing, it's hard to tell just how much we do save each buyer. It's a **big pile of money.**

They Beat Wood Shingles

The best wood shingles to be had nowadays seldom last 10 years, and it's a **long, slow, tedious** job putting them on. Besides, any building with wood shingles is a regular "fire trap"—apt to burn up **any moment.** Edwards Steel Shingles last over twice as long as wood, and as they come in big clusters of 100 or more, anybody can put them on in almost no time. Furthermore, they are **absolutely fire-proof** and are **guaranteed** so by a $10,000 Cash Bond.

No Chance of Rust

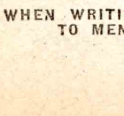
Unlike ordinary iron roofing, Edwards Steel Shingles never rust. With the Edwards Steel Shingle, the nails are completely covered by our patented interlocking device, and the edges are made absolutely **rust-proof** by the famous Edwards Tightcote Process. No chance for rust.

Remember, too, that Edwards Steel Shingles are much easier to put on than any other roofing.

Write for Factory Prices, Freight Paid

Edwards Steel Shingles are not only the **longest lasting** and **easiest laid** roof in the world, but their cost is amazingly low. That's because we sell direct from factory to user. And with 100,000 good customers, we only want **a small 9% profit per sale.** And we pay the freight. Just send a postal for our latest Roofing Book 491 and Special Factory Prices. Then see for yourself what astonishing prices you can now get on the World's Finest Roofing Material. Give size of your roof, if possible. Write today and our proposition will come by return mail. (99)

The Edwards Manufacturing Co.
441-491 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio



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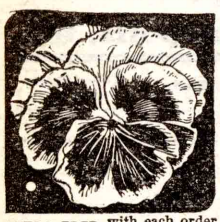

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EXTRA FREE with each order for this Bargain Collection, a specimen copy (worth 10 cents) included of

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a quarterly magazine, devoted to special crops and intensive farming, with special attention to the care and handling of poultry. Tells how to make $200 per acre per year on any farm from 5 to 100 acres. **Good Poultry** alone, 10 cents a copy; 25 cents a year. Agents wanted, write today.

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City Office — 11 N. Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The Problem of Marketing Crops

By J. A. Everitt

These articles have been prepared to answer ever-occurring questions how a sound and enduring farmers' organization, equipped with a practical marketing system to protect the producers of crops, can be established. And the problems considered in this article are not solely farmers' problems, but problems that concern every individual in the United States. They are nation-wide problems, therefore they must have an interest for all the people. A careful reading of the entire article is urged.

Chapter III

FARMING MUST BE A MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS

Some Losses Under the Old System and Some of the Benefits Under the New

AMERICAN farmers are naturally proud of the fact that they raise the greatest crops in the world. But what are they working for? CROPS, or MONEY. What benefit is it to them to raise billions of bushels of grain, millions of bales of cotton, millions of barrels of apples, etc., if they cannot be sold for enough to pay the cost of production and a good profit besides?

Money, and not large crops must be the measure of success in farming.

The chief thing, whether a landlord of renter, whether well-to-do or poor, is to get enough money. After a farmer has done all of the hard work of producing, he cannot fail to be interested in the matter of marketing and the prices the crops sell for. But we have tried to show that the farmers have had nothing to say about prices. When they completed the hard work of producing, they virtually hired a set of soft-handed, sleek-clothed, oily-tongued gentlemen to do the easy work of marketing.

Our High-Salaried Employes

We, as farmers, employed them, when we refused to control the crops produced until the real demand of consumption needed them. We refused to keep them on the farms or in warehouses as our own property. But we hauled them to town and turned them over to another class of people to store and hold until the consumers were ready for them. The world could not consume them as fast as they were dumped and we would not hold them, therefore the other class of people were employed to hold them, and they took them in and stored them up and for such service we have been paying about $7,000,000,000 annually, according to the figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

This is a sum greater than all the crops of a year bring to the producers. That is, the present system of marketing farm crops costs more to run it than the producers receive for all of the crops. We have been paying more to have the easy work of marketing done than we received for all the hard work of producing.

An Example in New York City

Under the present system the producers suffer appalling losses. To illustrate: A state committee investigated the prices and market facilities in the city of New York recently. It reported that the consumers paid about $500,000,000 for food at the kicthen. The cost of this food at the receiving terminals was about $350,000,000, showing a cost of about $150,000,000 for delivering and handling in the city. The committee did not report on the cost of transportation, packing and commission of country buyers, which probably amounted to as much as handling in the city. If we assume that this is correct, then, of the $500,000,000 that the consumers paid, the producers received only $200,000,000. In other words, it costs $300,000,000 for marketing $200,000,000 worth of farm produce in the city of New York.

Is it any wonder that within a half hour's ride of greater New York, with a combined population of over 4,500,000, there are fruit and vegetable farmers who hardly make a good living, while in the city the prices to the consumers are so high that many of them cannot afford the necessaries of life.

Stop Complaining

Talk about not being able to hire help on the farm, when we are paying this enormous sum to have our produce passed down to the consumer's kitchen? What right have we to complain of the lack of profits in farming? Or our inability to build up the fertility of the farm, or to make any needed improvement, or the lack of money to educate our children, or anything else, while permitting this enormous leak to exist?

We have shown how it can be ended.

As sure as the world gets hungry every day, farmers have it in their power to end this condition just as soon as they want to end it.

A Local Union at Every Town

There is not an agricultural community in the whole United States where a local union cannot be organized now, and such organization will give to the farmers of that community great benefits immediately, through using the Farmers Society of Equity System of Marketing and in buying supplies co-operatively. To show what may be done in almost any community, we make the following illustration:

Profits in Selling

Let us assume that one hundred farmers join together in a local union at your place. On a conservative basis each farm will sell in a year an avage of $1,200 worth of produce. The total business of selling then will be $120,000 for that local union. We can state from experience that 10 per cent is a low estimate of the gain that can be gained by co-operative selling, but this will amount to $12,000 to the local union, or $120 per member.

Savings in Buying.

Another activity is buying. We will

The Most Coveted Trophy Ever Won By Any Motorcycle

THIS diamond medal was awarded a Harley-Davidson when it won the National Endurance Contest held by the Federation of American Motorcyclists. So exceptional was the showing the Harley-Davidson made that the judges not only awarded it a diamond medal and a perfect score of 1000 points, but in addition, because of the super-excellent performance, gave it a plus five, or 1000 + 5 score in all. This is the first and only time any motorcycle has been so honored. It was a fitting tribute to the quality of the

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

and proved its absolute reliability and durability, as no amount of minor records could.

Harley-Davidson dealers everywhere are demonstrating its many features, among which are the *Ful-Floteing Seat* and the *Free-Wheel Control,* exclusive patented features, which make the Harley-Davidson "the comfortable motorcycle."

Ask your dealer for a demonstration, or write for catalog.

Awarded Perfect Scores in

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Western Dist. End. Cont.
Lake Dist. End. Contest
Savannah End. Contest
Los Angeles End. Contest
Peninsular End. Contest
Linden End. Contest
North Shore End. Contest
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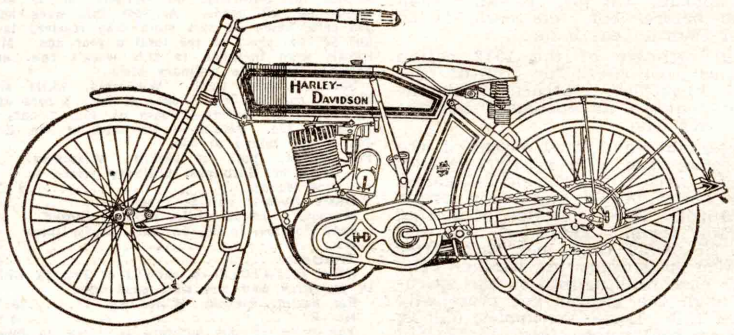

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H. C. PHELPS *2 Years Guarantee*

assume that the average member buys $600 worth of supplies for the farm and farm home in a year. Then the business of buying will amount to $60,000 for the local union. A conservative estimate of what can be saved in buying co-operatively, we will place at 10 per cent. This will be a saving of $6,000 in a year for the local union, or an average of $60 per member. Assuming that our illustration is fair, or that it is an illustration for an average community, then a local union will be worth $180 a year to the average member. This will be $18,000 to the community. Counting only twenty such local unions in a county, it will mean $360,000 to a county.

A Sample of Hundreds

To show clearly just what others are doing, we publish the following letter. The only reason why we publish this letter and not some other one out of hundreds that come to National Headquarters, is because this letter came to the writer's desk at the moment he was writing this part of the article:

New Bethlehem, Pa.

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen—Received supplies for the county union O. K.

New Bethlehem local shipped one carload of buckwheat to the Larrowe Milling Company at Cohocton, N. Y., at $1.25 per hundredweight. The best price that our local people would offer was $1.10 per hundredweight. Our net gain on the carload was $80 to $85. This week the Limestone local will ship two carloads of buckwheat to the same company. Our local secretary is shipping chickens and veal to Pittsburg. Chickens net us 13 cents a pound and veal 14 cents a pound. The best price that we can get locally is 8 and 10 per pound, respectively. This is a good time to organize, as the results and profits from our business talk for themselves.

Fraternally yours,
R. M. FORRINGER.

There are tens of thousands of communities where the farmers do not know what a big spread there is between the prices they have been taking for their stuff and the prices that can be secured on the final market; or the prices they are paying and what the supplies can be bought for in large lots, and they will not know until they have a business organization to investigate into these matters.

Other Advantages of a Local Union

And then a local union will be valuable in other directions. For instance, besides selling and buying co-opertively, a local union makes the ideal condition for co-operation in farm work amongst neighbors, for hiring help, for protecting property from trespassers and thieves, for co-operative stock breeding, etc. The women can make the local union highly valuable and entertaining in a social way, while helping the husbands and fathers and brothers in their marketing problems. Even the young folks find the local a means of getting better acquainted, and any local union can be made the means of much entertainment for them.

Accomplish the objects of the Farmers Society of Equity through such an organization as we outlined, and the serious problem of keeping the boys on the farm and all other serious problems can easily be solved.

Farmers Alone Without a Selling Organization

We have shown that an average community does a business of about $180,000 a year. Now can you find any other set of people doing an equal amount of business that does not have a sales and buying organization. You cannot find one, yet the farmers in most communities have produced all they could and then blindly dumped the crops into the speculation hopper and thus employed another set of people to do the easy part of their work—the marketing.

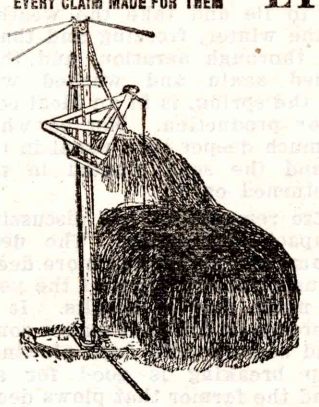
For this service farmers and consumers of their products pay about $7,000,000 a year—a staggering sum—while farmers receive only about $6,000,000 for all they sell.

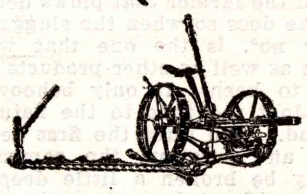
(To be continued)

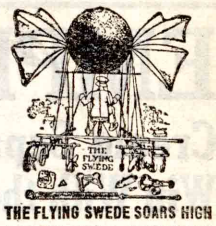
OH I SEE AND FLYING SWEDE

OH I SEE

O. I. C. LINES ARE AS GOOD AS EVERY CLAIM MADE FOR THEM



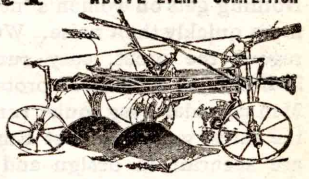


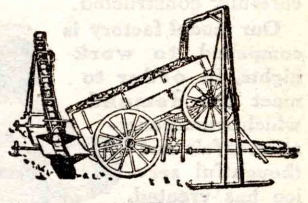


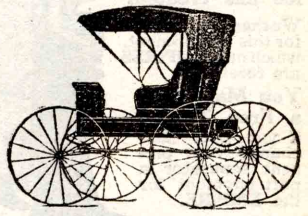
THE FLYING SWEDE SOARS HIGH ABOVE EVERY COMPETITOR

LINES DIRECT FROM FACTORY

You Pay Oct. or Jan. 1st







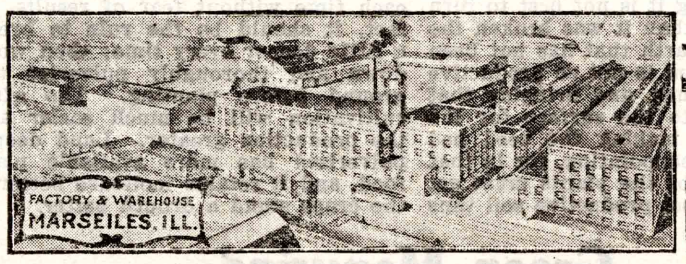
And save about the following amounts on each article:

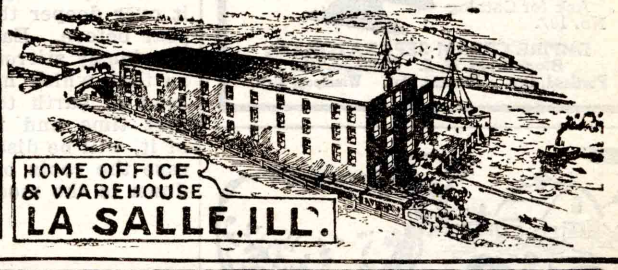
14-inch Gang Plow	$15.00
16-inch Sulky Plow	10.00
Two-Row Cultivator	15.00
Five-foot Mower	8.00
Twine, per pound	.02
Grain Elevators	40.00
Hay Stackers	15.00
Triple Auto Seat Buggy	25.00

by ordering from us direct, instead of paying BIG TRUST PRICES to their AGENTS for OLD LINE STYLE MACHINES.

We guarantee our goods to be superior to OLD LINE TRUST MADE, or at least to satisfy you or you don't settle for them; you can order now and pay October and January 1st. We can supply about $800,000.00 worth of goods this year if you send your order in early. We don't charge interest on machines ordered before July 1st. Stocks carried at La Salle, Marseilles, Kansas City, Wichita, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis. We want a good farmer in each vicinity to write to us at once for net prices and Catalog No. 38.

O'NEIL IMPLEMENT CO., LaSalle, Ill





Pigs Without Worms

S. R. Feil, Pres. . Reg. Pharm.

I'll Stop Your Losses From Worms
I'll Prove It 60 Days Before You Pay

I'll drive out the deadly pests that steal your profits. I'll make every animal on your place worm-free, thrifty, and put them in condition to get the full benefit of their feed—make them bring you the most profit—if you will just send me the coupon below.

Sal-Vet is not a stock food, but a medicated stock salt. It is saving farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars by breaking the grip of deadly worms on the live stock industry. No dosing, no drenching, no bother—just let your stock doctor themselves 60 days before you pay. You will be astonished at the results. **Prominent breeders endorse Sal-Vet.**

SAL-VET

"I write to say that I have been a free user of Sal-Vet ever since its introduction, and find that it is the most perfect worm exterminator on the market today. It will positively do all that you claim for it. There is nothing within my knowledge as good and reliable or as cheap."—E. O. STONE, Peoria, Ill., Sec. Amer. Hampshire Swine Record Ass., Pres. Ill. Swine Breeders' Ass.

"Please send us two more barrels of Sal-Vet at once. This is the best preparation we have ever used. We give all our sheep, horse, and over 100 hogs free access to it. It is all you claim."—A. J. LOVEJOY, Roscoe, Ill., Sec. Berkshire Breeders' Association.

Little Pigs only a few weeks old are often found loaded with worms. Hogs of all ages suffer from these parasites. They become run down, weak, then cholera gets in its deadly work. Read these letters. See what it means to have healthy, worm-free hogs when cholera breaks out in your neighborhood. Protect your stock at my risk.

"The hog cholera is all around us in this neighborhood, but so far there is not a single case among the hogs belonging to the men who are feeding Sal-Vet." -THOMAS CANNEDY, Roodhouse, Ill.

"Since giving our hogs Sal-Vet, all of them are well and doing finely, although hog cholera is all around us."—ED. COLLINS, Delphos, O.

All farm animals need Sal-Vet to make them big profit makers. I offer you Sal-Vet on a plan that makes it easy for you to try. You don't risk a single penny

Don't Send Any Money—Just the Coupon

If you will fill out this coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have—mail it to me, I will ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives and when the 60 days are up, report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim—if it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms—I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. Send this coupon today.

PRICES: 40 lbs. $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs. $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" Packages. 60-day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of Sal-Vet for each hog or sheep, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle as near as we can come without breaking regular packages.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept. UTD CLEVELAND, OHIO

[34]

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, O.
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives—report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

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EMPIRE

Cream Separators Win With the Ladies

Nothing gets on women's "nerves" more quickly than noise. Women regard the quiet, easy-running **EMPIRE** as a "nerve" protector. Men consider easy, quiet running the surest guaranty that Empires are accurate in design and very carefully constructed.

Our model factory is compelled to work nights, in order to meet the demand which over a generation of fair and thoughtful service has created.

We thank our friends for this compliment, which only **EMPIRES** are receiving.

You May Have a Free Trial— if you like. Exchange your present separator in part payment for the **EMPIRE.**

Ask for Catalog No. 107.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
Bloomfield, N. J. Chicago, Ill.
Portland, Ore. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Clip All the Wool

and get longer, better wool that will bring the highest price.

You can easily net from **15c to 20c more on every sheep** you shear with a **Stewart No. 9 Machine.** Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece **smoothly and quickly** in **one unbroken blanket** with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality. **Get one from your dealer,** or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Catalog of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines FREE.

PRICE $11.50

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
224 Ontario St.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

15.95 AND UPWARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, **on trial, fully guaranteed,** a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for **small dairies, hotels** and **private families.** Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is **a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.** Gears thoroughly protected. **Western orders filled from Western points.** Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1149 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Deep Breaking

"PLOW deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep," said Benjamin Franklin a hundred years ago. Dr. Franklin was like a good many of our farm "experts" today; he never had much practical experience on a farm, but he told a truth which perhaps he did not himself realize. Ground will become fertile, productive, as deep as it is stirred. In other words, the field that is habitually broken deep and worked deep can be depended upon for better crops year after year than can the one which is broken and worked shallow. The deeply plowed field not only absorbs and retains moisture better, but the air penetrates it, chemically acts favorably upon the plant food elements it contains, and leaves in it much of its own plant growing qualities. Soil to be productive must have air effects, and these it can not have until its native compactness is broken up, which is mostly the work of the breaking plow, though other means are now being introduced in some places.

This being the case, it is clear that the deeper the breaking the better, but there is one fact to be guarded against. In breaking ground for immediate planting it is not best to turn it over deeper than it was broken the year before. Earth that has not been previously stirred is not so productive as that which has, and bringing that kind of earth to the surface for the first time and making the seed bed of it, will be disappointing, for in that case the roots of the plants must get down to the most productive soil thus turned deeply under before they can make desirable growth. That is why we advocate the deep plowing in the fall. A field that has never been plowed deep and that seems to be exhausted from shallow culture, may be turned no matter how deep in the fall, allowed to lie and take the weather during the winter, freezing and thawing and thorough aeration, and then be turned again and worked well down in the spring, is in an ideal condition for production. Not so when broken much deeper than usual in the spring and the seed planted in the fresh upturned earth.

In these remarks we are discussing the compact clay lands. The deep black loams may be broken more deeply than usual at any time of the year without much fear of results. It is this difference in soil that makes some favor and some oppose deep plowing; but deep breaking is good for all lands, and the farmer that plows deep, whether he does so when the sluggard sleeps or not, is the one that will have corn as well as other products to sell and to keep. It only behooves him to adopt the time to the nature of his land. And after the first deep breaking and aeration, the compact lands may be broken a little deeper each time without fear of results. In fact, it should be the rule to break a little deeper every time; then work down and thoroughly pulverize the ground before planting. The after cultivation will be much easier and the production greater. Land deeply pulverized has more available plant food, and it retains moisture better—the crops stand a drouth better.

Green Manuring

The question of maintaining fertility on the farm is one that will not down. Plants must have food to live and grow upon, and if they grow and produce they will draw fertility from the soil, and that fertility must be restored or, ere long, the land will refuse to produce. Good cultivation, judgment in the rotation of crops, barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers—these are all elements in the maintenance of fertility. But they are not enough, and they cannot be made enough.

The plowing under of suitable crops must supply the deficiency. To be tillable and productive the land must have humus as well as fertility. Humus is decayed vegetable matter. It is not really a plant food, but it prepares the soil to furnish the plant food. Crops turned under supply this in an ideal manner. For this purpose there is nothing better than the leguminous crops, the clovers and kindred plants. These plants store nitrogen from the atmosphere, and they also gather some potash and phosphorus. When they are turned under the vegetables fiber quickly becomes humus, and all their other elements of fertility are added to the soil.

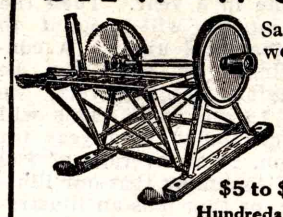
Yes, we agree that it takes courage to turn under a crop of clover or field peas, but it takes money to ricly treat with commercial fertilizers, or with the elements bought separately and mixed at home; or to get enough barnyard manure to accomplish the purpose. Barnyard manure furnishes humus, but the chemical elements do not. So the farmer is up against it. He can't so well afford to buy the stuff in sufficient quantities as he finds it on the market, nor can he afford to cultivate land that cannot produce. About all there is before him, then, is to grow crops and turn them under.

Predicted Bumper Crops

OF course, our readers noticed that, during the latter part of March, the press was full of predictions of great crops for the approaching season. These predictions were based on alleged investigations in all the leading agricultural states, and many of them quoted official reports from state and national agricultural authorities.

Who knew at that time what was likely to be? Since then the great farming sections, north and south, have had the most destructive storms the country ever knew, and these storms and floods, early as they came,

SAW WOOD



Saw your own wood and save time, coal and money; your neighbors and **MAKE $5 to $15 a DAY**

Hundreds are doing it with an APPLETON WOOD SAW

We make 7 styles—steel or wood frame—stationary or mounted on truck with gasoline engine, making a

Portable Wood-Sawing Rig

Rigid frame, lathe-turned arbor, running in self adjusting, non-heating, dust-proof boxes makes our saw frames simple, strong, safe and succesful.

We also make the famous **FRICTION-DRIVE DRAG SAW APPLETON CIRCULAR LOG SAW.**

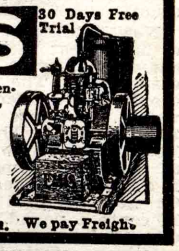
Ask for our complete *free catalog.*

APPLETON MFG. CO.
264 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

Run On Coal Oil

Ellis Engines give more power on coal oil than other engines on gasoline. You save 50c on the dollar in fuel. Strongest, simplest engines made—only three working parts. New two-cylinder 12 H. P. engine does work requiring up to 15 H. P. All Ellis Engines can be run on gasoline, distillate or any fuel oil without extra equipment.

ELLIS ENGINES 30 Days Free Trial



have patent throttle, giving three engines in one. Automobile muffler, speed-changing governor, runs either way, reversible while running. Guaranteed 10 years. We pay freight. 30 days free trial. Buy direct and save money. Write for catalogue showing 1913 models with special prices.

ELLIS ENGINE COMPANY
115 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich. We pay Freight.

FACTORY PRICES YOURS 60 DAY FREE TRIAL

The famous WITTE Gasoline Engine, built for 43 years by Ed. Witte, master engine builder, now sold **direct to you.** The standard engine of America, with every improvement up-to-date—detached cylinders, vertical valves, etc.—the entire engine backed up by a **Real 5-Year Guarantee.** Just think! It takes only **2c to get the money-saving, factory prices on 54 styles and sizes.** Save money! Write at once for **FREE TRIAL OFFER** and catalog. State style and size wanted. Address

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1970 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Only $2 Down

One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. [12]

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Before After

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Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Bolls, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 5 E free.**

ABSORBINE, J.R., liniment for mankind. For Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price $1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

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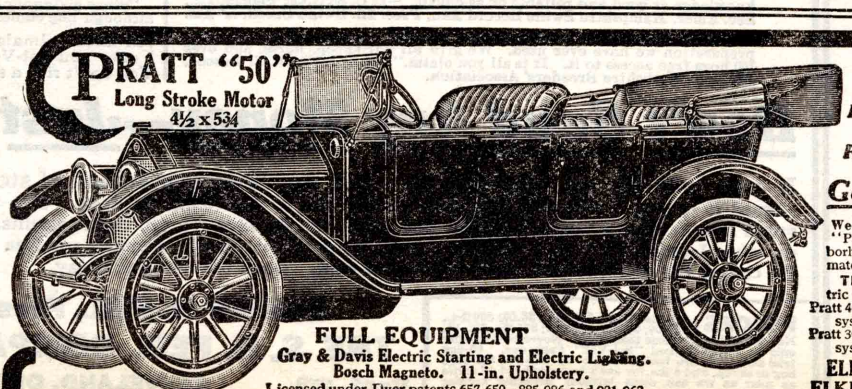
PRATT "50"

Long Stroke Motor 4½ x 5¾



FULL EQUIPMENT
Gray & Davis Electric Starting and Electric Lighting. Bosch Magneto. 11-in. Upholstery.
Licensed under Dyer patents 657,650—885,986 and 921,963

1913 Pratt Cars

***Five Years*—Every one successful as manufacturers of automobiles.**

***Forty Years*—Every one successful as manufacturers of standard vehicles.**

Get Catalogue showing photographic view of all models, and giving you the standards by which to value any car.

We have a business proposition for you. Our goal for 1913 is a "Pratt Car" in every locality. If there isn't one in your neighborhood—if there isn't a Pratt dealer near you it will be to your material advantage to write or wire and let us know.

Three Distinct Models—Pratt 50, 122-inch wheel base, electric starter and electric lighting system. Price $2,150.00.
Pratt 40, 120-in. wheel base, Presto-O-Starter and electric lighting system. Price $1,850.00.
Pratt 30, 114-in. wheel base, Prest-O-Starter and electric lighting system. Price $1,460.00.

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ELKHART INDIANA

PEERLESS
GALVANIZED SELF-RAISING GATES

Are filled with extra heavy Peerless Fencing of close woven all No. 9 wire—strong enough to turn the heaviest animal—close enough to hold small pigs.

Perfectly adjustable, never sags out of shape or drags on the ground and fitted with a double latch. No chains, springs, or other toggle to give out and make trouble.

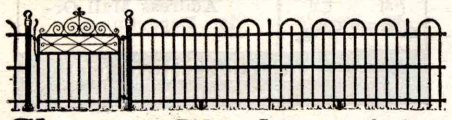
Think of the work saved by the self-raising feature—do a little figuring—see if it pays to put up with old style, cumbersome, inefficient gates.

Send for our complete Fence and Gate catalog which fully describes this new style.

Peerless Wire Fence Co.
229 Mich St.
Adrian, Mich.

THE GATE "LIFT" WITH A LIFT

BROWN FENCE
For all purposes. Direct from factory, freight prepaid.
Bargain Prices—13c per rod up
Get our new fence book before you buy fence for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Etc.
Also Lawn Fence and Gates
We save you *big money*—give you highest quality. Mail postal *now* for Big Fence Bargain Book
Dept. 70 THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO



Cheap as Wood We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. *Write for free catalog.*
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

HOG FENCE
26 inches high 14 cents a rod
100 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing.
Buy from factory direct and save dealers profit. Large Catalogue FREE.
KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 289 Muncie, Ind

A Farmer's Statement Hon. Edward Normdan, a farmer in upper Wisconsin, says that he can keep a dairy cow per acre, and that he makes $3,000 per year from 60 acres of improved land. About cheap upper Wisconsin land, write
WISCONSIN ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION
28 Caswell Blk. Wilwaukee, Wis.

Protect your stock and grain with a durable weather-proof roof

Certain-teed

(Quality *Cert*-ified—Durability Guaran-*teed*)
Roofing in Rolls and Shingles

It's the best you can buy. Look for the ***Certain-teed*** label of quality and 15-year wear guarantee on every roll and crate of shingles. Ask your dealer for prices—he can save you money.

General Roofing
The World's largest manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers

Get Our New Book—
"Modern Building Ideas and Plans"—It would ordinarily sell for $1, but as it shows the various uses of *Certain-teed* Roofing, we will send it to you for 25c—or you can get it FREE from your lumber, hardware or building material dealer.

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must unfavorably affect production, to what extent no one can tell.

But why these proclamations of approaching great crops? If it were an actual fact, what benefit would the knowledge be to the farmers? Would it induce them to plant less or more? Could it enable them to more wisely choose the crops they would grow, or would it make cultivation any easier?

Are there any whom such reports would benefit whether true or false? Let us see. A large percentage of last year's crops, a larger percentage than usual, is still in the hands of the farmers. Farmers have been slow to sell, and are still not rushing their stuff to market at the reduced prices the market manipulators persist in offering. If these holding farmers could be made to believe that great crops were at the door, they would be more inclined to sell, wouldn't they? They would think it better to unload before the new bumper crops came in. This is the secret of the whole thing. The speculators want to buy, and this plan has been devised to scare the farmers into selling. The press has lent itself to the scheme, whether purposely or ignorantly only themselves know. We make no friends in telling it, but farmers look to us for facts they cannot get elsewhere, and we propose to give them those facts.

ANOTHER WORD ABOUT SEED

APRIL 15. Our readers are not all done planting corn yet; in fact, not many in the corn belt have commenced. How about the seed? You know as well as we that the crop depends upon the seed. You can't raise better corn than you plant, and you can't make acreage yields unless the acres have growing corn upon them. Missing hills scattered over the field have the same effect on the yield that an unplanted strip would have. Yet you must cultivate the whole field. Do you believe you could get better seed than you have, but you hesitate at what it may cost? A slight additional cost of seed is not to be compared with the value of a full yield of superior corn. As the first and greatest element of success, we urge good seed.

WATCHING THE SHEEP

A GOOD average flock of Shropshires that have been well wintered, should yield an average of nine to ten pounds of good wool. Letting the sheep run down in condition injuriously affects the wool.

Sheep should never be allowed to drink from stagnant pools, and they should not have to wade into the mud to get water. In such case they are very likely to take into their system insects or larvae that will be harmful to them.

Don't keep sheep too long on the same pasture, especially if it is so small they can nip it close. Arrange so that they may have frequent changes. This may be made advantageous to the farmer as well as to the sheep. Let the flock get into the worst weed fields about the time the weeds are beginning to grow. It will not be so bad a weed field next year. Good fences, making it convenient to change the sheep from field to field has a tendency to put the hoe out of commission.

Shearing time is a good time to thin out the flock. Keep none but the strongest and most profitable sheep. The handling necessary in shearing enables the owner to pick them out. Mark the light fleeced ones and those that have unthrifty lambs.

Guided By It

"I am sure any farmer who will accept Up-to-Date Farming as his guide will soon be better off than he ever was before."—Allen.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Save Their Cost Every Year of Use

If you are thinking about buying a cream separator, and have only a small amount of ready cash to invest, don't be tempted to put your money into one of the so-called "cheap" machines.

Why pay your hard-earned money for a "cheap," trashy machine, when you can buy a reliable De Laval upon such liberal terms that

It will more than save its cost while you are paying for it.

When you buy a De Laval you have positive assurance that your machine will be good for at least twenty years of service, during which time it will save every possible dollar for you and earn its original cost over and over again.

If you purchase the so-called "cheap" separator, you must pay cash in advance and then take the chance of the machine becoming worthless after a year or two of use, to say nothing of the cream it will waste while it does last.

More De Laval machines are in use than any other make. There is a reason. Be sure to see the local De Laval agent and SEE and TRY a De Laval before you buy any cream separator.

The new 72-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Book of 100 Vehicle Bargains—FREE

Let This New Special *Sears-Roebuck Book* Help You Decide on the Right Vehicle to Buy

Post yourself on *real values* before you buy a buggy, surrey or wagon of any kind. Buy where you are *sure* of getting the most for your money, the safest guarantee of satisfaction and the best treatment. Here is *proof* that our prices save you $35.00 to $50.00.

Over 49,000 of These Metal Auto Seat Buggies Already Sold; Price $59.90

See this beautiful, durable buggy in natural colors in our Special Vehicle Catalog—along with many other illustrations and descriptions that guide you *right* in buying the *vehicle you want*. Please ask for Vehicle Book No. 65U56

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago, Illinois

This splendid buggy at $59.90 has triple panel auto seat, genuine leather upholstering, highest type body construction, triple braced shafts, best wheels made, full wrought fifth wheel, real long distance self oiling axle. New style auto skeleton top. Shipped from warehouse near you.

Your Opportunity on White Indian Runner Ducks

100 Head Fishel and Spencer Strains

Must be sold at once, account illness of owner. Every bird of correct type and in fine condition. PRICE—As long as they last, $7.50 per trio. Eggs from flock until sold, $1.50 per 13; $10 per 100. Should stock be sold on receipt of your order money will be returned immediately.

PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO.

208 North Delaware. Indianapolis, Ind.

Why Incubator Chicks Die

The book entitled "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of seven to ten of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble. The cause and tells of a cure. BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.

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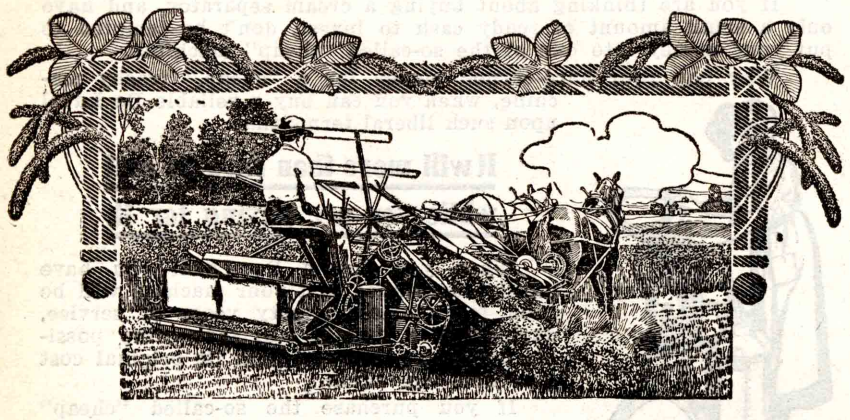


Safety at Harvest Time

ALL your work leads up to the harvest. At that point you plan to coin the season's labor.

Are you ready for the harvest? Are your machines all in good working order? If there is any doubt, now is the time to look into your machine shed and see.

It is far better to buy a new machine before harvest than after. Get your new machine with the I H C trade-mark and with one of these time-tried names on it—

Champion Deering
McCormick Milwaukee
Osborne Plano

Any one of these will save delays and insure a speedy harvest without loss of grain.

Now is the time to look over your equipment. If it takes a new machine, order now. Nothing is gained by waiting till the last minute when you cannot expect the service you can command now.

Remember the dealer can give you more time now. The machine you buy now has been made before the rush. You are safer with the machine at home properly set up early than hauling it home after the grain is ready to cut.

If repairs are needed, order them now. If your dealer does not have what you need, he will be able to secure it in time so that you can put it on at your leisure.

Be sure you get I H C repairs and not imitations. The I H C repair part is made the same as the original on your machine except that it is strengthened if found necessary.

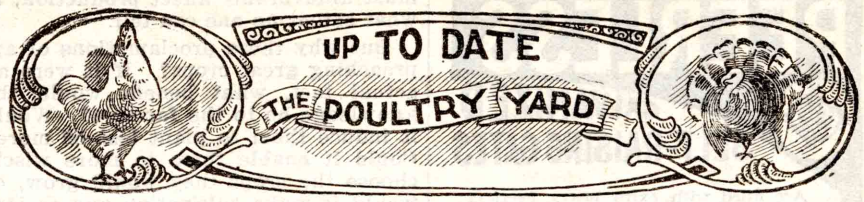
Buy your twine early, then you will be safe against a possible shortage. Better have a few balls extra than not enough. You can always use it.

Buy **Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, or International**—Sisal, Standard, Manila, or Pure Manila twine—and know that it will work satisfactorily in your binder.

The best is always the cheapest in binder twine as in machines.

Captain Anson used to say, "It is good playing at critical moments that wins ball games." The harvest is the critical moment of the year for you. Play safe on all points by equipping your farm with I H C harvesting and haying machines and binder twine. Catalogues and full information are yours for the asking.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A



THE SETTING HEN

THE incubator is coming more and more into general use, and we commend it on the farm where conditions are favorable, by which we mean suitable room for the incubator itself and brooders, and suitable quarters for the care of the young chicks. And there is no place where these can be more cheaply and perfectly arranged than on the farms. But still the hen will be used mainly for the hatching of chicks in the country. Never set a hen in any but a new and clean nest. The hen is likely to commence setting in a laying nest that may possibly be used in common by herself and others. When her broodiness is well established it is well to move her to a new nest in a room entirely for setting hens. Make a new nest in a clean box, put one or two eggs in it, and move the hen to it just before night, and cover the hen so she can't get out, but be careful to have sufficient ventilation. Give her a little feed and water before putting her on the new nest. About the same time the next day, take her out and give her plenty of feed and water. If she can now be put in a slatted coop where she may have free movement for half an hour or so, and then put back on her nest, the condition is ideal. Give her the same treatment next day, and if she seems contented the eggs may be put under her when she is returned to her nest. If there is any indication of mites or lice on the hen, give her a thorough treatment of some good insect powder, which should also be sprinkled in the nest. She may be taken off for feed and a little exercise each evening, but if the room is a closed one, her nest box may soon be left open for her to come off at her pleasure.

It is an excellent plan to set three or four hens at the same time, and when they all hatch give the chicks to one and turn the others out to become layers again.

THE SEASON'S HATCH

THE incubator is more nearly doing the work of the hen than the auto and the motor car are that of the horse. Still the setting hen is not yet out of business, and many chicks this season will be warmed into life in nature's old way, and will listen to the cluck of the hen to guide them in the pursuit of feed.

In such cases the way next to the incubator is to set several hens at the same time so that the chicks will come off together. Then there may be a "doubling up." Take all the chicks and give them to one of the hens. This, of course, makes large broods, and gives the hen more than she can properly care for in nature's way, and she must have help with her excessive family. There must be conveniences quite like a brooder for night service, and during the day she should have a run of reasonable dimensions that she cannot get out of. She should also have coops or shelter easily accessible where she may house her chicks in case of sudden storms. Thus may a faithful hen safely bring up a brood several times larger than she would be able to hatch.

In return for this extra care and provision, the hens that assisted in the hatching will become layers in a few days, and practically restore the laying flock to its former numbers.

Poultry Notes

Lice increase very rapidly on the setting hen.

The chicks should not be fed the first day after hatching.

A variety in feeding is one way of keeping the flock in good condition.

Cleanliness is the most important factor in the successful raising of poultry.

A little salt in the food for the hens is an aid to digestion, and so keeps them well and vigorous.

Lack of grit and overfeeding will cause idleness and stop the egg yield as quickly as anything else.

FACTORY TO WEARER
ALL WOOL SUITS OR OVERCOATS
$10
DIRECT TO YOU

Men's Wool Clothes for $10.00

in worsteds scotches or cassimeres, made into either sack suits or Norfolk coats and trousers, in a variety of patterns.

Write today for our free samples.

Factory-to-wearer clothes are guaranteed satisfactory.

Address Mail Order Department

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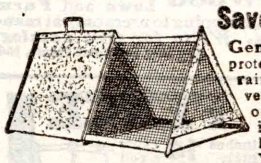
CONNERSVILLE, IND.



Save the Chicks

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Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents.
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GOOD POULTRY a quarterly magazine published and edited by us. Tells how to mate, breed and care for poultry the best way. Most complete record system. Provides for three months work with poultry in each issue. Quotes prices on eggs from five leading white breeds; also incubators and brooders of the best kind. Make big money in poultry by doing it our way. If new in the business be sure that you start right. Deals with special crops and intensive farming, fruit growing, gardening, etc. 10 cents a copy; 25 cents a year.

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Without Lessons or Knowledge of Music Any One Can Play the Piano or Organ in One Hour.

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The complete system together with 100 pieces of music will then be sent to you Free, all charges prepaid and absolutely not one cent to pay. You keep it seven days to thoroughly prove it is all that is claimed for it, then if you are satisfied, send us $1.50 and one dollar a month until $6.50 in all is paid. If you are not delighted with it, send it back in seven days and you will have risked nothing and will be under no obligations to us.

Be sure to state number of white keys on your piano or organ, also post office and express office. Address Easy Method Music Company, 303 Clarkson Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to *anyone* for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE.

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We will send you 12 of the prettiest assorted souvenir post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say you will show our cards to 6 of your friends.

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Over half a million Monitors in use. Strong, simple, easy to operate. Heat regulated instantly, no dirt, no odor.

Agents, Salesmen, Managers Wanted $10 to $20 a Day

No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made $5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made $14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains everything. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.

THE MONITOR SAD IRON CO.
257 Wayne Street, Big Prairie, Ohio

THE HOME ON THE FARM

A WISER FARMER

I know some things I'm glad I know,
And everybody else is glad.
If we had known them years ago,
We'd have more cash than e'er we had.
It is that people need our stuff,
And gladly pay us Eq'ty's rate,
If they could get it; that's the point;
And we learn how from UP-TO-DATE.

AS IT OUGHT TO BE

THE well kept home on the farm ought to be a beauty spot. The lawn is at its greenest and the flowers will soon be at their brightest, and the trees are putting on their most delightful green. All the surroundings have awakened from a long and troubled sleep, and it is pleasant now to go where only a few weeks ago there was nothing inviting.

We love the home on the farm, but its beauty depends much upon its occupants. If things are allowed to get out of repair, the paint on the buildings to become faded and rough, the lawn to become ragged for lack of care, and weeds to grow where flowers ought to be, then, of course, the beauty so pleasing to both eye and soul, makes its abode in some more favored and better cared for place.

Flowers bloom for those who plant them,
But give their sweets to one and all;
Green lawns grow for those who want them,
And beauty comes to those who call.

THOSE CITY COUSINS

COUNTRY children are given a mistaken idea of the children and young people in the cities—of city life. So much is said of this that the young people in the country long for the city, and in recent years they have become inclined to avail themselves of the first opportunity to leave the country and make their home in a town or city.

The city has attractions. We concede that. And it has opportunities in many lines that the country has not. There is society there and a refinement that is not expected in the country; but, after all, that society and the refinement so much boasted and envied is no more enjoyed than are the social rounds of country life. So much of that society goes to an extreme which real intelligence does not reach, and so much of the refinement is outward show rather than intelligent polish, that the young people of the country do not lose much in not having it.

There are opportunities to see beautiful and strange things in the cities that cannot be had in the country. But there are like opportunities in the country that cannot be enjoyed in the cities. The great book of nature is constantly open before the people in the country. Its reading and illustrations may be so familiar as not to attract much attention from day to day, but the wonders are there, and the inquiring mind will find them. Moving pictures, changing scenes, wonderful developments, are everywhere. In this respect the country is far ahead of the city; and the poets and philosophers, and even the statesmen, have read in the book and availed themselves of the opportunities, for most of them grew up in the country.

On the other hand, ignorance, poverty, distress and crime have their home in the city. None are so poor as the city's poor; none suffer so keenly as the city's distressed; no criminals are so devoted to crime, making it their business, as the criminals of the cities. Yes, there are laws that forbid crime, and there are policemen to prevent it, but crimes are committed all the same. People could not live in the cities without policemen to protect them from criminals; these officers are not necessary in the country. There are great and benevolent movements to relieve the distressed, but still the cry of distress floats out on every breeze. Funds are raised to help the poor, but still the poor, the suffering poor, dwell in poverty, in dirt, and too often in shame.

Give us the independent country home, the home on the farm, where nature sings her sweetest songs and shows her prettiest pictures, painted by the hand of God rather than of man; where progress floats on every sparkling brook, and refinement, intelligence, promotion and success come on the winds that blow, and linger with the seasons.

"Children Teething

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

To Read and Think About

THE men and women who are not doing their best are not doing all they could and should do.

Think of last year and the years that are gone. Have you been going backward or forward? How will it be at the close of the present year?

The children in every country home should have at least a small patch of popcorn next season. Think of the long evenings next winter.

If you want early tomatoes next season, plant seeds in nice soil in a box and keep it in a warm place in the house, so as to have early plants.

Some one says you can't keep a good man down, school or no school. But, for all that, we want the school to help him up.

Some one truly says, good books and papers and flowers are just as necessary as good food and clothes.

The farmer's wife must almost live in the kitchen. Does she have all possible conveniences there, and is everything arranged attractively?

The farm home ought to be of more importance than the houses and arrangements for the stock. Look about, upstairs, downstairs, and around the house, and see if they indicate that you think so.

When you have a chance to do an enemy a favor do it. You need not take the trouble to talk about it afterwards, just leave it with the enemy.

A person need not be stingy to not be a spendthrift. A good heart and a right judgment easily decides which is which.

Money spent for a good book, magazine or paper is well invested. The trouble is, we can't talk with those who think otherwise, for they don't read.

Don't think it is a small business to talk it over with the women folks. The smartest men sometimes do a great deal better afterwards.

We don't live in this world but once, and when our time is out it don't seem like we have been here very long. Let's do our best while we're here.—Selected.

Dairy cattle in the field on the Kuhn Project in December, 1911

A great dairy center on the "Kuhn California Project"

Where every condition makes for the greatest yield of butter fat at the lowest cost.

LAND VALUES LOW
Terms of Payment EASY
MARKETS GOOD

A great dairy movement has been started on the Kuhn Project in Glenn and Colusa Counties, California. Dairymen from all over the United States are interesting themselves in these lands where alfalfa produces from 7 to 10 tons per acre, where Butter Fat demands 30 cents and over per pound every month in the year. Climate the best. In fact every crop grown in California makes its maximum returns on these lands. Oranges, Walnuts, Almonds, Peaches, Prunes, Grapes, etc.

A SMALL FIRST PAYMENT DOWN and No Payments for 3 Years if you move on to the land and develop your holdings

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Dept. V 137 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

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The Price of Beef is High and so is the Price of Cattle.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

For years the Province of **ALBERTA,** (Western Canada), was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a **FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES** (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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JAHANT FURNACE

with the patented **"Down Draft System"** is best for residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc., because it delivers plenty of heat wherever and whenever desired at a saving of 1-3 to ½ in fuel bills. Install the Jahant yourself. We send complete outfit, freight prepaid with special plans, detailed instructions and all necessary tools for installation. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Write for free illustrated book.

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140 Mill St., Akron, Ohio

Save ⅓ to ½ on Fuel Bills

The Bee Cell Supporter

A BOON TO WOMANKIND

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The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

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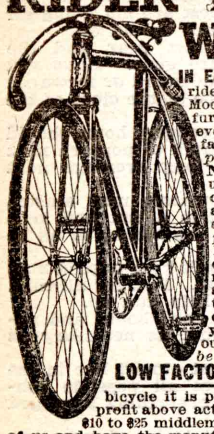

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TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and parts for all bicycles at **half usual prices.**

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Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free.

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EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

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100 Cards--10c Biggest bargain out! Art, Seashore, Lovers, Holiday, Birthday, Flowers, Pretty Girls, Fun and Flirtation Cards; some in six colors, gold, etc. SURE to PLEASE. **U. S. CARD CO., CHICAGO.**

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J. C. Dorn, 709 Dearborn St., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

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YOUR NAME and address on 200 stickers about the size of a postage stamp and our illustrated family magazine 3 months—all for 10c. **B 7, New Ideas, 233 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. **OHIO CARD CO., B 19 Cadiz, Ohio.**

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

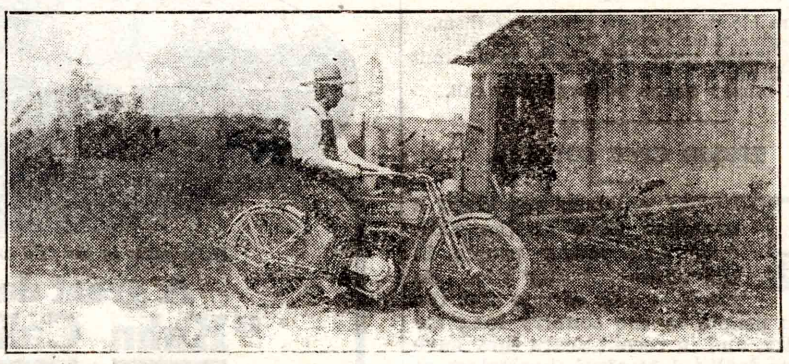
This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE do regret to not print letters. For a long time, in preparing them for the press, we have practiced shortening them so that we can make room for a greater number. For this issue we have decided to shorten them still more, printing only the most striking points. Of course, we cut out some good points, but we rather like it so far:

DEAR CADETS: I am not a farmer myself, but I live on a farm and work in the First National Bank of Munay, am 18, and will answer all letters or cards from the Cadet girls and boys.—Albert Amodt, Munay, Utah.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm among the Adirondack mountains in the northern part of New York. Our crops are corn, oats, potatoes and hops. I expect to study telegraphy this summer. In winter we have skating and coasting, and in summer we have mountain climbing expeditions and picnics. I am 17, and would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadet boys and girls near my age.—Lilah Livernois, Owl's Head, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I have always lived on a farm, and I love to work out of doors in the garden and taking care of my flowers. I also like housework. I would like birthday cards June 25, when I will 19.—Myrtle Hill, Coldwater, Ohio.



A MOTORCYCLE PAYS IN MANY WAYS ON THE FARM.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 300 acres, am 16, and will be glad to answer all cards or letters from the Cadets.—Agnes Scharff, DeWitt, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18, and live on a farm of 160 acres. We are very busy at present (March 12), making maple syrup. I will answer all letters or cards I receive from the Cadets.—Reed Roy Miller, Galion, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years of age, and live on a farm of 160 acres in the western part of Oregon. We have a local union in this district. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys.—Daniel J. Jones, North Plains, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am not a farmer, but I go visiting in the country every summer, and know how to do farm work quite well. I will be 17 June 7. Would like to hear from some of the Cadets.—Ethel Parfrey, Richland Center, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 800 acres. I have a lot of pretty box flowers. I like ferns and begonias the best for box flowers, and roses for yard flowers. Would like to exchange cards with the Cadets in the different states, views preferred.—Lizzie Folsom, Hahira, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I live in a nice home on a farm of 240 acres. My cutest pets are a little brother and sister that are twins, and just big enough to be playful, and good or bad as the notion strikes them. We have 80 nice hens, mostly Hangshans. We have two big orchards on the place, and lots of walnut trees. I am only 13 years old, but I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—Ada Kenedy, Dahlgren, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I was 20 years old last Christmas, and I always lived on the farm till the last two years. But I got tired of city life, and am now at home to stay on the farm awhile. I have followed the instructions of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and have tomato plants 4 inches high. My sister and I have an Old Trusty incubator, and we have it "set." So we'll have early tomatoes and early chickens. Cadets, come on and help us eat them. Papa has two farms half a mile apart. He raises a good many cattle, and mama has an American cream separator; she makes and sells 26 pounds of butter a week, except during the winter months, besides an abundance for family use. I will answer all cards or letters I may receive from the Cadet boys and girls near my age.—Enice Jones, Fredonia, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I have a little farm of 85 acres in Turlock irrigation district, in the heart of the San Joaquin valley. The trees are all blooming, and the birds are making music all the time. I have seen twenty beautiful summers, and expect to see many more. I have been in nearly every state in the union. I expect to visit Rhode Island this summer. I would like to receive cards, letters and photos from everybody, big, little, old or young, and will answer all I receive.—Harold R. Scott, Ceres, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am a 16-year-old European girl. My home is in Holland, but I can read and write English. I live on a 90-acre farm, in a brick building, under the same roof with the cattle and horses and chickens. All farmers here live that way. I want to exchange post cards. To the first 50 I will send my picture with my little brother's, in Holland costume. To others I will send nice Holland cards. Send the cards to my uncle in America, John Doornencal, Route 2, Lynden, Wash. He will send them to me, and I will answer in the same way. We milk 20 cows, but the land here is not fertile, and we have to use lots of fertilizer.—Johanna Reenen.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 300 acres, in the Cumberland mountains, in the southern part of Kentucky, three miles to the nearest village. There are about 50 big oak trees around the lots. I am 16 years old and will answer all who write me.—Sara Treadway, Delvinta, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I'm from the fruit belt of northern Michigan, but I haven't any Baldwins or Northern Spies in my pockets. Our apples are "down cellar behind the door." Come up and we'll give you some. You boys must eat Ben Davis, the little girls with good teeth can have Russets, the big girls can have any kind they wish, but those that don't have birthdays any more must take Talman Sweets. Will you Cadets please give my sister a post card shower? She has been sick with a tubercular trouble for nearly 9 years. She had typhoid fever when about 16, and has not been well since. She enjoys views. Her address is Clara Guyer, Central Lake, Mich. I am Grace Guyer, Central Lake, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 200 acres, and our principal crops are wheat, barley, heat and potatoes. We have 26 head of cattle, and we make butter to supply our customers. I think no farmer should be without this paper. I am 17, and would be glad to exchange photos and cards with all the girls and boys.—August Carl Mantz, Touchet, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 240 acres about 2 miles from town. I am 19 years old, and will answer all cards and letters from the Cadet boys and girls.—Minnie Webster, Rocky, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for a long time. I am 22 years old, and have lived on this farm all these years. Our chief crops are wheat, oats and corn. Will gladly answer all letters, cards and photos from the Cadet boys and girls.—Mary Ehrlich, Marion, Kans.

DEAR CADETS: I am 13 years old and live on a farm of 80 acres. Our crops are wheat, oats, barley, and some vegetables. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for some time, and think it the best farm paper we have ever seen. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all I receive.—Annie Wiberg, Marysville, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Filipino farmer boy of 18 years. I left the first year school of Iloilo in 1910 to practice farming with my father on his 300-acre farm. We plant sugar cane and make raw sugar. I first entered as a foreman. We have 80 farmhands and 3 more foremen. When my father and sisters retired for the city I became manager. Now I am working alone for myself here on the farm. Farm life is very hard when one is alone, especially is accustomed to live with a large family. I would be very glad to exchange cards, letters and photos with the Cadets, both girls and boys.—Teodoro Lopez, Hda. Paniquion, Fabrica, Neg. Oce., Philippine Islands.

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Alonzo Ryan, Wilhelmina, Mo.	19

APPEAL TO THE CADETS

I write you in behalf of a crippled boy that has been so all his life. He can't walk, but just sits in a rocking chair all day. He needs a rolling chair, but is not able to buy one. I want to refer his case to the Cadets of Equity. He is entirely worthy, and in 10-cent, or even 5-cent contributions, they could thus do him a great favor, and make an unfortunate child a happy boy. His name is George Aldson, and his postoffice is Hall, Louisiana. Lone Star Local Union, F. S. E., vouches for the merits of this case. Write him as above.—J. C. Williams, Organizer, Hall, La.

Cash in Your Spare Time!

If you have *spare time* for sale, *we will buy it!* We pay big money—*good American Dollars*—and back our agents to the limit.

Write at once for the greatest offer ever made by any tailoring concern on earth.

$5 to $10 A DAY EASY

While Doing Other Work

Join the ranks of "Progress" money makers! Many earn $5 to $10 a day in spare time. You can do as well. We show you how. We pay in *cash* money—not in "premiums" and "promises."

Send No Money—Everything is FREE

It costs us thousands of dollars to make our Free Agents' Outfits—the handsomest, most complete and attractive sample outfits ever presented to agents. Send your name and address *at once* for handsome free outfit and full instructions. (19)

PROGRESS TAILORING CO., Dept. 763, CHICAGO

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If We Can't Save YOU MONEY—don't buy, but send for our Free Catalog and see. Apple trees 8c; peach, 3c; cherry, 8c; pear, 15c, and up. All kinds of shade trees, berry plants, roses, privet, etc. An orange or lemon plant that bears free with order.

ERNST NURSERIES, Box 11 Moscow, O.

SHORES-MUELLER CO.

Wanted

Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 62, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

12 Handy Tools in 1

Automatic Combination Tool lifts or pulls 3 tons, is a wire stretcher and splicer, post and stump puller, vise, clamp, wrench, cider press, etc. Patented automatic features make it work *easier* and *quicker*. Saves cost of eleven tools. *10 days FREE trial. State and County Agents Wanted.* Write today for booklet and exclusive territory.

Automatic Jack Co., Box 162 Bloomfield, Ind.

Would $80.00 Monthly and expenses, to introduce our goods, rig furnished, and a business that is honest, legitimate and straightforward. Interest you? If so, address

HYSELL COMPANY, Dept. I, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. EVERITT. Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

"Grow more, more wheat!"
The teacher repeats,
And in the field it's growing.
The price to save
The farmers brave
Gallant deeds must now be doing.

—o—

It requires a truly progressive spirit to break away from old customs. But to adhere to a bad thing, because it is an old custom, is a deplorable weakness.

—o—

Others have shown the necessary progressiveness. Shall it now be said of the farmers of America that they are less progressive than other classes?

—o—

To delegate another person, one man for a whole community or a county, to market a crop is an innovation from the old established method. It is a surrender of individual right, but such surrender increases the man's independence and power to demand what his crops are worth in ratio with the number of people selling the same crop in the association.

—o—

A single farmer is too weak to protect himself in marketing, but there is nothing that can stand against the farmers organized. The thing that the powers of speculative marketing fear is the combined power of honest selling.

—o—

Before you plunge into another season of production to smash all records, as the exclusive-production teachers want you to do, organize your local union. It will be a support to you where you come to sell.

—o—

A certain professor, connected with a certain southern agricultural college that we will not name, wrote the following after studying the F. S. E. plan of organization and the proposition to incorporate the American Farmers Federation:

I am not in favor of federating all farmers' organizations. The farmers in the south are too indifferent and too full of ignorance of the advantages of co-operation. They must be handled in small numbers or bodies till they become more fully educated to the advantages of a large organization.

—o—

Probably the greatest obstacle organizers of the Farmers Society of Equity have to overcome is the demand of the farmer to "Show me." He says: "Give me the benefits and I will become a member." We quote from Organizer C. A. Stauffer, of Zephryhills, Fla., of March 26, as follows on this point:

Regarding members, many people want to be shown in advance. A man came here from Ellesley to ask me for a market for a carload of cabbage. I told him to become a member of our local and I would market his cabbage. But he would not. Another man from Pasadena asked me to market 850 cases of oranges for him. He said if I would get him a good price he would become a member, but he would not pay the membership fee ($2.00) in advance.

—o—

It seems that there are a lot of people on earth yet that have faith that miracles can be performed. They are looking for the supernatural. All seem to agree that farmers must organize and that they must co-operate in marketing to improve their business. But too many of them want the other fellows to pay the small individual expense and share the benefits with them. Mr. Stauffer asked: "What shall we do with such people?"

—o—

Ignore them. Ours is a co-operative movement and the man who will not co-operate with us shall not have our co-operation. Where there is a local union and some individuals hold aloof, they should be held as unfair and a menace to the public good and welfare. There are not enough of this class of people to defeat our movement, nor even to effect the results if those who are amenable to reason and who have the community and larger welfare of agriculture at heart, are enlisted in our cause.

—o—

And the college professor who is opposed to a broadening of the lines of organization and co-operation, from local to county, to district, to national federation, reporting and direction, should be considered in the same class with the individual producer who will not join the local organization.

—o—

It is coming to be generally admitted that while local independent organizations are beneficial, they cannot elinimate competition and prevent the great bane of the old system—glutted markets. Therefore, they cannot be much advantage as educators, unless as to how co-operation should not be done. For a fact there are very few local associations, standing alone and unsupported, that survive beyond the first year or two. But this is the kind of organization the professor recommends for the southern producers: "Till they become more fully educated to the advantages of a large organization."

—o—

Can it be that some college professors are afraid of comprehensive, practical, successful organization and co-operation, which must be on a national scale, as the business of agriculture is national, because of fear that the farmers may have more to say about the conduct of the agricultural colleges? To be plain, there are a good many farmers coming to look on the agricultural colleges as a species of graft that they are obliged to submit to because they are not in a condition to change it.

—o—

When will the southern producer become educated to the advantages of a large organization if he is held in bondage to the old system? Never! But he need not be held in bondage any longer, even though some of his supposed friends think it would be best. There are opportunities for him to be educated along broad lines of organization outside of the colleges and he must depend upon them, and there are examples of federated marketing that will prove strong object-lessons to him and eventually convert him.

—o—

The producer who has a carload of cabbage to sell this year may think it is economy to save a $2.00 membership to the Farmers Society of Equity which would entitle him to the benefits of its national marketing system, but it will by and by dawn on him that the other system has charged him many times this sum. And the same way with the orange grower and the producers of all other crops.

—o—

This is what a Kansas man says about the cost of marketing:

I enclose a photograph of one hundred baskets of lettuce ready for the market. To get this to the consumer sixty-seven of these baskets go to the system to pay the cost of marketing while thirty-three are sold to pay me for three months of labor and investment to produce them. We certainly are in need of a market adviser.—F. L. Parker, Manhattan, Kas.

—o—

Need any stronger evidence be submitted in favor of federating all farmers' organizations which is the way to get concert of action, and which must be had before the guerilla warfare, amongst thousands of local associations for the market, will cease?

—o—

So the appeal is to the individual to join the association; for the local association to see that others are organized and then all federate in a county union, or clearing house, as we have explained in preceding issues, and by and by there will be enough county associations to establish the national clearing house. When this time arrives we guarantee marketing of farm crops will be as systematic, and as definite for distribution and prices as the marketing of any manufactured goods.

—o—

If you are a member of a local union or any local association, insist that your union does the business of selling its members' crops. Also insist that through a committee, or an organizer, the organization in the county be completed so that the marketing be done as a county unit. This is as far as you need to take concern now. We want each reader of this paper, each member of the Society and all the officers of local unions all over the country to set themselves to the task of organizing his county. The county unions multiply benefits over local unions, besides they are just as essential in the completion of the Farmers Society of Equity or the American Farmers Federation marketing system as the local unions are.

—o—

We have tried to show what each individual's and each local union's duty is in this movement. Don't be longer lulled to sleep by the song of "You do the work and let the other fellow do the business." Sixty-seven baskets of produce is too heavy a toll out of one hundred.

—o—

We certainly are in need of a better market system.

—o—

Send the blank below and get our help and co-operation in return for yours.

—o—

A man must be put to work in each agricultural community THIS YEAR.

Organizer's Application

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

.....

My
Name .....

My
Address .....

.....

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

FEDERATION BLANK

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I am a member of (name of association)

.....

with headquarters at .....
The officers of this association are:

President .....

Address .....

Secretary .....

Address .....
Please send me full particulars of the American Farmers Federation and terms for federating without any obligation on my part.

My Name .....

My Address .....

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA FARMS for sale. That will grow all crops to perfection, such as trucks and fruits of all kinds, grain and grasses of all kinds, including alfalfa, cotton and peanuts. Stock and poutry raising does well here. We have an excellent climate, good markets and the best shipping facilities in the country. If interested write for descriptive price list. L. Jackson, 215 Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

SNAKE RIVER valley lands, in the beautiful Aitkin County, from our Road, direct to you, at low prices and easy terms. Investigate them. Write Land Agent, C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co., 314 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

OHIO FARM AND HOME BARGAINS—Why not live on the fertile "western reserve?" We pay buyers' car fare, give clear title and easy terms. Write at once for illustrated booklet free. Williams Farm Agency, Spokane, O.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—700 farm bargains. Free catalog. Write Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying busines swithout capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-511, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends. Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 207, Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government parcel post and other government positions; $90 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Thousands of appointments coming. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. M 26, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employmnt. Just ask for booklet S-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

WANTED—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. Good pay. Send stamps for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 527 L. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS CHANCES

FREE—INVESTING FOR PROFIT MAGAZINE—SEND me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 452. 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with lost 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

POULTRY

55 BREEDS PURE BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, collie dogs. Catalog free. Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

HEAVEN AND HELL—Swedenborg's great work, 406 pages, 15 cents, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

The Traveler

Under this head appears accounts of what our "Traveler" sees, hears and otherwise discovers. He can not, unfortunately, visit every section and locality, and those whom he can not see he most earnestly desires to hear from occasionally. This applies to every reader of this paper who is interested in the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. Write to "The Traveler." Write today and address your correspondence to

"THE TRAVELER'S DESK"
CARE THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IT is hard to pick up a farm paper or a monthly magazine without finding one or more articles on what co-operation can do, and ought to do for farmers. In some instances accounts are given of what has been done in certain localities. There are two remarkable things connected with this. One is, that in any case where anything worth while has been accomplished, or when definite proposals are made to do something, the precepts and practices of the Farmers Society of Equity are followed closely, if not exactly. The other remarkable feature is that with all the writes and publications advocating co-operation, organization and modernized methods of marketing, not one except UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the F. S. E. is *doing the work*. The others moralize, and theorize, but UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the F. S. E. get right into the harness, and *organize*. It is the only institution to put men at work, give them material to work with, show them how the work can be done, instruct the officers and members of the newly organized locals how to make the most profitable use of co-operation. It not only preaches the gospel of Equity, and better business methods, but it is the organic force that is leading the way into action. It is not only the architect devising a better plan for business, but it employs the builders, supplies the material, and makes real progress. Everybody admits there ought to be a new system. Many have an idea of how the new system should be formed and operated, though their ideas are as yet vague and indefinite. But they go no farther. UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the F. S. E. go into a community, show the farmers living there what is to be done, call them together, unite them in a body, and start the machinery. They are doing their best to accomplish the work others say should be done. As a matter of plain truth and justice, UP-TO-DATE FARMING as a paper and the F. S. E. as an organization are the only ones that really deserve the support of the farming class. Others have been invited, coaxed, urged, in fact, to take part in doing the work necessary. They have neglected their duty. But we are glad to see them taking a part in the discussion of these matters. While we wonder at their long-delayed action, we nevertheless welcome it.

Now, brother, I'm going to drive this little sermon home. You can see that this paper and this society are doing their duty. You can see that others have not, and because they have not, your interests suffer. Now, how about yourself? Have you done *your* part, or are you in the same boat with others who have done nothing so far but talk? Can you criticize them with a clear conscience? Your active support is as much desired, and as much needed as the active support of any others. Are you giving it? Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity? Are you doing what you can to establish the Society in your community and county? Are you trying to get farmers who are not members, or readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING to become such? Have you ever distributed any Equity literature, or asked your neighbor to read up on these matters?

Just now, when the tide is setting in toward organization, it is every farmer's duty to bestir himself in favor of our great movement. Now is the time for every man in the Equity army, every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, to get out and do some personal work for the cause. Send for sample copies of UP-TO-DATE to distribute. Let's all take hold and pull.

Yours,
THE TRAVELER.

The Rough-Road Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

After 26 years of experience, I tell you a car for the average road ought to be built like this.

Overcapacity

The builder must know the needed strength. Then he must add at least 50 per cent, as we do in this Reo the Fifth.

He must know his steel—have it made to his formula. Then analyze it twice to make sure of it.

He can't test gears with a hammer. He must, as we do, use a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

Not Enough

Tires are expensive. But oversize tires are essential to low upkeep. We use 34x4.

Roller bearings cost five times as much as common ball bearings cost. But the right car must have them. In Reo the Fifth we use 15, eleven of which are Timkens.

Drop forgings are costly, but we use 190 to avoid the risk of flaws. We use a $75 magneto, big brakes and springs, a doubly heated carburetor, a centrifugal pump. And not an engine goes out until 48 hours have been spent in five radical tests.

Reo the Fifth, without these extremes, would cost in the building $200 less. But in the next five years repairs and upkeep would cost you several times that much.

I Know

These are things I know. I have learned them from tens of thousands of cars in my 26 years of car building.

These extra precautions cost this concern two million dollars per year. We are not spending that without knowing the need of them.

We save by efficiency—by building all our own parts. We save 20 per cent by building only one model. Then we spend all those savings on hidden parts. To give you a car which, year after year, will serve you as well as when new.

Look below the frills when you buy a car. All modern cars are attractive. Find out what the maker hides.

A one-summer car is built very differently from a car that is built for keeps. If you want an honest car—a car that endures—watch these inner features.

New Control

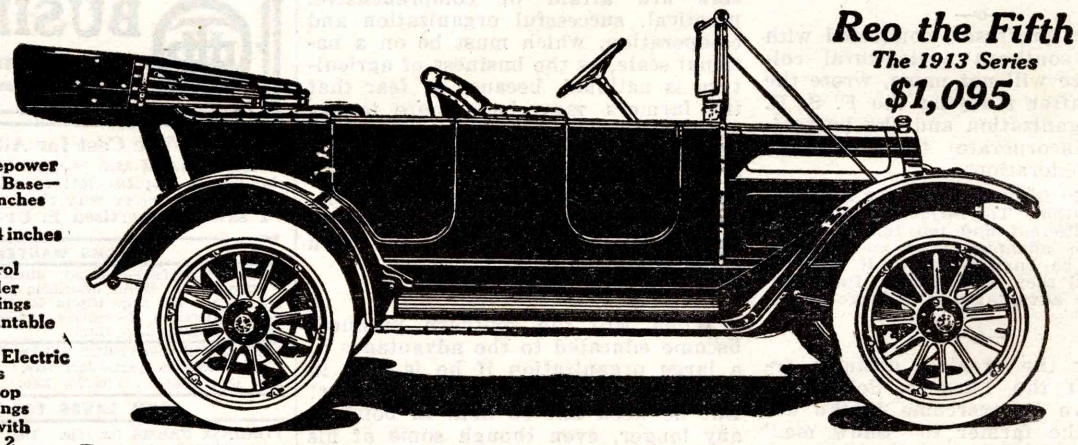
Reo the Fifth has our new control. All the gear shifting is done with one center rod, entirely out of the way. It is done by moving this rod only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no levers to clog the way of the driver. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. And this car, like all the leading cars, has the left side drive.

A 17-coated body, nickel trimmings, electric lights, genuine leather—all the luxury you want.

Write for our catalog and we will direct you to the nearest Reo showroom. They are everywhere.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 inches
Tires—34 x 4 inches
Center Control
15 Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three Electric Lights
190 Drop Forgings
Made with 5 and 2 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170). (Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted.)

NOTICE TO IDAHO LOCALS

Members of the F. S. E. having fat cattle or hogs to sell are requested to write or call on O. S. Paul, Rexburg, (phone 215), or F. C. Barrett, Rigby, (Rigby Exchange 208-B), for highest prices on carload lots, or less.

—::—

"I have received several letters of late asking me to come tell what we are doing, but am much too busy to give much time to this part of the work. Today I sold 5 cars of sweets, collected $505 for some sold last week, and found in my mail checks amounting to $1,500, and made arrangements to buy all the fertilizer for the county, and many other things also, which will effect a considerable saving. Everything considered, we are getting along as well as could be expected."—C. B. Lozier, County Union Business Agent, Robertsdale, Alabama.

—::—

"Concerning the progress of the cause of Equity in our county, it seems to me to be very gratifying, to say the least. All the trouble we have encountered, is, I presume, the inevitable portion of all new locals, officers and members being new to the work, and have to find their "sea legs" so to speak. Brother Phillips and myself will go to Venango county to effect an organization there for a starter, as D. H. Morrison is arranging for a meeting for us.

"It seems to me there is much to be done in introducing social and educational features to induce good attendance at meetings. A suggestive program for this work in UP-TO-DATE FARMING might be valuable."—R. M. Forringer, New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

—::—

"Enclosed find list of four new members to our local, and have several more to report shortly. We intend to use up a goodly amount of your membership cards, so send in a liberal supply. We have a carload of sweet potatoes ready to ship. We are going after business with vim and determination. Courage and power to the brotherhood in Equity."—J. M. Blount, Jr., Secy., Hall, La.

—::—

"We have been very busy with our limited capital. We have shipped in some grass seed to good advantage. We shipped out two cars of hogs, giving our ranchers a raise of 50 cents per cwt. As this is being written we are unloading a car of flour, ground from wheat grown and milled by the farmers of Judith Basin, who are a loyal bunch. We have a car of posts coming and are making up an order for fencing wire. We own our own building, which we now use for headquarters and temporary warehouse. We will later locate on the new railroad that is to be built through our town this summer."—J. W. Randles, Stevensville, Mont.

—::—

We want to buy 1½ tons of alfalfa seed, ½ ton of red clover seed, and some dairy cows, and, of course, want to deal with Equity people, if possible.

At our last regular meeting we passed this resolution:

WHEREAS, the United States Crop Reporter for 1912 based the estimated yield of potatoes on acreage, and

WHEREAS, to our absolute knowledge thousands of acres were not dug, an enormous amount has been frozen and great quantities fed, and

WHEREAS, the Crop Reporter evidently has made no deductions for these losses; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we use all our efforts, and prevail upon the county, state and national organizations of Equity to call for the actual visible supplies now in hands of growers and to compare the results with government reports.—Burley Local Union No. 6856, W. R. Robinson, Secy., Burley, Idaho.

YOU RUPTURE Sufferers

CAN BE PERMANENTLY CURED

By the "Schuiling Rupture Lock," the wonderful, scientific discovery of the age, its holding power can be regulated by yourself at will. Endorsed by leading physicians as Nature's true method. No leg straps or other annoying features. It's worn with the same comfort as a pair of old suspenders. Nature's healing process never interferred with, etc. **Price within reach of all and it is sent on trial.**

Write our Institute today, for our free booklet, if you want to forever rid yourself of rupture.

Schuiling Rupture Institute
18 West Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE

We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 5-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.

PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

THE FLOOD

THE greatest flood ever known in the history of this section of the country visited Indiana and Ohio the latter part of March. The damage and distress in these two states is beyond computation. The plant of UP-TO-DATE FARMING was not in the flooded district; therefore we had no direct loss from the waters. But there was a heavy indirect loss to us and all other business concerns of the city through the stoppage of transportation, temporarily. Incoming and outgoing mails were stopped for several days, and the receipts and dispatch of freight was delayed much more. In fact, at this writing paper for this publication that was due to arrive two weeks ago has not come in yet. However, before the time this paper reaches its subscribers business in Indianapolis will have resumed its normal condition. As for ourselves, we are ready and anxious to do more business than ever before.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Is the Farmers Equity Union, C. O. Drayton, president, Liberal, Kansas, the same as the Farmers Society of Equity, or in any way connected with it? Mr. Drayton, according to an article in Mail and Breeze, is going to establish a line of farmers exchanges from Pratt to Texhoma, in Kansas, on the Rock Island railroad. I enclose the clipping.—C. L. L., Liberal, Kas.*

ANSWER: No. We cannot warn farmers too strongly against this man Drayton. He has been an organization pirate for years. He has operated in several states with impossible schemes, always moving on to new fields when the old fields are exhausted of money to his pockets. His schemes usually call for subscriptions to stock from a couple of dollars to $25 or $100. He is a pious-looking individual, and talks glibly about "Golden Rule" co-operation, and how his brand of organization will oust "Mr. Speculator, Mr. Profit-Taker and Mr. Grafter." But with Drayton's scheme it's a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire." Drayton shifts the headquarters of his equity (?) union about as often as he hangs up his hat in a new community. Therefore, we were not surprised to hear of it being at Liberal, Kas., although we had not heard of him for quite awhile. Interested people can learn more about Drayton by addressing the editor of this paper.

$10,000,000 A Year Wasted On Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything for Rupture Without Getting Sixty Days' Trial

A conservative estimate shows that nearly ten million dollars a year—in this country alone—is practically wasted on worthless rupture appliances—all because people trust to a mere try-on instead of making a thorough test.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Q. *At our meeting of March 15, our local decided to put in a canning factory of about 120 cans an hour. We will get the factory from Thomas M. Brown, Springfield, Mo. (1) Now what should members of the Society pay for their pack, and (2) how much should non-members pay? We propose to charge non-members more. (3) How should the factory be run? C. A. Stauffer, Pres., Zephryhills, Fla.*

A. (1) We believe you can get this information from the manufacturer of the outfit, as he has, no doubt, installed others in Florida. Conditions as to labor are different in Florida from Indiana or other states, and the price must be a local matter. (2) Same as question 1, except we believe you should not pack for non-members, but rather require all to become members. (3) You should incorporate your local union, each member taking an equal amount of stock, when each one will be equally interested in this utility, and all others that may be added in future. You should then pack at actual cost with sufficiently more to make a fund for replacements and improvements. You should not make it a dividend-paying corporation.

Q. *At the last meeting of our county union it was ordered to raise the membership fee to join the F. S. E. in this county to $5.00, but at our last local union meeting it was moved and carried that we continue the $2.00 membership fee until we hear from headquarters. Please advise whether we dare raise the fee.—D. McGuire, Cor. Sec., Hamilton, Mont.*

A. Yes.

Q. *Our section has large quantities of timothy seed to sell. Please inform our brethren.—W. H. Maynard, Lookout, Idaho.*

A. Parties in need please correspond. Idaho timothy seed is desirable because of having been grown on new ground and is freer from weed seeds than that grown on old eastern ground.

Q. *In our last meeting it was decided that if it were all right with headquarters would permit a father to send his son as his proxy, in case of sickness of the member. The question arose then whether the son would be entitled to vote. Please advise.—J. M. Stretcher, Sec., Hillsboro, Ore*

A. The son, not being a full member, would not be entitled to vote.

Phelps Factories Escape

One of the biggest and oldest industries in the state of Ohio, the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Company, makers of the famous Split Hickory vehicles, escaped all damage from the flood. The general havoc created in some parts of Columbus has rapidly given way to the regular order. The Ohio Carriage factories and others happily located were entirely out of reach and far removed from the troubled side of the city. Their business is progressing without interruption, and the railroads are taking prompt care of all shipments.

GREATEST Cream Separator Offer!

The Wonderful French Machine Sold in America For First Time

The Melotte Cream Separator—Guaranteed for 15 Years

The Genuine French Melotte Sold In America for First Time

This is positively the first bona fide, no-money down offer ever made on any cream separator. No manufacturer of any cream separator ever **dared** to make such a startling offer before. All others who have ever **pretended** to offer you a free trial or to send their separator without any money down have taken care to get **something** out of you first.

But we don't want **anything.** All we ask is your simple request. We send the cream separator direct to your farm absolutely without any money down. We can afford to do this because the Melotte sells itself. It has an absolute self-balancing bowl.

We want you to read every word of this great offer. It is an offer which, we think, proves our **absolute faith** in the great **Melotte Cream Separator.** You are given the opportunity of seeing just how much cream this marvelous separator will extract from your milk before we ask you to send us one cent. Now, read every word of this wonderfully liberal offer.

Sent Without One Penny Down

30-Day Free Trial!

Your simple word that you would like to see this cream separator in your own barn or dairy house brings it to you instantly. We send you the Melotte without a bit of quibbling or hesitancy. We neither ask nor want you to send a penny. We don't want a cent of your money. The separator goes direct to you. You set it up, give it a thorough test with the milk from your own cows. We give you a free trial that **IS** a free trial in every sense of the word. It is a free trial because we don't ask you to pay us any money down—there is no C.O.D.—no lease nor mortgage. You keep your money right in your own pocket. You pay nothing to anybody.

Monthly Payments

These payments are so small that you will hardly notice them. You only pay out of your increased profits. You don't need to be without a cream separator when you can have the separator right in your dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality you do not pay for it at all. It pays for itself.

This is what we want to demonstrate to you. We want to demonstrate and prove beyond all peradventure that the Melotte Cream Separator does pay for itself. Only a few months' use of a Melotte Cream Separator and you will be satisfied that this statement is **absolutely correct.** A few months and the separator has paid for itself. It does not cost you a penny because the increased amount of cream has paid for the machine.

Melotte Runs 54 Years!! At the Melotte works one of the Melotte Separators has been working every day (driven from the shafting) since Nov. 5, 1900, running 10½ hours per day—or 19,687 hours at a cost of only $7.50. Reckoning that a farmer works his separator one hour per day, the 19,687 hours represent (on the farm) a period of 19,687 days, or nearly 54 years. Therefore, the total cost of maintenance for the Melotte Separator for 54 years, inclusive of oil, will be only $7.50. At great trials of separators held at Boulogne, France, Oct. 5 to 9, 1905, under the auspices of the Federated Agricultural Societies of the North, the Melotte easily vanquished all other separators—proving the cleanest skimmer and taking less power—and was **Awarded the Gold Medal.**

World's Grand Prize Winner

Here is a small percentage of First Prizes the wonderful Melotte has won:

1888—Brussels—International Exhibition—Progressive Prize.
1889—Tongres—First Prize.
1890—Brussels—First Prize.
1891—Louvain—Diploma of Honor.
1892—Bouchout-lez-Anvers—First Prize.
1893—Theux—First Prize.
1894—Weert—First Prize. Medal of Highest Merit.
1895—Vienna—First Prize.
1895—Drontheim—Silver Medal. First.
1896—Patay—First Prize. Gold Medal.
1897—Rennes—First Prize.
—Brussels—World's Exhibition. First Prize.
1898—Lyons—First Prize.
—London—First Prize.
1899—Poitiers—First Prize.
1900—Northants—First Prize.
Paris Gold Medal and First Prize.
1901—Vise—Diploma of Honor.
Marchin—First Prize. Gold Medal.
1902—Prague—Diploma of Honor. First Prize.
1903—Reggio - Emilia—Diploma of Honor. First Prize.
—Aussig—Gold Medal. First Prize.
1903—Luxembourg—Gold Medal. First Prize.
—Reims—First Prize.
—London—Gold Medal. First Prize.
1904—Heyst - Op - Den - Berg — First Prize. Gold Medal.
1904—Vouneuil S Vienne—First Prize.
—St. Louis—First Prize.
1905—Bombay—First Prize.
—Durban—First Prize.
—Orleans—First Grand Prize.
1906—Milan—First Grand Prize.
—Tours—First Prize.
1907—Amsterdam—First Prize.
1908—Starodour—Grand Prize.
1909—Saint-Gilles-Termonde—First Prize.
1910—Axel—First Prize.
1911—Sinay—First Prize.
—Brussels—Grand Prize and First Gold Medal.

For full list of prizes which the Melotte has won send the free coupon

Test With Other Machines

Before you decide to buy any Cream Separator arrange to test a **Melotte** along side of the machine you now think is the best separator in America. We want you to do this. Then there can be no doubt in your mind as to whether you are really getting the best machine. This is the only way to buy a cream separator. Then it will not be necessary to take anybody's word. You'll know which machine turns easiest—which machine is the best made. You'll know which skims the closest. You'll know which will make you the most money. Write to us about the **Melotte** and the **Melotte Free Test** today. We are the sole factory representatives in America.

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We want to have fifty thousand new customers wearing our fine clothes. To help advertise and introduce them, we will let you order at our lowest wholesale prices—prices that save you from one-third to one-half—because they are the same prices the store-keeper must pay. In ordering of us during this great introductory offer, you save the retailer's profit entirely. This offer means, to you, the opportunity of ordering America's finest tailored-to-your-order clothes at an absolute saving of one-third. Instead of paying your store-keeper $15.00 to $40.00 for your made-to-order Suits, you buy them now at $9.95 and if you want the finest grades, we have them at $17.00 to $28.00 instead of $28.00 to $40.00.

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THE CHICAGO TAILOR'S ASS'N., Dept. 602 Van Buren St., Chicago

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 9 — MAY FIRST, 1913 — Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

A Department for Live Folks who want the best. Our readers are asked to contribute their thoughts. If you have a helpful idea pass it on. Be neighborly. Contributions always welcome.

S stands for summer and sweat.

A man who gets what he wants usually has to go after it.

The farmer whom summer found with his fences fixed is well fixed for summer.

Hard work is no guarantee of success. Make it "head" work and your chances are better.

It is a mistake to wait until it begins to sprinkle before we begin to lay by for a rainy day.

With budding flowers come budding hopes. Everything is growing now, and expectations thrive.

The dairy cow is running her milk factory full time now, regardless of what Congress may do with the tariff.

Farming to make the dairy pay, and dairying to make the farm pay is a good combination for many farmers.

Put the seed in a good seed bed. Take time to prepare it properly. One acre farmed right is worth two half farmed.

The farmer who waits for the government to give him something will not have anything to put it in when he gets it.

There is too much lost motion on most farms, which is a waste of time and effort. Make every thing you do count in actual results.

Farming is a busy job in the summer time, but the farmer who is too busy to read misses many a good idea right when he could use it.

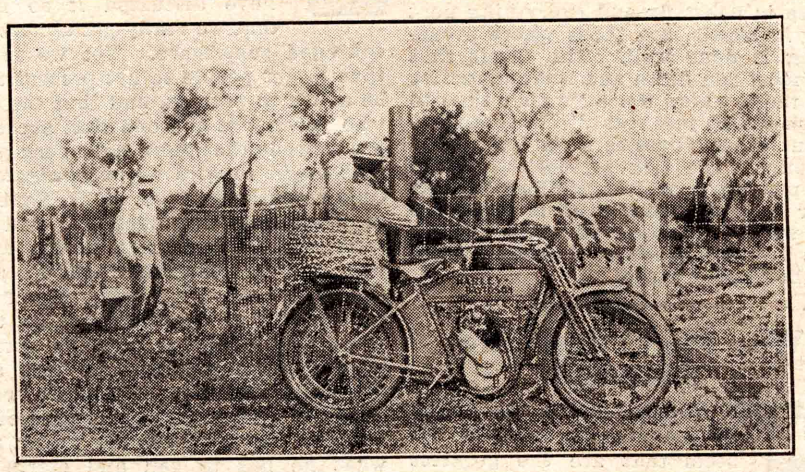
The farmer who succeeds brought his farm tools from under a good shelter, while the farmer who fails found his in a fence corner.

Test your seed corn before you plant it. Test every ear you plant. It isn't too late now to test seed for late planting. You wont know until too late unless you make a test.

Don't neglect growing a few flowers. They pay in pleasure. If necessary, fence in a little flower garden with poultry netting. The women folks will take a world of pleasure in it. It is worth while. Try it.

Growing the crop isn't all of the game. It must be sold. How much will your crop pay you? You don't know, because you don't know the price. When will the farmer learn to work at his marketing problems?

A wheel hoe in the hands of the hired man will do more in the garden in half a day than the farmer's wife can do in a week with a hoe. Besides, when the good woman gathers, washes and cooks these vegetables she has done her fair share.



THE MOTORCYCLE IS A "HANDY-MAN" ON THIS FARM

Think of the work it would save your wife this summer if you had gravel walks around the yards. All the dirt you take into the house on your heels she has to take out in a dust pan. Besides, walks look better, make your farm worth more, and do you credit as a progressive farmer.

And the yearling colt must be out where it can get all sorts of exercise. It should be in a good pasture, and should have company if possible; but the same precautions should be taken as to the fence. There should be no chance for it to get out, or to hurt itself in trying to get out. It will thus learn to stay where it is put, a good quality through life.

Every farmer who knows what it means to make a success of his calling knows that it means three things: A fertile soil, good crops, and good prices. None of these can be neglected and success attained. These three basic features will be treated thoroughly, intelligently, seasonably and practically in this paper. No theory, but practical working plans.

Organization of farmers is now uppermost in the minds of many of the greatest agricultural leaders of our country. What UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been teaching for years is bearing some fruit. But this paper is now, and always will be, we hope, the leader in aiding the farmers to organize successfully and make it profitable.

We know our readers are too busy to read much during the season of field work. Yet, one can't afford to neglect it altogether. A little inspiration all along is a splendid thing. But to meet your needs we have boiled a big paper down to the real essence to give you the kernel of the nut, without the shell. We are giving you the very cream of modern ideas and practices in your work, in short, pithy, paragraphs, and not one thing is going in this paper that you should not know about. Read this issue all through, and see if we are not right.

We plow and plant and prune and hoe, yet harvest pays no debts we owe. Apples are cast in piles to waste, and onions are thrown away in haste, while folks in need don't get a taste. Potatoes lie in pits and rot, what chance for profit have we got? The gross injustice makes me hot, Hark, ye boobs, to UP-TO-DATE. The middleman don't pay the freight. Wake up and act ere it's too late.—Robert Orr, La Grande, Ore.

It is strange that so many farm papers and agricultural publishers, and others posing as leaders in all good works for farmers keep continually telling what great need there is for organization, but never turn a hand to bring into existence a single, solitary co-operative society. And all the while farmers are anxiously asking—what can we do, and how shall we go about it? UP-TO-DATE FARMING, on the other hand is busy organizing the farers, nd hel ping them to win.

The last season has been a disastrous one to many farmers. They have grown crops in great abundance. Nature was apparently kind to them. But when these crops began to hunt a market, they often failed to bring enough to meet expenses. And it has not yet been shown that there was more produced than was needed. It is no wonder that the farmers are waking up to the fact that something is radically wrong with the marketing system.

"We never miss the water 'till the well runs dry." Then we have to dig a new well, and haul water while we dig. That is trouble. We are not going to realize what great value birds are until they are gone, and insects eat our crops before our eyes, and we must poison and spray and fight, which will be more trouble. How much wiser it would be to protect the birds who have been protecting our crops more than we have realized. That would be sagacity and common sense. Read the very interesting article "Insects, Birds and Farming," in this number, and wake up.

The work of organization goes merrily on. Idaho will soon have a state union of the F. S. E. Oregon and Oklahoma have state unions; which state will be next?

How the woman folks hate fly-time! And who can blame them? Do what you can to relieve the summer of these nuisances. Screen the house. Keep the stables clean. Strew lime around the yard. Move the pig pen farther away. Keep the poultry houses clean and whitewashed.

Don't feed hogs either in dust or mud. If fed in the mud much feed will be wasted, and filth will be eaten that will not be good for the hogs; and if fed in the dust, dust will be taken into both stomach and lungs, both of which is harmful, the latter often resulting in a cough that may grow into something serious.

Farm folks, to be good citizens, ought to understand many things about political affairs. Farming depends much on governmental conditions, so farmers should know what to vote for and against. There are some articles on the tariff, "President Wilson on the Cost of Living," etc., in this issue that should be read thoughtfully by every farmer.

If you do not realize what it may mean to you in the future to follow the teachings in the increased production advocates without providing against low prices, read the account of what happened to the Brazilian coffee planters under "How Crops are Handled." Making so-called "progress" by leaps and bounds is fascinating, but "look before you leap."

Life isn't all for work and money-making. What good is life if it is all drudgery? Have a good time as you go along. Go to your local union and shake hands with your neighbors. Take your wife along—she wants to get that dress pattern from Mrs. Brown and give Mrs. Green her recipe for strawberry jam. Go along, now, and let others know you are living. If you haven't a local union, you are missing one of the best things in all your farm life.

With all this talk about farmers being business men, no doubt some farmers are thinking of sending their boys to a business college. That is more likely to make a clerk of an employe of them than business farmers. The agricultural colleges do not teach the business end of farming. But teach the boy first principles in business at home. Teach him energy, ambition and enthusiasm. One good way is to encourage him in doing things for himself. If nothing better comes up, we will make him our subscription agent. He can start a business of his own right at home. It will do him good, and we truly believe the paper will do the neighbors good. Suppose you read our little advertisement on page 13 and think it over.

Up-to-Date Farming

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

MAY 13 If this is the latest date in your address as printed on the paper, your subscription expires with this month, May, 1913. We sincerely hope to have your renewal.

In sending in renewals, or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents should always state "new" or "renewal." Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper with renewal.

In changing your address, always give old as well as new address.

Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second class matter, under the Act of Congress of March, 3, 1879.

EDITORIALS

Why the Change

IT HAS long been our pride that we could truthfully say "there is no other paper like this in the world." Yet we have made a change. We are not, however, going to relinquish our title to the chapionship. No other paper shall surpass us in service to the farmer. None other may excel us in practical work on the farm, in the successful production of crops. None other shall compare with us in teaching how those crops may be profitably marketed. A surplus of money, rather than a surplus of products is what we would rather you should have. No other paper even attempts to expose the erroneous idea of false prophets, who would lead you astray, or dares to tear the disguises from the wolves in sheeps' clothing that prey upon your wealth. Still we are not satisfied. We desire to do more and better work, and in order to make improvements some alterations have been deemed necessary.

Though differently arranged to add some valuable new features, and provide for others to be added later, you will find none of the features you have been accustomed to enjoy left out. Every line is worth your time to read. If you are doubtful, read this special issue straight through as a test. Try it.

Up-to-Date Farming has a great mission. We are deeply in earnest, and your welfare is our success. We are working for you and with you for all the rights, privileges and profits that should be yours. The way to attain them is plain, and their attainment is but a matter of time, which can be hastened only by bringing more farmers into knowledge of what needs be done, and how to do it.

The changes were designed to accomplish these things quickly. Being solely for your pleasure and profit, we hope they meet your approval. If so, we also hope to hear from you with substantial evidence of such approval. If not, we shall appreciate no less your kindly criticism.—The Publishers.

Two hundred thousand is a big audience, isn't it? That is the audience we talk to in every issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and this great number of readers assure us as they never did before of their appreciation of our efforts. We are sure a better day is coming for agriculture. We want to tell these things to everybody, and get them all to help us.

The Farmer that Does Things Well

EVERYBODY is familiar with the saying that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and there is no place where the practice of this saying is worth more than on the farm. There are so many different jobs, and frequently so many calling at the same time, and so many that seem like they may be hastened through, that the temptation to slight them is almost irresistible sometimes. The thinking and observant farmer, however, will learn that it is better to let the job go undone entirely than to not do it well.

If the work is breaking a field, do it well; if it is preparing a seed bed, do it well; if it is planting, be sure you are doing it well, and that you have the very best seed obtainable. The future crop and the work to make it depends upon these things.

The best farms in the neighborhood, those in finest fix and everything neat and in repair, are those where everything is done well. The farms that are most run down and least attractive are those where there "wasn't time to finish things just right." In those frequent cases where is a "a lick and a promise," the lick is ineffective and the promise is seldom fulfilled. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." We wish we could whisper this to every careless, slipshod farmer in the United States.

Why Insect Pests Are Abundant

FEW farmers realize the extent of the damage done by insects that are the greatest enemy of production, nor understand how to prevent their losses caused by these pests.

Professor Walter Kane, of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, has written a book to aid farmers to understand the matter, and do effective work in ridding the country of the destructive insects.

Prof. Kane's figures are astounding. He estimates that the boll weevil costs the cotton planters from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually. The chinch bug has destroyed crops valued at $350,000,000 in its sixty years of depredations. The cattle tick eats up $40,000,000 worth of beef, saying nothing of milk and butter losses. Add to these the periodic depredations of grasshoppers, potato bugs, army worms, fruit and vegetable destroyers and we get at least a glimpse of the formidableness of a most destructive foe to humanity, which if left to increase unmolested, will endanger the very source livelihood.

As a whole, insect pests are certainly worse than they were years ago, and the reason is not difficult to find. Small birds have decreased and they are the natural enemies of the insects. Groves and thickets, homes of birds, have been cleared away. Men and boys with guns have killed these little feathered friends of humanity by the score, and called it sport. It may be sport, but it is not wisdom. Even lawmakers who could protect the lives of birds and the future welfare of the husbandman neglect their duty. Consequently, birds decrease and insects increase.

Protect the birds. The sparrow family alone save the farmers nearly $100,000,000 annually. The crop of a single tree swallow was found to contain forty chinch bugs, and ten other species of insects. A bank swallow was found to have caught and swallowed sixty-eight cotton boll weevils in the space of a few minutes. A killdeer's crop contained over three hundred mosquito larvae. Our mutual acquaintance, the yellow hammer, is the most voracious of all insect eaters. The crop of one of these birds was found to contain at one time over five thousand insects. A covey of quail will eradicate more potato bugs, cucumber beetles, and other garden and field insects than all the paris green and arsenate of lead you can work through a pump in a day's time.

Protect the birds, all of them. Bring to bear the power of your combined efforts through organization to secure laws to protect them. Never shoot them, nor allow them to be shot in the neighborhood.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

Farmers and Co-Operation

THE culminating period for farm co-operation is certainly not far away now, but we have discussed it so much that we really get almost discouraged sometimes. Yet we realize that to get people to act precept must be added to precept, and that the man who persists is the one that succeeds. We concede that there have been gains that ought to give us encouragement. Only recently the Hon. A. W. Sanborn, in discussing this question, said the farmer is the only man in the world who can take the other fellow's price and still keep from going into bankruptcy. Other manufacturers set their prices, he declared, but the farmer, who is a manufacturer as well as a producer, and the selling of whose goods is a most important part of his business, simply loads his wagon with what he has to sell and starts out asking how much they will give. Or he may go or send to the city, where he understands there are many buyers, but still he must sell for the price offered him there. Any manufacturer, or merchant even, who would adopt the same selling method, would soon be in the bankruptcy court, says Mr. Sanborn, and that is undoubtedly true. And so the farmer would be but for the constant toil of himself and family, and the self-denying production of his own living.

The farmer, says Mr. Sanborn, can get around this condition by co-operation; and so say we. But the forces which profit by his unorganized condition throw every possible obstacle in the way of such co-operation. They abuse those who would thus work out the farmers' salvation, bemean and belittle every effort made in that direction; and, unfortunately, the average farmer listens more attentively to, and has more confidence in his enemies than he has in his real friends.

This is the most discouraging feature of this proposition. And should the Department of Agriculture undertake to lead in the establishment of a wiser and more equitable system of marketing, the classes who benefit most would by the present system are the ones that will be heard most and that will have most to do in forming the plan and arranging the details. If organized agriculture in a body could take the matter up with the department, the result could easily be very different. But that seems to be the hardest thing to bring about.

Folks are still talking about rural credit. We do not know just what they mean by it, and that is why the people should watch the plans. If it is proposed to give farmers a chance to borrow money as merchants and manufacturers do, well and good; but if it is to result in the issuing of bonds based on real estate, the lands and homes of the people, then away with it.

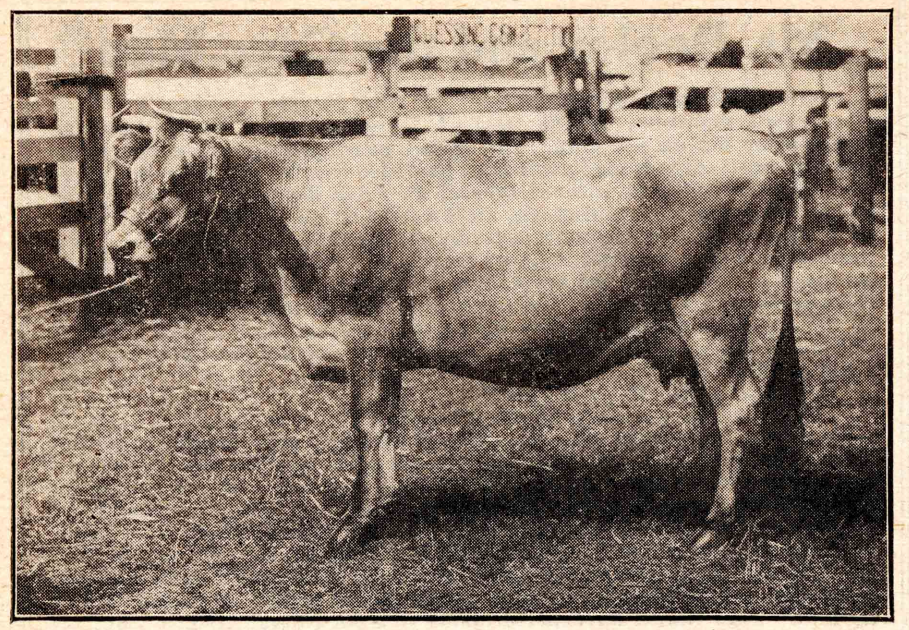
Prize Farming, Marketing, Rural Credits

THE organized farmers of Texas do not approve the so-called prize farming that is now such a rage among those who, though not farmers themselves, would do so much to "help" farming. An executive committee recently in session in Fort Worth, declared that over a quarter of a million dollars had been spent in this prize farming in Texas during the past five years, and the interest taken therein by business men has induced the organization to carefully review the matter from the viewpoint of practical farming. The committee considers it in every instance inadequate and damaging to the farming industry. Its educational value is too limited to be of any practical use, and it turns the mind of the children from practical to fancy farming. Its effect is, say the committee, to give the occupation of farming a childlike appearance, and virtually acknowledges the farmers as delinquent, feeble and incompetent. This does not apply to the exhibition of farm products, even though in competition for prizes, as that is educational in showing and comparing the best, but the offering of large prizes for increased production, even before the planting of the crops, is damaging to agriculture in that it encourages quantity rather than quality. It is prices we want rather than prizes, say the committee. Only one farmer can be benefited by a prize, but half a million may profit by an increase in prices.

Production is not a problem to be submitted to the business interests for solution, affirms the committee. It is caring for the surplus products that more deeply concerns us, and in that the co-operation is asked of strong men with wide experience and a world view of business. The place where business men can render farmers the greatest assistance is in increasing the value of their products while in the hands of the producers through a more intelligent and systematic method of marketing, thus making the business more stable and attractive, and yet, we may say, in no wise increasing the cost of living. In the opinion of the committee, production and marketing of farm products is the largest and most intricate business problem that civilization has ever confronted, and the tendency of friendly agencies to confine their efforts to the production side of the problem, the side which is most easily mastered, and is already overdone, is deplored.

Hence, the committee asks that marketing and rural credits be given attention. They believe there should be better facilities for rural credits, and argue that a bale of cotton should be as good security for a reasonable amount as a government bond. But every proposition for rural credits should be carefully scrutinized. If it involves the lands, the homes of the people in the form of stocks and bonds as security, there is danger in every line, and it should be avoided as would be a proposal to surrender the independence of our people.

Finally, these organized farmers of Texas declare that they want to own and improve their homes; to give their children better educational advantages; to possess the comforts and conveniences of modern life, and make the farm more attractive, the essential of all which is to make the business of farming more remunerative.



The Farmer's Cow

FOR years writers in farm papershave been discussing the kind of cow most profitable to the farmer. Should the farm cow be a specialist in beef, or in butter, or in both, if that is possible?

We have had long experience in all kinds. Years ago, in Nebraska, our farm herd was made up of beef cattle, with one or two "family" cows for milk and butter. It paid, even in those days of "three-cents-on-hoof" (corn was only worth twenty cents in the elevators, and eighteen cents in the crib then.) Later, in eastern Iowa, we built up a herd of general purpose shorthorns, and made money on them also. Corn was worth forty cents, oats, thirty-five cents; mixed hay $6 to $8 a ton. The calves that were vealed brought fair prices. The steers that were fattened also brought good prices. The cow that had about reached the end of her usefulness was sold just before calving to milk dairymen near Elgin, Chicago, and other cities, who sold milk, and would feed heavily and milk the old cow as long as there was any profit in it, then sell what was left of her to the beef packers for canners, to supply the "corned-beef-and-cabbage" consumers. Cows that were not salable to the dairymen were sold direct from the farm as canners. Cows that were young, but not satisfactory at the pail, or butter tub, were fattened and sold for beef.

We had a co-operative creamery in our locality, and it was a most valuable adjunct to farming. Many farmers bought cream separators and sent only cream to the creamery, and saved the cost of hauling the milk to the creamery and back.

The skim milk was utilized in the production of pork and poultry. This system was very profitable and satisfactory in that section.

Another time we were sojourning in the Ozark hills of southern Missouri, where, at that time, dairying as a farm enterprise was impractical. Because of the restricted markets, the rough mountainous character of the country, and the sterility of the soil, few farmers kept more cows than enough for milk and butter for home use. The few exceptions lived near the larger towns, or near a contingent shipping point. There was a little market for beef, which was costly to produce, and no market for veal. Consequently, the butter cow was the favorite, because she was the most profitable.

The farm we are now operating is a Virginia plantation, on the historic James, not far from Richmond. The river bottom lands are very fertile and corn, cow peas and clover, oats and vetches thrive. At first thought it would seem that the Iowa system could be duplicated, but other factors make it inadvisable. Our corn will bring from seventy-five cents to one dollar a bushel in Richmond. Hay is worth $20 to $30 per ton. Small hogs, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds bring very high prices, and crimson clover and cowpeas supplies the bulk of their rations. Good milk cows are in demand. So not beef, but buttermilk stock, and pork are the products most profitable, and this led to the adoption of the Holstein-Friesian, and they are proving eminently satisfactory.

The question of class is one of adaptability to conditions. The choice of breed depends on taste, more than anything else. The character of soil and crops, the market price for hogs, hay, milk, butter and grain must also be considered.

Where feed can be plentifully and cheaply grown, and the market price is not high, and beef as well as butter can be produced to advantage, then the dual-purpose herd is the most desirable. When a farmer keeps just cows enough to supply his home, or some surplus butter to trade for groceries, or sells to the townsmen, the butter breeds are the best payers. Where corn and hay is abundant and cheap, with little market for milk and butter, then the beefy class is "high" class. If quantity of milk and butter is wanted, the Holsteins are par excellence.

But breed is no guarantee of profit. Individuality is what counts. No matter whether a farmer owns four cows, or forty, or more, or less, there are individuals in every breed that keep in debt to their owners. The farmer should keep books on every one of his cows. Over half the cows in this country cost more than they come to. Charge the cow with what she eats at current market prices, then credit her with what she returns, also at current prices. Then strike a balance and see whether or not she pays her board bill.

Farmers with four or more milk cows can often turn loss into profit by a little more business-like management on their own part. It is not always the fault of the cow when her efforts at production are not profitable. The best cow in the country, fed on corn fodder, corn, timothy hay, and other fat-producing foods, without plenty of proteins, such as clover, alfalfa, bran, cottonseed meal, etc., and without succulent matter, like root crops, silage, and beet pulp, can not possibly pay a good profit, especially if her products are not marketed to advantage. The mere matter of a perfectly balanced ration may make a losing game a winning one.

Again, after the cow has gotten all the good out of the food consumed, and turned it over to the farmer, he may fail to get all the profit out of it, because of lack of proper appliances. Cream left in the milk may make little calves and pigs very fat, yet it adds nothing to bone or size. Corn is cheaper than cream for putting on fat when and where it is needed. Old style methods of saving cream are wasteful. Use a good separator of standard make. We have been operating one for several years, and with our other modern appliances, and our excellent markets, and cheap farm-produced protein, it is a poor cow indeed we can not compel to turn us in a profit.

The farmer's cow will be a money-saver and a money-maker as soon as the farmer sets out to make her so, and adapts himself and his herd to his farm and his markets.

Those who find it difficult to determine what is best should get in touch with the dairy department of their experiment station.

We may come again, later, with more details of our various experiences.—Taylor Bros, Virginia.

An Object Lesson in Handling Crops

IF ONE man saw another attempt to cross a deep stream on thin ice, break through and drown, he would be a very foolish man if he blindly attempted to cross the same stream in the same way. This being true, then farmers, not being foolish, should be able to read a valuable lesson in the experience of Brazilian coffee planters.

First, dealers and speculators in coffee organized to control the world's coffee market. Then they urged greater production as the sure way for coffee planters to gain greater profits, even as our agricultural leaders are doing today with crops of grain and cotton. Production was increased and the dealers, using over-production as an excuse, beat the price down to almost nothing, and bought the entire crops at their own figure. Being unorganized, the coffee planters were helpless.

So great a wrong was done the planters, and so heavy were the losses they sustained, that the Brazilian government took up the matter, first trying to curtail production, but with little success, for the present crop is a tremendous one, and is constantly increasing from the coffee trees previously planted.

Notwithstanding this greater production, and the pitifully low prices paid the producers, **the price of coffee per pound to the consumer has been advancing.** This in the face of the fact nearly a million bags of the berry have been stored in the United States, and about three million in Europe. The United States government next took action to break up the monopoly in this country, but still the retail price has not been much affected. Prices to consumers remain practically the same, while the low prices paid producers leaves the industry in a deplorable condition.

When our readers come in touch with persons or publications teaching that increased production alone is the remedy for both poverty on the farm and the high cost of living, let them remember the Brazalian coffee growers, and beware. When the business interests of cities and towns offer glittering inducements for increased production, they are urging farmers out on thin ice, where the coffee industry went through. Even now there are hundreds of thousands of farmers in this country with abundant crops which they are unable to sell profitably.

Organized co-operation of producers and consumers, and a sane, practical, efficient system of squaring the supply with the demand, with distribution and storage under efficient and economical control is the solution to this greatest and most important of all problems of progress and prosperity. It is the only possible remedy.

The task is not an impossible, or even a difficult one. The system and plan has already been evolved to a working basis. Readers of this paper know of the work being done by the Farmers Society of Equity to organize farmers by communities, counties and states, and teach them the precepts and practices of co-operation and controlled marketing. The good work is going forward rapidly.

With the marketing system in the hands of the organized farmers, acting intelligently along sound business lines, with proper storage facilities, and a system for feeding the demand as it arises, by the shortest route, at the least expense, speculation will have no opportunity to rob either producer or consumer, consumption will increase, justifying the increase in production that will inevitably follow profitable prices.

Those who fail to profit by the experience of others are heedless and not wise.

Things Bill Turner Done

By Sam Saxon

Bill Turner was a farmer, an' labored all his life. He didn't have no schoolin', and neither had his wife. But Bill was built for business, an' made the wheels go round, and left a healthy fortune when they put him under ground. He was always taking chances; paid a hundred fer a bull. His neighbors called him crazy; but he left a stable full of cows that broke the record making butter by the ton, and Bill had his picture printed in the Squeedunk Weekly Sun. He had new-fangled notions on makin' farmin' pay. He even bought a fool machine to help him load his hay. The neighbors fairly snorted when they saw the bloomin' thing; said Bill would never make it work. It wasn't worth a ding! Bill didn't say a single word, and didn't care a darn 'bout what they said, for slick as grease, his hay went in the barn an hour before a thunder storm came sailing out that way, and caught his neighbors in a pinch and spoiled their new mown hay. Bill's neighbors put their milk in cans, and set 'em in a tank. Bill skimmed his milk with a machine, and turned it with a crank. Smith chops his firewood with an axe. Bill used some gasoline and sawed a hundred cords a day with another blamed machine. Today Bill's wife rides in a car, and dresses up in silk. Smith's wife rides in a wagon, and keeps on skimming milk.

Current Comments

The Floods

It may be a little late to speak of the great floods that have devastated such a vast area of this country, and brought such a waste of property and so much human suffering. Such floods were never before known in the territory so recently devastated; and that is why we speak of them even now. Public men and lawmakers get beside themselves. A great talk now is to prevent such floods in the future, and it is proposed to spend billions of dollars to make future floods impossible. But when will the future floods come? When did they come in the past? Never; and they may never come again. Ordinary floods should be provided for, and everything done to prevent their ravages that money can do. But to build inordinately in anticipation of such a flood as that of 1913 is foolishness. The main thing is to see that nothing is done to aid possible floods. It was a reservoir that destroyed Johnstown a few years ago, and two reservoirs gave the Ohio floods their principal power. These reservoirs should be made strong enough to defy the most abnormal conditions, and levees should be safe in the highest recurring floods. Beyond that is more than human.

* * *

To Reduce the Cost

President Wilson, speaking of the reduction of the tariff on farm products, says the cost of foodstuff must be reduced. Like almost all the college people, and even the "experts" who are to teach farmers so much about farming, the President may have studied but one side of the question, and believes that to remedy the high cost of living more stuff must be produced, and if our own farmers will not do it the products of other countries must be admitted to supply the deficiency. No account is taken of the fact that much American stuff goes to waste now for lack of a market within reach, and that what is sold brings prices scarcely remunerative. The high prices complained of are not made on the farms and scarcities in trade are not because there is a lack of production. Lower prices to farmers is not the remedy the President seeks, but a more direct and cheaper system of marketing.

* * *

Protect the Birds

A recent act of the national government is designed to prevent the destruction of migratory birds; that is, birds that go to different portions of the country as the seasons change. It now remains for the states to protect such of their birds as do not migrate. Many of the states do this with greater or less efficiency; but the fear of offending bird shooters makes many of these laws ineffective. Without birds farming becomes a doubly doubtful business. Insects destroy crops and birds destroy insects. It is claimed that in Nebraska birds eat 175 carloads of bugs every day, and in Massachusetts they eat 20,000 bushels of bugs a day. We do not know on what these figures are based, but if the birds destroy such numbers of insects in these two states, they evidently destroy like quantities in the other states. Could crops be produced without the destruction of these insects; and if left alone would they not soon make it impossible for people to inhabit the earth? Legislators are small indeed when they pander to the wishes of idle hunters in the matter of killing birds.

Farming and Tariff

Farm products have had less tariff protection than any other produced or manufactured commodities, and yet the measure now before Congress reduces that protection about half. Why, it is difficult to understand, for the tariff on farm products has never been oppressive of any one. American farmers have produced abundant supplies for the American people and much for the people of other countries; and they have never been paid for it more than moderate prices. In fact, the prices at which farmers have had to sell their products have always been below the equitable level of the prices paid for the products of other labor. If those prices are brought to an extreme level after the stuff has gone from the farms the farmers are not to blame for it.

* * *

A Crisis

Everything points to a crisis in agricultural conditions in this country. There is a determination that the cost of living shall be reduced, and those who direct such matters see no fault anywhere except in the farmers, and believe the remedy must be directed entirely at that class. In the hands of these people the farmers individually are as helpless as they are in the hands of the market speculators. Collectively they could defend themselves and compel the application of the remedy to the disease, and not only save themselves from additional wrongs, but remove many of the burdens under which they now struggle. This is an imperative call to organization, confederation, co-operation and unity of action.

* * *

Busy Millions

It requires but little effort of the imagination to see, even from our office in the city, millions of busy farmers all over this great country, working as few other people work. They are preparing the ground and getting their crops in. Many of them are laboring under trying disadvantages and discouragements, and none of them know what their crops will produce nor what prices they will bring. But farmers work by faith and are, therefore, faithful workers. If it were not for the sapsuckers, useless profit takers, they would do well. Help us to get rid of these.

* * *

Helping the Farmer

The farmer is a great fellow to help himself. He is not eternally asking the states, the general government, and the big corporations to "help" him. When things are done for his benefit he is duly grateful, but what he needs most is to be given a chance to help himself—to be allowed to do business like other people do; to cultivate his ground, to produce his stuff, and then sell it as independently as his friend, the manufacturer, sells his products. Give the farmer a chance to do that and he'll take care of himself all right.

* * *

Tariff Tinkerers

Yes, there are tariff tinkerers. When outsiders get in they feel like they must do something to let the world know they are there. But people with good intentions sometimes do things that would better not be done. There is great room for tariff revision; there is no doubt about that; but everybody should be treated fairly therein. Farmers should be protected the same as other people.

Mr. Dooley and the Cave Men

"Good mahrnin', Hinnissy!"

"Good mahrnin', Mister Dooley! I see yez have some jinyouine shtreaks av aig on yer chin. I'm afraid ye're getting aigstravagant in yer ould age. Aigs is aigs nowadays, provided they're not little sassiges."

"Hinnissy, I wint without tobaccy f'r foive days jist to treat mesilf to th' luxury av a jinyouine aig, an' I intind to git all th' injoymint out av it that I can. How do ye suppose th' paypul iv this city would ivir drame that I had et an aig if they didn't have visible ividence av it roight on me chin? Hinnissy, me frind, I'm afraid that ye haven't got any immagynashun. F'r instance, I don't belave that ye ivir shtopped to think av th' paypul that lived all over this coonthry hoondreds av years before Columbus began to run Soonday aigscurshun boats over here from th' coort av Alfonso."

"I nivir have, Mister Dooley."

"Thin ye have nivir paid any attinshun to th' diffycoolties that th' layborers iv th' Shtone Age incountered whiniver they wanted a square male. Nachoorally, whin thim haythin got tired iv livin' off lizzurds an banana peelings, they daysoided to kill a mammoth. That's a kind av anymul that tasted to thim loike quail on toast. Will, sor, they'd all git togither, these cave min that wore long red hair on their laigs instid iv union-made blue overalls, an' they'd dig a big pit an' thin they'd take an' kivver it with shticks an' fishin' poles an' thin they'd droive Mister Mammoth roight into th' barbecue building' an' pound th' dayloight out av him. Thin they'd have porterhouse shteaks enough to last thim all winter, no matter how high th' proice av harrd coal an' ither winter viggytables wint." . .

"That's all viry purty, Mister Dooley, but what has it got to do with th' aig on yer chin?"

"Simply this, Hinnissy. Avin back in thim days they practiced cooperashun. They wurrked togither. If they hadn't wurrked togither, they'd a shtarved alone. Whin th' winter toime wus comin' around they hadn't had th' sinse to git togither an' co-operate. That's th' only thing that saved thim, Hinnissy, an I tell ye roight here that it's th' only thing that's going to save th' Amerryc unpaypul. I'd loike to make it possybul f'r iv'ry man an woman, boy an' gurrl in th' whole land to hear th' cackle av th' Plymouth Rock hin iv'ry mahrnin! Av coorse, by that I don't mane that they're all to live in th' coonthry, but I want to bring th' consumer so near th' projucer that we'll all be happy whin we hear th' roosters crowin'."

The Farmers Living

WE ARE getting a little tired of the ever-lasting howl about the high cost of living. Many who have the most to say about it make it themselves. A spirit of display and extravagance has such complete control of so many people that they seek high prices as a proof of their own greatness and superiority. This is specially notable in Washington. Congressmen who, in their home towns, would growl at a rental of $20 a month, when they get to Washington seek palatial residences at $100 to $150 a month. It is much the same in all the cities. Nothing is worth having unless it costs extravagantly; and persons who really can't afford it seek to imitate the millionaires. This spirit has prompted the dealers to put on extortionate profits and charge unheard of prices. We have not so much sympathy with these conditions as we once had, for even those who actually suffer from the high prices refuse to do what they might in co-operation with the producers to force cheaper handling, more equitable profits and better distribution. They could do that so easily if they would.

But the point we wish to make now is that farmers have no occasion to worry much over this high cost of living business, not that they benefit much by the high prices charged consumers, but because they ought to have most of their living without buying it. But here farmers too often make their greatest blunder. It is not unusual for them, when attractive prices are offered, to sell at harvest time commodities they will have to buy again before the return of the next season. This is sometimes so in the matter of hay and corn, is frequently so in wheat and flour, but it is most common, perhaps, in meat and lard. A calculating writer recites a case. A farmer had a hog in fine condition for slaughtering and converting into pork, lard and bacon, but instead of killing it and putting it up he sold it for $16. The shipper sent it to market and received $20 for it, and there was no great profit to the buyer in that. But the packer worked it up, utilizing every particle of it, even to the hair. The hams, shoulders and sides went back to the country dealer as bacon and cost him $30. It was now retailed to the farmer at prices that made it bring the dealer $40. Had the farmer who sold it bought it all, and he no doubt bought more than that during the season, paid $40 for the $16 he received, besides he slaughtered it himself, he would have had the bones, the feet, the head and the lard. Farmers should put up their own meat; they should save wheat for their bread and feed for their stock, and then they can smile at the high cost of living.

More Acres or Better

A GREAT deal is said now about the increasing demand for land and the exhausted supply. Yes, there are more people every year, but not another foot of land is or will be made. Some heretofore unoccupied land is being reclaimed, but so far as the earth is concerned it is finished.

One thing, however, is open to those who cultivate the soil. They can make the land richer so that fewer acres may suffice. That is the rule in Europe, and we are now looking to Europe for great things. But in America we have been too much inclined to take and not give. In farming as in other things we must learn to "give and take"—to give freely and then we may take abundantly. In many parts of the United States we plow and plant and gather, often the same crops year after year, and then we complain at the seasons because there seems to be less to gather each year. "The seasons are not like they used to be."

Dear reader, it is not the seasons most likely; it is the land. You have taken more than you have given. Those wearied acres have become exhausted, and they must not only have a rest, but they must be fed up. We cannot say just what your land needs, but we know it needs recuperation. If it could be in pasture awhile, with numbers of sleek cattle, horses or mules, or fine sheep upon it, how nobly would it respond to your future culture.

Our Market Review

PRICES of staple crops on April 1, 1913, were 25.9 per cent. lower than on like date in 1912 is the word from the Department of Agriculture under date of April 9. Compared with other years they are 3.7 per cent. lower than in 1911; 18.2 per cent. lower than in 1910, and 13 per cent. lower than in 1909.

The crops aggregate about 12 per cent. greater for 1912 than for 1913, but the price reduction is over 25 per cent. —about one-eighth greater but worth one-fourth less. There is no evidence that the 1912 crops were more than they should have been to supply the demand even with our abominable system of marketing as, practically all of them are going to market even though in some cases they don't bring freight. They find a demand at some price and we will not admit that the consumption is increased because of the cheapness. We are inclined to the belief that unusual plentifulness and low prices make an article less desired than the same article at a fair price.

Only twice since crops have been reported by the government has the April promise for winter wheat been exceeded. The April 1st condition was reported at 91.6 per cent. For 1901 it was 91.7 and in 1903 it was 97.3. But neither of these years produced a bumper crop, the former year it being 522,000,000 bushels and the latter year 670,000,000. The condition of the crop remains good generally.

Reports indicate that a large cotton crop will be planted. Southern vegetable and fruit crops are heavy and in many places but meager returns are being realized by the growers. Florida potatoes so far have netted good profits where intelligently marketed in carlots. Texas onions are being marketed under peculiarly unfavorable conditions, the northern markets being flooded with old onions at give-away prices.

Following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on April 12, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign —before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	April 12 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 yrss. before Bushels
WHEAT	59,974,000	—5,218,000	—4,157,000	—8,235,000	X 22,747,000
CORN	19,807,000	—5,245,000	—4,082,000	X 4,978,000	X 1,998,000
OATS	14,585,000	—2,473,000	— 795,000	— 526,000	— 716,000
BARLEY	5,136,000	— 795,000	— 710,000	X 3,166,000	X 3,169,000

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on April 21, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	Apr.21	2 Wks before	AYr. before
Chicago	1.05 @1.09½	1.03 @1.06	1.14
St. Louis	1.10 @1.11	1.07	1.18
Kan. Cty	1.00 @1.04	1.01 @1.06	1.11
Cincin.	1.10 @1.12	1.06 @1.11	1.18
N. York	1.14½@1.16	1.11½@1.13	1.21

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 northern, 89½@91½c. Two weeks before, 88⅞c and 86⅜@88c, respectively. A year before, $1.13⅝ and $1.13⅛, respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	59½	56 @56½	80½
St. Louis	59½@60½	56	83
Kansas City	58	55	79½
Cincinnati	62 @63	57½@58	81
New York	63¾	59	84

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	36½@37½	37¼@37½	58¼
St. Louis	36½@37	36½	58½
Kansas City	36 @36½	35½@36	58½
Cincinnati	37 @37½	37½@38	58
New York	40 @40½		64

Cotton

New York, April 21, 1913.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling upland, 12.15; middling gulf, 12.40c. Two weeks before, 12.50 and 12.85 respectively. A year before, 12. and 12.25c, respectively.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Stock Market, April 21, 1913

CATTLE—Range of day's quotations for steers ..... $6.75@8.75

Range of day's paying prices for steers ..... 7.15@8.00

HOGS—Range of day's quotations ..... 8.25@9.15

Range of day's paying prices 8.00@9.25

The price of cattle is the same as two weeks before. The price of hogs is from unchanged to 35 cents a hundredweight higher.

Chicago Produce Market

April 19, 1913

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets, address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Total, 6 days	322	353	326

Per bu. bulk or sacked, Wisconsin Kings, or Burbanks, common, mixed to good sound ..... 34@38c

Rurals, outside fancy, Dusties.... 40@43

Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked ..... 35@40

NEW POTATOES—There is an easy feeling. Demand is only moderate. Supply is fairly good.

The price of old potatoes is 4c to 5c a bushel lower than two weeks before. The price of Florida new potatoes is $2 a barrel lower than two weeks before.

ADVICE—If any of our readers have old potatoes, contrary to our advice to sell earlier, they should not delay in selling now. Also, advise disposing of new potatoes as soon as they are in prime condition, because the price will probably be lower as the season advances and the supply increases.

SWEET POTATOES—The season is drawing to a close. The demand is very tame. Stock usually is indifferent. The price is very low, running for Illinois yams from $1 to $2 a barrel. For Illinois hampers from 50c to $1.

Old onions are being offered faster than they can be absorbed by the demand. Sacks of 65 to 68 pounds going at 25 to 30c. New onions from Texas are selling at $1.25 per crate for No. 1, as low as 85c a crate for No. 2.

BEANS—Some little improvement in demand reported. Country shippers were said to be holding firmly. Receipts are very moderate. Not much has been doing lately in other kinds. Red Kidneys rule dull; not many on sale, and Brown Swedish remain almost entirely lifeless. Not many on sale here, but supply back in the country is said to be fairly good.

Pea Beans—

Hand-picked, choice ..... $2.20@2.25
Really fine, bright ..... 2.30@....
Prime ..... 2.15@2.20

The price of hand-picked choice pea beans unchanged to 5c a bushel higher than two weeks before. Brown Swedish are 25c a bushel lower. Other kinds are unchanged. We advise selling beans gradually. Beans have been fairly well controlled, as is evidenced by the steadiness of the market for quite a long time.

The price a year before was 40c a bushel higher for pea beans.

HAY—Receipts, 768 tons. Timothy hay in good demand and firm. Offerings light. Prairie hay in light request and supply liberal. Market quiet.

Choice Timothy hay ..... $18.00@19.00
No. 1 Timothy ..... 15.50@17.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 13.50@15.00
No. 3 Timothy ..... 10.00@12.00

The price of hay is 50c to $1 a ton higher than two weeks before. A year ago the price of choice Timothy hay was $25 to $26.

ADVICE—Sell gradually, but try to sell at the final market, which should mean $2 to $5 a ton more than local dealers pay.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8.50@9.00. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat straw $6.50@7.

Wheat straw is 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. Other kinds unchanged.

Broom corn is unchanged from two weeks before. There is nothing important doing. Supply is ample and demand very tame.

EGGS—A firm feeling exists. Market is in good condition. Receipts are liberal. A great many eggs are going into cold storage. Consumption is large. Preference is given to nearby products. Southern stocks are discriminated against to an extent. They sell from 1 to 1½c lower than western and northern stock.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 16@17c, depending on quality.

The price is ½ to 1c a dozen higher than two weeks before.

APPLES—They are selling fairly well. There is a steady demand for apples of good size, solid and good color. Prices remain low.

The Great Conference

WHAT was called the First National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits was held at Chicago, April 8 to 10.

The roll call showed 415 delegates present. An analysis of the delegate roll showed the following situation, industries and professions represented:

Agriculture, banks, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, chain stores, consumers' co-operative unions, commission men, doctors, Department of Agriculture (Washington), editors, grocers, grain dealers, insurance, law, legislaturers, manufacturers, merchandising, publishing, railroads, storage and seeds.. Twenty-one of the delegates were listed as farmers.

This analysis of the delegate roll shows that this conference was as little like a real farmers' meeting ought to be as it was possible to have it. The "call" said the conference was to discuss marketing and farm credits and "devise ways and means for better methods of distributing and marketing farm products." A few people were there who came hoping that something definite would be accomplished toward better marketing, but we say plainly that the great majority were there to see that nothing definite was accomplished. Those people realize that the two great classes of our people, producers on the farms and the plain consumers of the products in the towns and cities, are all worked up about the abominable marketing system as it exists and they see that these people are likely to do something by themselves to get relief. If farmers take the business end of agriculture in their own hands it is certain that there will be a genuine revolution and many of the people who have set themselves up between the two great classes will not be needed. And herein is the secret of the sudden great activity of other people for the farmers welfare (?). They are satisfied with conditions as they exist. They are doing well enough, thank you, and they don't want any change. But they see that a change is inevitable. Therefore, they want to direct the movement and decide the new policies and be "in" on the new deal. They don't want farmers to become free and independent business men, as they will be, if they cut loose from all the old influences and reject the proffers of the government and establish their own system of marketing, own it, control it and operate it as this paper has so long shown them how they can do all of these things. We don't like to say these things, but we would not speak our convictions if we said less. For proof:

On Wednesday the committee on organization reported. It recommended making the conference a permanent institution, with officers, for the purpose of discussing annually the same problems—marketing and farm credits. When this report was submitted, the editor of this paper scored the report because of its failure to attempt anything looking to the solution of the problems for which the conference was called. He compared the conference, if it adopted the report, to the fabled mountain that labored mightily and brought forth a mouse. In the line of recommendations he said that he hoped the conference would, at once, organize a National Farmers' Federation that all present farm organizations could work through in the matter of reporting crops and marketing them. This suggestion was received with favor by the real farmers present and called forth much favorable comment. At this point somebody moved that the committees' report be withdrawn and held until the committee on resolutions was also to report. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Everitt was then invited to meet with the committee on organization to explain his plan of federation. This he did on Thursday morning. While making the explanation he was interrupted twice by men who were leaders in calling the conference who came into the committee room and told the committee that it must not make any definite recommendations about organization; that the conference was not called for such a purpose but merely for discussion and a clearing house for different people's ideas. The committee on organization submitted the following as its final report:

1. The next annual National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits will meet the second Tuesday of April, 1914, at Chicago.
2. All marketing, transportation, and handling agencies; and farm papers, bankers, mercantile, legislatures, governors, agricultural colleges and consumers are entitled to representation.
3. That the proceedings of this conference shall be printed and distributed to educate the people.
4. That a committee be appointed to print and distribute the proceedings.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Following is a summarized report of the committee on resolutions:

1. Favor a government bureau in the Department of Agriculture, to study the problems of distribution of farm crops. That this conference create a committee to work with the Department of Agriculture and be a lobby to work with Congress. Also that similar committees be sent to each of the state's governments and legislatures to ask for the creation of state bureaus for the study of the great cost of living and the low prices the producers get.
2. In favor of co-operation of producers and consumers to reduce the expense of marketing.
3. For the improvement of parcel post.
4. For an international conference on marketing and farm credits at San Francisco, in 1915.
5. We approve of the congressional committee and others to go to Europe to study European methods of marketing and farm credits and will co-operate with them.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The third day was devoted to farm credits. This session proved a haven for all the people who had schemes to improve the security for loans to farmers. The person who sat through the session would be forced to the conclusion that the chief crop farmers raised is mortgages and their chief business is to borrow money. Usually a farmer who is sound financially has no trouble in obtaining reasonable credit or in borrowing needed money at as low a rate of interest as other classes of people in the community. And these people are taken care of now. But there are millions of farmers who would borrow money against the market price of crops; that is they would borrow money to buy a farm, or put lean cattle into feed, or implements to cultivate the crops. The capitalist knows there is no stability to the market prices, therefore, if he takes a gamble on such security he must be paid well for it. A scheme is desired that will embrace all of these and absolutely secure the lender. But what will happen to the mortgagor when prices are low—when the fat cattle do not sell for original cost plus feed and other crops sell for less than cost or when a panic sweeps the country and interest cannot be met? The loan is secured by the land and the mortgage is held by the same people who are now largely in control of deciding the prices that are paid for farm produce. The capital class can't lose but would there not be great danger of the farmers losing their land?

We have said before that no general mortgage scheme should be accepted by the farmers until they are in a condition to sell at right prices. Then many of them who feel the pinch now will not need to borrow and all of them can guage their borrowing on a basis of profitably sold crops and all can have an assurance of stability of prices to meet interest payments. We wonder whether the difficulty experienced by some to place mortgages on the farm are not blessings, while the

(Concluded on Page 14)

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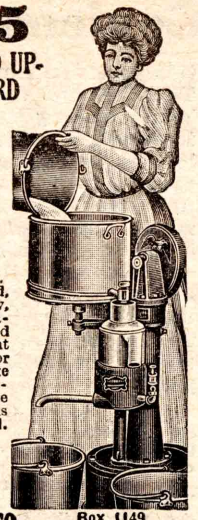

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UP TO DATE LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

Dirt spoils more milk and butter than inexperience.

Nothing can be completed right that isn't begun right. Feed the heifer calf with its mother's milk for fourteen days, three times a day. A calf that will not be worth this care will not be worth raising. You can not have a good cow unless the calf is started right.

Be careful about feeding skim milk to young calves, where separators are used. Give the milk time to cool. Many a fine calf has been lost because this caution has been neglected.

Quality is what counts in butter. Good butter can not be made from bad milk, not in the best dairy in the world.

Alfalfa hay and corn silage is the best known roughage for milk cows. The dairyman who has these can buy his grain and make money.

ter, and three months later gave birth to a pair of twin calves.

This cow is not a mere accident—it didn't just "happen" that she is a wonderful producer. She has a half sister that has established a record of over six gallons of milk daily.

A cow with the handicap of a name too long to print and too hard to say, owned by a stock farmer in New Jersey, smashed a world's record in milk and butter production by producing 40.32 pounds of butter in seven days, 290 pounds in sixty days, and 460.19 pounds in one hundred days, which makes her, for the time being, champion of the world in milk and butter production, the very "Queen of Dairydom."

Such performances are not matters of chance. There never was, and never will be a cow with "scrub" blood in her veins that can ever approach these

MILKING TIME ON FARM OF SUBSCRIBER W. G. MYER, CHARITON, IOWA

Cheap milk is out of the question. Farmers can't produce it. But good, clean, wholesome milk is worth a good price, and every dairyman can produce that kind, if he produces any.

Be careful not to overstock the pasture. Plenty of grass makes plenty of gain.

When a heifer begins the butter making business at two years of age, and turns out two pounds a day for one straight year, it means that great care has been taken in the selection of her parents and grandparents for several generations. How many of our readers are laying the foundation for such wonder-working heifers? Now is the time to begin.

records. Moreover, there are families of pure-breds than can not do it. But these wonder workers came from families of the strains of large producers, the direct result of science and skill in breeding the right qualities.

The average farmer cannot, of course, breed up his herd to such high standards. But, the point is, he can build up the profit-payers, and lay the foundation now for a herd that in a few years time will make him double, triple, possibly ten times the profit he is now making.

Take the best cow you have, reader, and plan to have a herd in a few years, the poorest of which will be better than she is. It can be done.

THE KIND OF CATTLE THAT PAY

ONE cow that makes you a good profit on what she eats is worth more to you than a dozen that just produces enough to pay for her keep.

I would rather have one cow that makes two pounds of butter daily, at a cost of ten cents per pound, than ten cows producing a total of fifteen pounds daily at an average cost of fourteen cents a pound.

A factory owner would not keep a man at $2 whose work was not turning over a good profit to the factory, nor a machine that cost as much to run as the value of its output. The farm is a factory, and the cows are machines.

A young cow by name of Lass of Hood Farm commenced a test under the supervision of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, beginning October 3, 1911, at the age of two years and two months. On October 1, 1912, she had produced 739 pounds of but-

A Bit Puzzling

Is a criminal lawyer really a criminal?

Is there anything startling when corn is shocked?

Can't they investigate watered milk without pumping witnesses?

When men fight after they fall out do they really pitch in?

Does a person fall down when he slips up?

If a man wishes to ride on a boat must he get a board? What does he do with it?

Likely . .

Stenographer—It's my birthday tomorrow, and I'm going to take a day off.

Bookkeeper—Most women of your age tage five or ten years off.

So He Was

The pastor concluded to question the Sunday school, and asked, "Who was Isaac?" After some delay a little hand went up: "Please, sir, wasn't he Rebecca's old man?"

Of Course She Did

"What did Maime do when her mother told her she must take the dress to pieces?"

"She fairly ripped and tore."

Needed Help

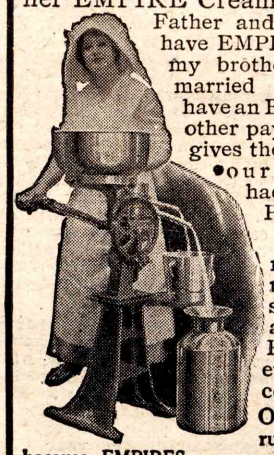
Clara—May I borrow your new belt?

Bess—Certainly. But why didn't you get it without asking?

Clara—I couldn't find it.

Grandmother Was Proud OF HER EMPIRE Cream Separator

"Grandmother was proud of her EMPIRE Cream Separator. Father and his brother have EMPIRES. I and my brother and two married cousins each have an EMPIRE. No other pays so well or gives the satisfaction our folks have had with EMPIRES."



This statement, and many others, shows the loyalty to EMPIRES in every dairy community.

Our factory is running nights because EMPIRES are superior and are in great demand. The public is paying this compliment only to EMPIRES.

ASK FOR FREE TRIAL. You may exchange your present separator in part payment for a brand new EMPIRE. Prices to suit every purse, from $25 to $150.

Ask for Catalog 107

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For all purposes. Direct from factory, freight prepaid. Bargain Prices—13c per rod up. Get our new fence book before you buy fence for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Etc. Also Lawn Fence and Gates. We save you *big money*—give you highest quality. Mail postal *now* for Big Fence Bargain Book. Dept. 70 THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cheap as Wood.

We manufacture Lawn and Farm FENCE. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is Free. Write for it to-day. UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

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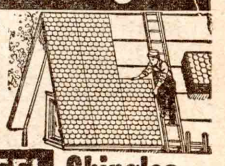

Send for amazing low factory-price on genuine Edwards Steel Shingles. They beat *wood shingles* and *prepared* roofing a MILE, yet cost much *less*. And we pay freight!

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If We Can't Save YOU MONEY—don't buy, but send for our Free Catalog and see. Apple trees 8c; peach, 3c; cherry, 8c; pear, 15c, and up. All kinds of shade trees, berry plants, roses, privet, etc. An orange or lemon plant that bears free with order.

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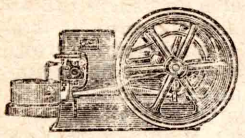

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I will ship you direct from the factory, at the factory price, any Buggy or Harness I make, and let you use it on the road for 30 days. If you don't find it just as my catalog says it is I will give you back all your money and pay the freight both ways. Every job I sell is guaranteed for two years, backed by a bond for $30,000 deposited in the Mercer National Bank of this city. Now send for my big

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It shows the latest styles in buggies, how they are made, how they are tested in ways no "cheap" Buggy could stand. I want you to have this book. It will please you. Just send your name and address on a postal TO-DAY.

D. T. BOHON, 304 Main St., Harrodsburg, Ky.

If you must replant corn or for any reason plant late you should have

Burkhart's White Dent

It is the earliest maturing field corn in cultivation. A valuable variety for early, late or medium planting. When too late for other varieties it will mature and make a crop. It is often called a

70-Day Corn

Ears medium to large; usually produces two good ears to stalk. A remarkably productive variety considering its earliness in maturing. It produced seventy to

75 bu. an acre this year

Our stock is grown by the originator of this variety and is hand-picked, shelled, graded and tested. Our stock is of high germination. Burkhardt's White Dent Corn has pleased thousands of our customers and is eagerly sought after each year for late planting.

PRICE

¼ bu., 75c; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 5 bu., or more, at $2.25 per bu.

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224-page Catalog of Bargains on lumber, hardware, paint, millwork, and all building material. *Also fine plan book*—50 Modern Houses, Bungalows and Barns costing from $80 to $4000.00. We ship direct and can save you money—guarantee *quality, safe delivery, satisfaction* or money back. Write today. Address

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AMERICA'S GREATEST SASH AND DOOR HOUSE
1465 W. 37TH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

SALVATION OF THE OLD FARM

A WRITER says the dairy cow is the salvation of the worn-out farm. Her presence means greater fertility, larger crops, more prosperity for the farmer, and more comfort for his wife and children.

We agree to all that, but if a small flock of sheep be added, and a good brood sow of some of the best varieties, the salvation will be reached much quicker; and the farmer, though on an old farm, will soon realize that he is on the road to prosperity.

Like Begets Like

"Why am I always the goat?"

"Because you are everlastingly butting in."

PASTURE FOR HOGS

IN a hog feeding contest in Missouri, with corn at 60 cents a bushel, it was determined that an acre of bluegrass pastured 140 days with 14 hogs, was worth $18.80; an acre of clover pastured 90 days with 12 hogs was worth $37.59; an acre of rape, oats and clover, pastured 78 days with 10 hogs, was worth $22.02; an acre of cow peas, pastured 32 days with 12 hogs, was worth $17.75; an acre of corn and cow peas, pastured 52 days with 10 hogs, was worth $35.40.

No Loser

"Why do you call your dog Rockefeller?"

"Because he was never known to lose a scent."

A HOLSTEIN HEIFER

WHILE milch cows command so much higher prices than they used to bring, it is well to know what a good cow ought to be. An Iowa farmer reports a Holstein heifer that brought her first calf when she was one day more than 19 months old. She gave milk for 10 months, and during that time yielded 7,300 pounds of milk. She was then dried up, though it was difficult to stop the flow of milk, but it was thought necessary to do it, for she was soon to be fresh again. She brought another calf a year from the date of her first calf. Therefore, when this heifer was 31 months old, she had brought two calves, and between their birth had given 7,300 pounds of milk.

He Thought He Did

Lawyer—Prisoner, look at these jurors. Do you think you know more than half of them?

Prisoner—Really, Judge, from their looks I believe I know more than all of them.

HOGS AND COAL

DUMB animals have at least one advantage over their human superiors; they know what is good for them, and if they can get it they will take it. Our readers have noticed how eagerly hogs that have not had access to such substances will gather around a pile of coal and eat the small lumps as they would corn. This is not because there is anything in the taste of coal they like or that it has any nutrition in it. It is simply because hogs need it. It is not even digested, but it has a soothing effect on the stomach and elementary canal. It absorbs poisonous gases, makes them harmless and takes them from the animal's system. Besides, nearly all hogs are more or less infested with worms and other internal pests. These crushed particles of coal have a destroying effect upon them, and thus add materially to the health and thriftiness of the hogs. Charcoal is just as good, possibly some better, and it is just as eagerly devoured.

Moral—Keep piles of coal slack or broken coal, or charcoal and ashes where the hogs can get it when they need it.

$65,000,000 would be saved annually by the exclusive use of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

It is estimated that a million cow owners in the United States are still skimming their milk by some wasteful "gravity" method.

At an average of four cows to the farm and an av- erage cream loss of $10 per cow per year (it is more often from $15 to $25), all of which could be saved with the use of a De Laval Cream Separator, this alone represents an annual cream loss of $40,000,000.

Then there are, all told, perhaps a half million inferior and old and worn-out machines in use where owners could easily save $5 per cow per year by exchanging their "cream wasting" machines for De Lavals, and figuring on an average of six cows per farm, this represents another loss of $15,000,000 at least.

Then to this tremendous cream waste through the use of inferior separators must be added the excessive cost for repairs on cheap and inferior machines and the cost of replacing machines which should last from ten to twenty years, but which are ready for the scrap heap in two or three years. There must also be taken into consideration the loss in lower prices received for cream and butter due to inferior quality of cream produced by poor separators, all of which must easily equal at least $10,000,000 more.

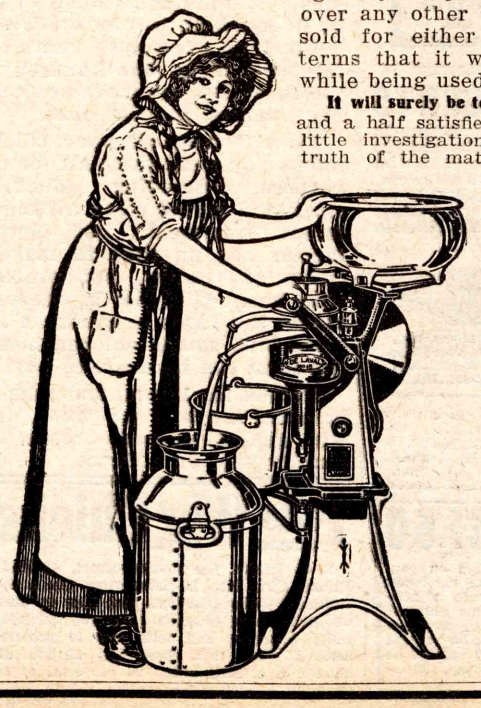
This makes a grand total of $65,000,000 which would be saved to the cow owners in this country by the exclusive use of De Laval Cream Separators.

At first sight these figures may seem startling but any experienced dairyman or creameryman will agree that the cream and other losses without a separator or with an inferior one will average a good deal higher than the above estimates and that these figures are really very conservative.

Any cow owner who is selling cream or making but- ter and who is not using any cream separator or an inferior machine, is really paying for a De Laval in his cream losses and at the same time depriving himself of the benefit of its use.

De Laval Separators are not only superior to all others in skimming efficiency, but are at the same time cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, while they are so much better made that they last from two to ten times longer.

No cow owner can logically make the excuse that he cannot afford to buy a De Laval, because it will save its cost over "gravity" separation in six months and over any other separator in a year and is sold for either cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself while being used.



It will surely be to your advantage to join the million and a half satisfied users of De Lavals. A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is you really cannot afford to sell cream or make butter WITHOUT the use of a De Laval Cream Separator. will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction or you may write us direct.

The new 72-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Eggs From Full Blood Stock Eggs

26 White or Brown Leghorn Eggs	$1.00
13 Barred or White Plymouth Rock Eggs	1.00
13 Silver or White Wyandotte Eggs	1.00
13 White Orpington Eggs	1.50
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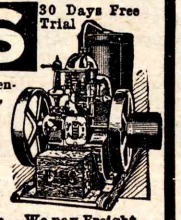

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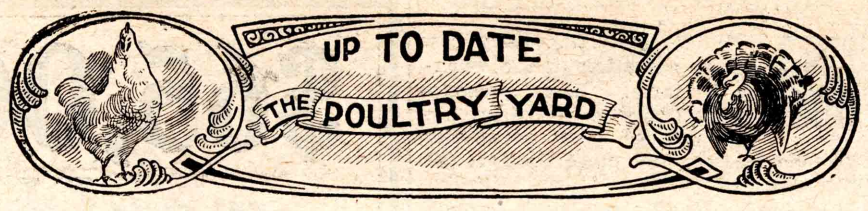

CHICK FEED

Clean all the coops and keep them clean. Filth is the breeding place of insects and disease.

Keep the water vesels covered. Many a young chick met his death trying to swim.

Fresh, cool water is a necessity for all fowls. They drink little at a time, but often.

Don't let the lice and mites get started. White-wash and spray and powder thoroughly and continuously.

Late hatched chicks suffer more from lice, mites and disease than early ones. Warm weather encourages the multiplication of the pests. Extra care, therefore, should be given late hatches.

During the first two weeks a setting hen is on the job, keep her well dusted with insect powder. Make doubly sure of safety.

Have a house or large coop ready for the young pullets when they have outgrown their nursery quarters, and give them plenty of room. Over crowding will stunt them.

The early frys should be pushed to the limit, but don't overdo it, or they will go "off their feed" and will lose as much in a week as they gain in a month. Keep the appetite keen, and they will grow marvelously if the food is right.

Write for poultry and incubator catalogs, and read them. Nearly all contain a fund of useful information. Besides, you probably need some improved poultry appliances.

The first food of a brood of ducklings should be clean water with sand in it, nothing else, for thirty-six hours. Then feed light bread dipped in milk and sprinkled with sand.

Good luck goes a long way in a poultry yard, but it isn't to be depended on. Besides, good management is the best aid to good luck.

In the mornings keep the young turkeys out of the grass and weeds until the dew dries.

Little chicks should be forty-eight hours old before they receive their first meal, which should be hard boiled egg crumbled with oatmeal or dry bread, or both.

Clabber cheese, fed every other day, is a fairly good substitute for green bone in the chicks' bill of fare.

Keep the pullets growing with plenty of wholesome food, so they will be in condition to produce winter eggs—the time everybody wants eggs and few have them. One hundred properly grown pullets are more profitable than five hundred inferior ones.

Do not feed all your chicks alike unless you want them all for the same purpose. Breeding stock, eating stock and laying stock all require different treatment. Of course, the farmer has no time to make a specialty of poultry, but probably the wife has. Give her a chance by dividing the yards or orchards into separate lots, so the chicken business on the farm can be made to pay better.

Pullets for layers, and year-olds for breeders are best for profit, especially with general purpose breeds, the kind usually kept on a farm.

Tells Why Chicks Die

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert, of 1841 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This wonderful book contains some new scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent. of every hatch. Everyone interested in poultry should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

SUPPORTING THE HOME

OUR own experience tallies well with that of the writer of the following. In fact, our acquaintance with average farm life enables us to know that the farm family could better give up any other department of farming so far as the family support is concerned than poultry. It only behooves the average farmer to make a little better preparation for the poultry, to give them a little more thought and attention, and get a little better stock:

In my estimation poultry is very fine and a valuable help. It has done much for me. It has helped me support my home in that it has supplied the table with delicious meat and eggs, which are so palatable, and also helping in a great degree to buy the clothes for a family of ten. My biddies also helped to start a Berkshire farm, and there again poultry proved a friend in need. Last year I raised nearly 400 chicks and did not use an incubator. I had the best luck with the chicks, as I usually do, for I seldom lose a chick after it is hatched unless killed by the mother hen. The poultry business is very profitable and a good friend to the farmer and the farmer's wife.

POULTRY IN LARGE FLOCKS OR SMALL

SHALL the poultry be kept in single large flocks, or shall they be separated and kept separate in several smaller flocks with separate houses and separate runs? This question is being considered by poultry people, and it is being given various answers.

There are a few large poultry farms or poultry ranches where thousands of birds are kept. Some of these adopt one of the systems and some the other. Whatever else may be said, it is clear that the fowls should not be crowded, and that they should not be compelled to live in unsanitary conditions. Small flocks are liable to receive better individual treatment than are those kept in large flocks. This is why those who keep small flocks can report better per capital results than those who keep large flocks that are housed together and have the same runs. But when cost and care are taken into account and a dividend struck the apparent advantage in the small flock is liable to disappear. In speaking of large flocks, however, we do not for a moment mean overcrowding. That should never be tolerated under any circumstances.

But on the farms, and there is where the most of the poultry supply comes from, the fowls usually have as broad a run as they choose to take. Under such circumstances large flocks may be given their liberty, and be allowed to go where they please, together or otherwise. We have noticed under circumstances like that they are very liable to divide in different flocks, and run separating during the day, to gather in at feeding time and for the night.

At night is the time when the problem is really up for solution. The poultry must have room at night. If they have not room in the house they will seek it in the nearby trees, or anywhere that affords them a roosting place. Therefore, where large flocks are kept on a farm, several small houses are better than one large one. It is no great task to teach the birds to know their respective homes, so they may be thus comfortable and healthy at night. Then they may well be trusted with a wide range during the day.

Why Incubator Chicks Die

The book entitled "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of seven to ten of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble. The cause and tells of a cure. BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.
Raisall Remedy Co., Blackwell, Oklakoma

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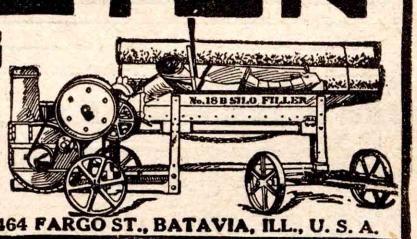

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28x2½	$ 5.73	$ 1.62	31x4	$16.14	$ 3.6	36x4½	$24.03	$ 5.15
30x2½	6.21	1.74	32x4	16.71	3.7	37x4½	24.72	5.28
38x3	6.87	1.89	33x4	17.31	3.85	38x4½	25.38	5.46
30x3	7.35	2.03	34x4	17.88	3.96	41x4½	27.39	5.84
32x3	7.86	2.17	35x4	18.45	4.09	42x4½	28.05	5.98
34x3	8.31	2.31	36x4	19.05	4.16	34x5	27.90	5.74
29x3½	10.44	2.66	37x4	19.56	4.23	35x5	28.74	5.91
30x3½	10.80	2.73	38x4	20.46	4.37	36x5	29.52	6.02
31x3½	11.21	2.80	40x4	21.33	4.55	37x5	30.33	6.23
32x3½	11.55	2.87	32x4½	21.30	4.58	39x5	31.14	6.65
33x3½	12.03	2.97	33x4½	21.99	4.76	43x5	33.57	7.49
24x3½	12.57	3.04	34x4½	22.65	4.90	37x5½	35.40	7.03
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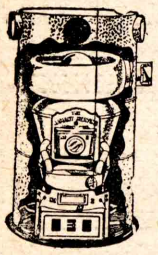

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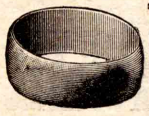

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

Though other purses be more fat,
Why should we pine or grieve at that,
Hang sorrow! Care will kill a cat.
And therefore, let's be merry.

SENTIMENT IN VERSE

FEW of us think the world is as good as it ought to be. Some think it is getting better; many think it is getting worse. After all, the world can be no better than the people that live in it. What is each of us doing to make it better; or, to tell it more truly, to make ourselves better? If the world were as good as we are, would the world be better? That is really the problem before each of us, though it is not often so considered. It is impressively told in the following verses:

Were the world as good as you—not an atom better—
Were it just as pure and true,
Just as pure and true as you;
Just as strong in faith and works;
Just as free from crafty quirks;
All extortion, all deceit;
Schemes its neighbors to defeat;
Schemes its neighbors to defraud;
Schemes some culprit to applaud—
Would this world be better?

If this whole world followed you—followed you to the letter—
Would it be a nobler world,
All deceit and falsehood hurled
From it altogether;
Malice, selfishness, and lust
Banished from beneath the crust
Covering human hearts from view—
Tell me if it followed you,
Would the world be better?

Then arises that other familiar saying that, in spite of conditions, life is what we make it. Environment has much to do with our lives, of course, but—

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds,
And rare of the bad ones,
Let's sing about the happy days
And not about our sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps to wake it:
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

So happiness comes as we qualify ourselves for it. Some who are apparently most favored in this world are most unhappy, because they don't recognize the blessings as they come. The poet again helps us out:

Don't grumble, don't bluster, don't dream and don't shirk;
Don't think of your worries, but think of your work.
The worries will vanish, the work will be done;
No man sees his shadow who faces the sun!

But how can we bring ourselves into such an atmosphere, and make these a part of our own lives. Simply do our best, no matter what is before us.

When a man does his best,
Be his light small or great,
He can leave all the rest
To his God or to fate.

For the comfort that's sure
From a duty well done,
Lets him lie down secure
At the set of the sun.

HOME HELPS

The old saw that tells us to look out for the pennies for the pounds will take care of themselves, is one we should heed.

Five, ten and fifteen cents, with sometimes a quarter, doesn't seem much, and so we buy the new pin or collar, a magazine or some candy too often, and our purses are flat with nothing to show for the money spent. If these expenditures were only occasional, it would not matter so much, but the very smallness of the amount is our undoing.

It is a wise woman who keeps an account, itemizing even the miscellaneous purchases, for she will then see what even small things come to, at the end of the month.

One doesn't care to be penurious or miserly, traits that are decidedly unpleasant, but we must, if we live within our income, use discretion in our buying.

It is the little foxes, the little leaks that we need to watch, for most of us consider well when large amounts are to be spent that we get what we pay for, and need the article.

Housekeepers are beginning to realize that cheating the grocer and the butcher increases the druggists' bills. Many of the illnesses of the body are caused from improper feeding. Much of ill health may be fed out of the system by the use of well selected and prepared food.

When making pastry a few reminders will be helpful. Have every utensil and all the materials cold; cut in the lard with a knife or rub in quickly with the tips of the fingers. When adding the water, have it cold, and add too little rather than too much, for too wet pastry needs more flour and always results in a tough crust. Handle it as little as possible, roll it quickly and lightly and if the proportions are good, a tender, flaky crust will reward your labor. A good hot oven is necessary for pastry.

A teaspoonful of hot honey is a fine cough remedy. Also red pepper tea, which may be mixed with milk instead of water, and does not seem quite so firey.

Charcoal is a splendid odor absorber. Keep in the ice chest, in cupboards where there is any dampness, and renew it occasionally. The old need not be thrown away, for it will start the fire just as well as if it had not been used for a purifier.

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"That's it eggs-actly."

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Your druggist and grocer both keep Parowax. Order it today.

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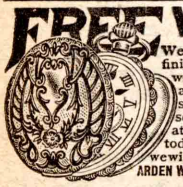

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Seventy-eight letters since last issue! Of course, we can't print near all of them, but we'll shorten them as we did in last issue, and do the best we can.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Tennessee girl 18 years old. My father is a lumberman and is the sheriff of Polk county. I would like to hear from the girls and boys, and will answer all who write.—Ethel Crumley, Benton, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: UP-TO-DATE has been a visitor at our home for many years, and it is helpful to the entire family. Papa has two large farms, and the French Broad flows through our home farm. I am 18, and have lived on the farm all my life. Farm boys and girls, send me a card or letter; I would be pleased to correspond with you.—Mary Spurgeon, Bybee, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 440 acres. Our state has 78 counties, and I live in Attala county, where we raise corn, cotton, oats, cane and peanuts. All you Cadet boys and girls write to me.—Lillie Burrell, Ethel, Miss.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Arkansas girl, 15 years old, and live on a ranch of 1,000 acres. I want you to write to me, and I will answer all I receive.—Ola Wilerford, Deckerville, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I am 14 years old May 15, and a great lover of flowers. I love to take bouquets to my teacher. All letters gladly received and answered.—Henrietta Holman, Vaughan, Miss.

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years old, and live on a farm in North Carolina. We raise corn, wheat and tobacco. I would be glad to receive letters from the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all I receive. —Charlie Habgood, Oxford, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I like to read the Cadet letters, and my teacher often speaks of them in school. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the girls and boys, and I wish some that live in Kentucky would write to me.—Elsie Warren, Orange, Texas.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a 174-acre farm, away up in Maine. I am only 12 years old, but I would like to exchange cards with the boys and girls.—Olive E. Pomeroy, North Bangor, Me.

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years old, and we raise hay, oats, wheat and potatoes. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys; will answer all who write.—Raymond Westcott, North Plains, Oregon.

DEAR CADETS: I live in a West Virginia oil field. There are 4 wells on our farm, that yield 250, 500, 480 and 600 barrels, respectively. It is a sight to see the oil flow from the wells. But the gas got so bad we had to move from the farm. Last July 3 men were burnt to death by the gas catching fire. One man was burnt by gas from one of our wells about 150 yards from the house, and a boy and his father only about 50 yards from our door. There are between 400 and 500 wells in two miles of our farm. I wish all the Cadets would write me cards or letters.—Vienna Jarrett, Princeton, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I belong to a local union that has 25 members, and more are coming. I think it is just what the farmers need. Would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all.—Clarence Rhoades, Paxinos, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: My mother takes UP-TO-DATE, and I am very much interested in its aims. If all farmers would heed the advice it gives, I really believe they would be more prosperous. I am 19 years old, and I would be very much pleased if the Cadets would write to me. I enjoy getting long, lively letters and pretty post cards.—Beula Moore, Sterrett, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: My father owns a farm of 700 acres in southern Nebraska, and feeds many cattle and hogs every year. I have lived on the farm all my life but 3 years, when we lived in town. But in June, 1908, our home was torn away by a tornado, and then we moved back to the farm. I am well satisfied with farm life, and find many things in nature, which, if they were studied more and better understood, would unfold to us many undreamed-of marvels, and bring us useful knowledge few of us possess. I would be pleased to have the Cadet girls and boys send me cards or letters, and I promise to answer all I get.—Jennie L. Bailey, Carleton, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old and live in southeast Missouri—the "Swamps," as northern people call it. I am working in timber now, but my former life was on a farm, and there is nothing I like better than to sit on a sulky and watch the soil roll from the mould board. Don't be afraid to send me cards or letters; I'll be glad to answer all I receive.—Albert Myers, Wilhelmina, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old, and I used to be a farm girl, but my father is a merchant now, and I am a postoffice clerk, but I like to read UP-TO-DATE just the same. I will be glad to answer all cards and letters I receive from the Cadet boys and girls.—Carrie I. Taylor, McDermott, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and live in South Carolina. We think UP-TO-DATE is a noble paper, and we get much valuable information from it. We have a boy corn club in this state, and one of its members, a boy 16 years old, grew 228 bushels of corn on an acre, and won the national prize for the largest yield per acre in the United States. We also have a boys' pig club that is creating much interest. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all the letters and cards I receive from them.—Harvie W. Baker, Travelers Rest, S. C.

DEAR CADETS: People call this neighborhood the "Indian Country," and we often go arrowhead hunting. There are lots of them on our farm. We have found some in the shape of birds, and some tomahawks. About two miles from our home there are more than half a mile of breastworks that were built by the southern soldiers in 1861. I will be 16 May 16, and would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets.—Emma W. Schupp, Otterville, Mo.

Letters Crowded Out

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Lillian E. Peterson, Missouri Valley, Iowa. 10
Silver D. Clippard, Oak Ridge, Mo.... 18
Clyde Voyles, Van Buren, Mo. 15
Blanche Matheny, Salem, W. Va..... 18
Lily Kilpela, Hancock, Mich. 13
Edna Bahl, Sardinia, O. 11
Carmel Robinette, Niota, Tenn. 12
Hubert Wilke, Fayetteville, Tex. 14
Bert Cassles, Bowie, Tex. 9
Gladys Parker, Owls Head, N. Y. 14
Flora Harris, Reynolds Sta., Ky. 16
Mary Neckwinder, Amana, Iowa. 17
Ignita Hawks, Nashville, Mich. 21
Leelar Lowrimore, Sweatman, Miss. ... 13
Martha M. Hale, 402 Antrim St., Charlevoix, Mich. 19
Laura E. Dwyer, Beaumont, Cal. 16
Elza West, Mayfield, Ky. 15
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Bessie Gadberg, Jasonville, Ind. 22
Iva Parks, Penokee, Kas. 18
Edna M. Horras, Richland, Iowa 16
Julia Brandon, Lawton, Okla. 12
Babe Findlay, Whitewater, Wis. 16
Romeo Daugherty, Queen Shoals, W. Va. 16
Goldie B. Law, Nola, Va. 15
Ella More, Echo, Ore. 16
Johnnie E. Nyseth, Eleva, Wis. 18
Lydia Gearhart, Bigler, Pa. 18
John Cash, Carrington, N. D. 16
John W. Garrett, Pocahontas, Mo. ... 17
Helen Landow, Stephens Point, Wis.... 18
Lucille Brobel, Stephens Point, Wis... 18
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Ellis Furnice, Rushville, Ill. .....
Alma Rossman, Monroville, O. 20
Otis Cardwell, Martindale, Ky. 18
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Bertha V. French, Hedgeville, W. Va. 12
Hebert Salyer, Kerz, Ky. .....
Willie A. Biggs, Alma Ark. 20
Flossie M. Baker, Lone Tree, Iowa ...
Martin Albrecht, Brenham, Tex. .....
Willie H. James, Cordelia, Val .....
Junito Shafer, LaGrange, Ind. 16
Samuel S. Bashore, Derry Church, Pa. 20
Olga Graferberg, West Union, Iowa ... 15
Mat Brackelsberg, Madelia, Minn 17
Ewald Worchel, Neilsville, Wis. 19
Esther Jenkins, Nethers, Va. 15
Lizzie Royalty, Tatham Springs, Ky. ... 16
Nola Gadberry, Jasonville, Ind. 20
Geo. M. Cochran, Austin, Ark. 16
Noel Colley, Sedalia, Ky. 17
Pearley Bowman, Lancaster, Mo. 20
Ida Jackson, Wallingford, Ky. .....
Sherman Hancock, Spring Station, Ky.
Tecumseh C. Guard, Tiamah, Okla. .....
Hattie Turner, Wallingford, Ky. .....
Frank Henry, Shirley, Mo. .....
Nettie Smith, Pendergrass, Ga. 20
Bessie Berg, Walcott, N. D. 17

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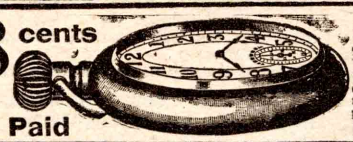

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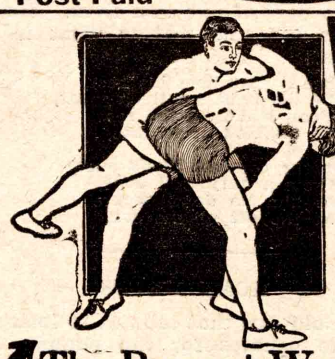

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the greatest **scientific** wrestler of the world, and trainer of the mighty

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now for the **first time** offers his wonderful science and secrets of success to the world.

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The Problem of Marketing Crops

By J. A. Everitt

These articles have been prepared to answer ever-occurring questions how a sound and enduring farmers' organization, equipped with a practical marketing system to protect the producers of crops, can be established. And the problems considered in this article are not solely farmers' problems, but problems that concern every individual in the United States. They are nation-wide problems, therefore they must have an interest for all the people. A careful reading of the entire article is urged.

Chapter III

(Continued)

Will Cure High Cost of Living

And not least, the great saving by the new system will make it possible to reduce the cost of the necessaries of life to consumers. We claim that the cure for the high cost of living problem waits for a sane, practical marketing system operated by the farmers themselves.

In some parts of the country, immense quantities of produce spoil because there appears to be no market for it. But this is a mistake. There are always great demands in the cities and elsewhere that go unsupplied, because the present system cannot connect the supply with such demands. **By the new system of marketing, where all of the supply will be represented at the central clearing house, all of the demand can express itself there, which will mean that trainloads of fruits and vegetables that formerly spoiled in the field will go to the markets and realize for the producers profitable prices.**

The main point in all this is to control the supply and to direct the distribution. The first essential is to know where the supply is, and the second is to know where the demand is. These things cannot be known short of organization and the co-operation of the different parts of the organization.

Farmers Must Depend on Themselves

It will not be possible for these things to be accomplished by any other set of people than the farmers, not even by the government, as some have advocated. They must be done by the people engaged in the occupation of farming.

The plan of the Farmers Society of Equity is sound. A careful reading of this article should impress every intelligent person that it is sound, but it has been demonstrated in actual practice that it is sound and practical. The idea of reporting the supply to a central clearing house and compelling the demand to meet it there, underlies, and must underly the solution of those economic problems that relate to profitable agriculture, and the reduction of the high cost of living.

The result that we seek, is to so direct the products of the farms that distribution means distribution and not congestion here, deficiency there and hoarding and monopolization elsewhere.

We submit this plan and declare that it meets every requirement of farmers to get their produce to the markets at the minimum of effort and expense. This is as far as the farmer should be interested. When the farmers do this part, the consumers in the cities will quickly get in a position to receive the stuff and have it delivered to them by the most economical methods.

We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our children, we owe it to our country, to grasp the opportunity that is now presented, and thus put the business of agriculture upon its feet and save the next generation from the trials and troubles and problems that have so long beset us in this generation. The Farmers Society of Equity presents a substantial framework and superstructure, around which and on which the national organization and federation may be built.

CHAPTER IV

HOW MUCH MUST BE CONTROLLED

Comparatively a Few Counties or Districts Can Make the Prices

WE have referred to the strong position of the farmers, by virtue of having all the necessaries of life once a year, if they were only in an organized condition to control the supply. They can live indefinitely within themselves, but all the other people cannot live a week without them, or what they have. If farmers would stop marketing one week the whole country would be thrown into a panic, to get what they have.

They can be sure they will come and what more will be asked for when certainty prevails than when the demand did not know where all of the supply was and the supply hunted blindly for the demand. The question then naturally arises, how many producers must be organized, and how much produce must be controlled to make the workings of the Farmers Society of Equity and its system definite?

The visible supply of crops is that part that is dumped in excess of what the real demand needs. It accumulates in elevators and warehouses, the property of middlemen, and is the club used by the bulls and bears to pound the prices down on what farmers have left. If there was no such visible supply, or if it belong to the producers, farmers would have no competition in supplying the demand, consequently they would have no competition in making prices.

In other words, if farmers would market just as the demand of consumption needs the stuff there would be no visible supply. Or, if what they market off of the farms faster than the real demand needs it, would be stored as their own property, the visible supply would not be harmful. So we can announce this:

The power that can control the small surplus, that appears as "visible supply" under the old system of marketing, will be the power that can make the price.

Concluded next issue.

The Power of Silent Service

If the crowd on the stock exchange kept quiet and let one man talk, that man could be heard in every corner of the room. But the shouting members produce a composite of sound, so that no one trader is understood except by a small group around a particular trading post.

If everyone were able to shout twice as loud, the result would be only a greater noise, and less intelligible.

For communication to be universal there must be silent transmission. In a noisy stock exchange where the voice, unaided, cannot be understood across the room, there are hundreds of telephones which carry speech half way across the continent.

The telephone converts the spoken words into silent electrical impulses.

In a single Bell telephone cable, a hundred conversations can be carried side by side without interference, and then distributed to as many different cities and towns throughout the land. Each conversation is led through a system of wire pathways to its proper destination, and whispers its message into a waiting ear.

Silent transmission and the interconnecting lines of the Bell System are indispensable for universal telephone service.

Without such service, our cities would be slow of speech and the States would be less closely knit together.

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LOOK OUT DAUGHTER

For Worms This Month

LOOK OUT DAUGHTER

Right now is the time the stomach and intestinal worms begin to get in their deadly work among your flocks and herds. If neglected they will kill off your little lambs and pigs, keep all your farm animals in poor condition and rob you of your whole season's stock profits. Let me show you how to rid all your stock of these pests. I'll do it and PROVE IT or no pay.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

(116)

I'll Save Your Lambs

I'll Save Your Pigs

I'll stop your usual summer losses from worms. I'll promptly rid your stock of these blood-sucking, profit-eating, dangerous pests and put your animals in better summer condition than ever before. I'll do it at my risk—not yours. You need not pay me a single cent if I fail. I'll do it with Sal-Vet.

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P. O. .....
Shipping Sta. ..... *State* .....
No. of Sheep ..... *Hogs* ..... *Cattle* ..... *Horses* .....

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

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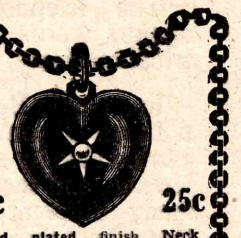

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A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

MY FARMER FRIENDS:

Now that the open season for farm work has come again, and you think you are too busy to do anything but plow and plant, let me ask if you have forgotten that the bumper crops of last year sold for less in total than the moderate crops of previous years?

—o—

One of our Michigan organizers writes: "I must wait awhile as farmers are too busy now to say "hello" let alone to attend meetings." This is a mistake. Don't forget that all work and no business system caused fine crops of vegetables and fruits to be fed to hogs last season for lack of a profitable market. Yet, millions of human beings exist without them.

—o—

This is all wrong, particularly since farmers are working less for themselves than for those who do the business of marketing. For each forty-six cents worth of your produce on your farm, they charge fifty-four cents to handle it. In many instances the producer gets nothing at all. A Texas man recently declared that Texas growers of fruit and vegetables received only twelve or thirteen cents of the dollar the consumer paid for the 1912 crops.

—o—

A discerning man once said: "There is this difference between the man who works all the time and the man who works none. The man who does not work gets the profits on the work the other does."

—o—

When farmers take the time necessary to build and operate their own marketing systems, they will find they were better paid for time so spent than for many times that much time spent in the field.

—o—

We have repeatedly shown how farmers can build their own marketing machine and run it, establish their own marketing system and use it with so small an expenditure of time and money it would never be noticed. We intend to keep on showing, teaching and preaching until not a doubting Thomas is left. The very independence of our farmers hangs in the balance.

—o—

It can be done by a very simple, inexpensive plan of organization, and without organization it is and will always be impossible for farmers to secure a fair return for their labor. Therefore, you are asked to consider again the kind of a co-operative machine that will permit you to demand a fair price and obtain it.

—o—

To bring the matter home to you, and make it readily understood, we have prepared a map, elsewhere shown. The small circles represent local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity and the federated associations. The large circles represent the county unions or clearing houses. Indianapolis represents the national clearing house where ultimately all reports of supply will be received and where all demands must go for their supply—the central intelligence for directing the supply to the demand.

—o—

There is not an agricultural community where a local union should not and cannot be at once organized and begin business operations. The great advantage of this plan is that the smallest part of the marketing machine becomes at once profitable, and as other parts are added the profits multiply.

—o—

Let us see what can be done at once, with profit. Take the four counties of Indiana shown on the map—Boone, Clinton, Montgomery and Tippecanoe. Refer to the following table showing the quantities of crops produced in each. Run down the column and try to grasp the magnitude of the business done by these Indiana farmers. They all produce the same crops and all reach the same markets. In the years past, all this immense volume of the finest and most necessary products on earth have been blindly dumped on the local markets by the individual farmers. Local dealers then did the real marketing and pocketed most of the profits.

—o—

Compare the volume of business done by these farmers with the business done by any one business house in the largest town in your section. It is larger by far. Yet the farmers of your county, with a combined business amounting to millions, neglect the business of marketing, when even your groceryman hires one or more clerks to help him sell his goods. Is it not the logical, the sensible thing for farmers to organize and employ a business manager to market their goods for them, in place of selling to a dozen or more local dealers? One capable man, as business manager for the county union, through the assistance of advices from the national union, can market the crops of the county to better advantage than the local dealers can market for themselves, and nearly all the expense of hiring those marketing agents saved.

—o—

This is not theory—but facts that have been demonstrated time and time again.

—o—

This table gives the crops for 1911 taken from the Indiana statistical report:

CROP	Boone County	Clinton County	Mtgmery County	Tppecnoe County
Wheat, bu	194,956	544,220	256,318	429,175
Corn, bu.	2,676,659	3,473,452	3,189 355	3,770,410
Oats, bu.	1,333,286	1,682,952	1,327,755	1,553,244
Potatoes, bu.	6,520	10,836	6,005	20,800
Tomatoes, tons ..	1,995	281	287	281
Hay, timothy, tons	16,000	12,100	13,014	12,500
Hay, clover, tons	8,729	11,808	7,765	4,469
Clover Seed, bu.	5,316	6,376	2,718	2,444
Milk, gallons ...	3,179,450	2,795,453	2,150,510	2,233,735
Butter, pounds ..	810,558	780,850	588,224	381,751
Cattle, sold	7,660	10,944	8,744	6,468
Hogs, sold	62,450	69,518	80,035	34,800
Sheep, sold	13,066	8,641	17,070	5 764
Wool, pounds	83,254	83,420	120,008	27,587
Poultry, sold ...	120,000	120,000	96,300	91,840
Eggs, dozens ...	1,150,270	1,127,685	985,698	733,064

Every business of manufacturing and merchandising located in the county, big or little has its system of distribution or marketing, but here is the greatest business of all, in many counties totally without system or order at its selling end, thousands in each county are selling now, where, through the simple organization we are prepared to establish, one man can do it all and realize an enormous additional amount of money.

—o—

Agriculture must have a business system at its marketing end, or conditions will go from bad to much worse, everything is tending that way. And NOW is the time to establish it. Sin away the days of grace and the time may come when the farmers themselves may not be permitted to have their own business system like all other people have.

Free Pony

Who Wants Me—Quick?

Boys and Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony all for your own? Then send me your name and address today—quick. Some one is going to get him—you can have him—*but hurry!*

My Name is "Major"

Well Broken Gentle Kind

42 Inches High

I Am Now 42-in. High and 3 yrs. Old. I am a Pet, Too.

My color is black. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either ride me or drive me and I am just as kind and gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy. I do not scare because I know better—have been taught better. I want a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I'll go anywhere to find them. I am just waiting to come to someone. I'll make some boy or girl happy, because that's what I was made for. That's what I was intended for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send me your name and address on the coupon below (or a postal) and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry—I must go somewhere, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

Wagon and Harness, Too, Come With Me

This is one of the most beautiful ponies, that I have ever given to any boy or girl in all my life, and I have given away more than 25 Shetland Ponies. This one, **"Major"** is a beauty. He will make the heart of any boy or girl leap with joy. I wish you could see him. I just hate to let him go, but go he must, free of all cost to some boy or girl friend of mine who is willing to do me a small favor.

I am going to send a beautiful carriage along with him, and harness too, and I expect a saddle also. Might as well. I want to please and that's the way to do it. I want the boy or girl who gets this elegant Shetland Pony and outfit to be just the happiest person in all the world. I want them to remember me as long as they live, and they will, too. I have dozens of little boy and girl friends to whom I have given ponies and presents, all over the United States and I get letters from them every now and then. They send me pictures of the ponies I gave them, and tell me how pleased they are and that I always do as I say—Now my friend, if you want **"Major"**, just send me your name and do it quick. **I have a gift for you.** A postal card or the coupon in the corner, will do. Hurry! I'll send you the present, pony pictures and letters from boys and girls to prove what I say, so hurry!

Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago

I Want This Pony

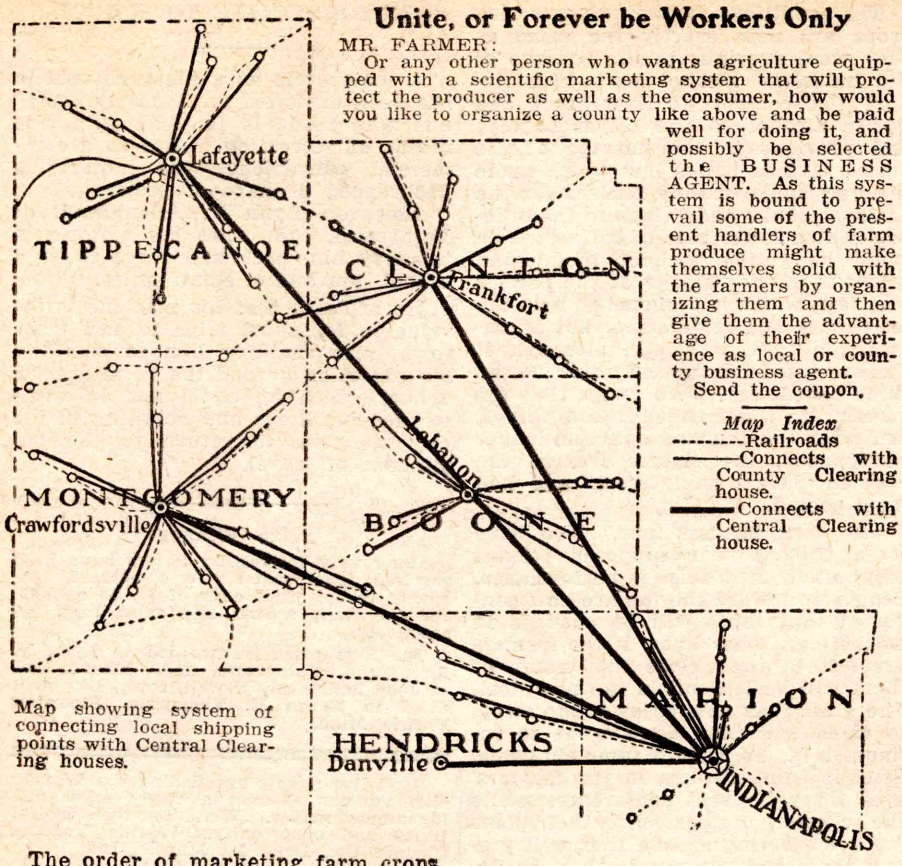
Uncle Billy, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I want **"Major"** and I want you to send me the pony pictures, your free gift, and tell me how to get this pony. Below is my full name and address. Send quick.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

_____



Map showing system of connecting local shipping points with Central Clearing houses.

Unite, or Forever be Workers Only

MR. FARMER:

Or any other person who wants agriculture equipped with a scientific marketing system that will protect the producer as well as the consumer, how would you like to organize a county like above and be paid well for doing it, and possibly be selected the BUSINESS AGENT. As this system is bound to prevail some of the present handlers of farm produce might make themselves solid with the farmers by organizing them and then give them the advantage of their experience as local or county business agent.

Send the coupon.

Map Index

---------Railroads

———Connects with County Clearing house.

———Connects with Central Clearing house.

Organization Coupon

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

.....

My Name .....

My Address .....

.....

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

Federation Coupon

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I am a member of (name of association)

.....

with headquarters at .....

The officers of this association are:

President .....

Address .....

Secretary .....

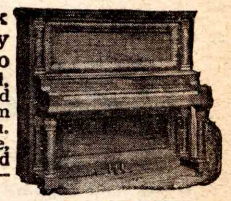
Address .....

Please send me full particulars of the American Farmers Federation and terms for federating without any obligation on my part.

My Name .....

Address .....

EVANS PIANO **Artist Model Direct to You at Wholesale**



Yes, at the rock bottom price; any Artist Model piano you select on approval, prepaid and at the bed rock price direct from our factory to you. Not a cent in advance, not a cent C. O. D. and no freight charges—all prepaid.

30 Days' Free Trial

Think of it. Absolutely free. Not a cent to pay. All freight charges prepaid and absolutely free trial for four weeks in your home. If you don't want it simply return it at our expense. You take no risk. If you decide to keep this superb Artist Model Piano you can have it at the inside confidential wholesale price and make settlement on the easiest monthly payments.

Limited Offer To advertise and quickly introduce this superb instrument, we will sell the first in your locality at the confidential wholesale price. This offer applies only on the first sale. Write today and save $100 to $200 on the purchase of a piano. Also learn all about our 2-year course in music free. A postal will do.

F. O. EVANS PIANO CO.
Room 445 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.65 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

The order of marketing farm crops must be reversed, and by the system we teach it can be reversed and the demand will have to go where the supply is represented and express itself there. Then the supply will be sent direct from the nearest place of production to fill it.

—o—

Farmers will be in a peculiarly strong position to do this because the demand cannot be independent. As soon as the unorganized and uncontrolled supply becomes organized and controlled and represented at a known place, the demand will at once go there or people must starve and go unclothed. There is very much more in this that we will not explain here, but will send clear details to all interested people.

—o—

Who ever is weary of the old way and wants a new way that will relieve the individual of all the annoyance and disappointments and time of marketing independently, and give him more time for producing, if he wants to devote it that way should send the "Organization Coupon" on this page at once.

—o—

Whoever is a member or officer of a local association now and wants to join in this national movement for unity of marketing, without in the least destroying any of the prized features of his local association should send the "Federation Coupon" at once.

—o—

We need no more conferences. We need action. This is a call to act. Why delay? We have much to gain and nothing to lose by acting now. Much will be lost and nothing gained by delay. Everything is in readiness, waiting upon you. Send in the coupon today.

A Subscription Representative Wanted in Your Locality

Every neighborhood affords a fertile field for securing subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming. We want a representative in every locality and also traveling agents. Experience is not necessary, we will furnish full instructions and help you to make money securing subscribers for us.

Canvassers now selling in Rural districts will find it easy and very profitable to solicit subscriptions for Up-to-Date Farming, in connection with their other work.

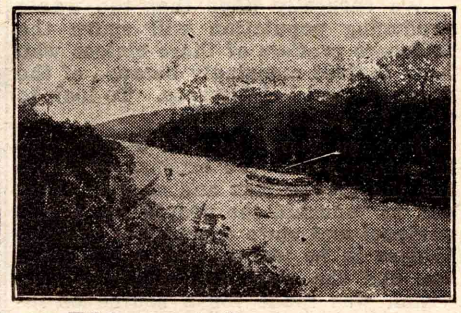
Experienced subscription agents should write for our proposition. This paper does more for farmers than any other and is the easiest to secure subscriptions for.

If you want to make more money write today.

Agents' Department
UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Panama Canal on Postcards

Never before has a more interesting or instructive set of Postcards been offered than these magnificent views of the "Great Ditch." Each is from an actual photograph, and all are in beautiful colors.



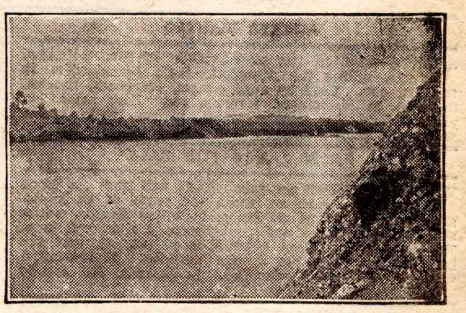


Photo by Underwood & Underwood

THE first vessel will probably pass through the Panama Canal the latter part of this year. Just imagine that you are upon the deck of this thousand-foot vessel on the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Central America. You are just entering the Bay of Panama. There is the City of Panama on the right, the American port of La Boca straight in front of you, and the entrance to the Panama Canal, the greatest engineering feat of the world, at your left. After making a short stop here, allowing you to see some of this old city of Panama, your vessel enters the Canal channel, passes Balboa with its great machine-shops, and sails 8 1-2 miles in a channel 500 feet wide and 45 feet deep to Miraflores. Here you enter a flight of two locks and are raised 54 2-3 feet. Sailing 1 1-2 miles through a small lake, you come to Pedro Miguel, enter another lock and are raised 30 1-3 feet. You are now in the section of the Canal which shows the most gigantic task accomplished by the engineers, the famous Culebra cut. Passing through this 9-mile cut in a channel 300 feet wide and 45 feet deep, cut straight through the hills, you come to Gatun Lake and can sail at full speed for 24 miles in a channel from 500 to 1,000 feet wide and from 45 to 85 feet deep. Note the section-tower or lighthouse on the left, and a little farther on the great Gatun Dam and Spillway. Now you are at Gatun, are entering a flight of three locks, and are being lowered 85 feet to the level of the Atlantic Ocean. Only seven miles ahead is the blue Atlantic with the cities of Colon and Cristobal where you will make a short stop. It has taken you but twelve hours to pass from the Pacific to the Atlantic through this "great ditch" where formerly it took days. All has been very wonderful and every minute most interesting.

Fifty-two Beautiful Four-Colored, Glazed-Finish Postcards

Our great set of Panama Canal Postcard will show you, in natural colors, all the above, and more. They will not show you the whole of the finished Canal, which will look a good deal like a river. No! Much more interesting, we will show you the Canal in course of construction which will become historically valuable and most interesting to everyone after the locks and cuts are filled with water. We show you by naturally colored pictures, concise descriptions, and concrete facts all the many features of the wonderful Panama Canal as it is today. In addition to pictures of locks, dams, cuts, lighthouses, etc. we show you the sections of the completed Canal, the Steam-Shovels, Dredges, Excavators and other great machines actually at work in the Canal; views of the natives, their homes and manner of living. In fact, we show you 52 of the most interesting views of the Panama Canal that it is possible to secure. This set is published especially for us, and these views are the result of examining and comparing many hundreds of photographs.

The opening of the Panama Canal, suggested by Balboa 400 years ago, is an important event in the history of the whole world. It is a monument to American engineering skill and industry. Each of us should have patriotic pride in the successful conclusion of this herculean task. The set of views we offer you is the most complete ever offered in this form. We guarantee each and every view to be a true reproduction of an original photograph taken on the canal.

Our Great Set of Panama Canal Views and The American Woman

Our set contains fifty-two new, large, clear, and full-sized views printed as nearly as possible in the exact colors of the scenes represented, on fifty-two heavy glazed postcards, no two alike. The view takes up the whole of one side. On the other is a description of the scene and Canal statistics with space for a message and address if you wish to use the cards in writing your friends. There is one threefold panoramic view-card and two maps in our set. Every home, every school-teacher, every child should own a set of our Panama Canal postcards. Our liberal offer places it within the reach of all.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN This favorite story- and household-paper has pleased and delighted its thousands of subscribers ever since the first issue, 14 years ago. It gives women more true enjoyment and real help in their daily work than any other paper published. The stories are the very best that we can buy. Each year we run many interesting and thrilling serials by some of the most popular writers. There are hundreds of short stories of life, love, and adventure, all told in a delightful, pleasing manner. A glance at the various **departments** will show their value. On the **Special Fancy-work Pages** will be found articles of wearing apparel for women, girls, and children; articles of ornamental and household necessity. Each month we devote one whole page to the latest New York and Paris fashions, and supply any pattern for only ten cents.

SPECIAL OFFER Send us **25 cents** (coin or 1c stamps) and we will send you The American Woman for six months and will also mail you free and postpaid 26 Panama Canal Postcards, just one-half of our great set as described above.

FREE SAMPLES We will send you a specimen copy of The American Woman, our large premium-list, and **6 Panama Canal Postcards free** if you will send us 4 one-cent stamps to pay postage and mailing and promise to show your cards to two of your friends.

Address The American Woman, Dept. U, Augusta, Maine

(*Newspaper Clipping*)

VISIT PANAMA CANAL

NEW YORK, March 11.—Tourists continue to flock to Panama to see the big ditch the United States government is digging there. The Victoria Luise, a German cruising steamer, sailed today for Colon with all her cabins filled. Among the passengers were John D.

Ruptured People—Get This On 60 Days Trial

You know you can't possibly tell anything about a truss or anything else for rupture merely by trying it on, for a truss or so-called "appliance" may seem all right at first and afterwards prove utterly worthless. But here is something you can try sixty days—just as a test—without having to risk a single cent.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Free Monthly Fashion Guide We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

The Great Conference

(Continued from Page 5)

uncertainty of prices continue and whether easy money and mortgages, under the present system of marketing would not prove a curse?

And so another great conference has come and gone and not a single practical thing was done to rescue farmers and consumers from the wretched marketing system that robs at both ends. We believe we state the truth when we say that there was no intention to help the farmers through this conference, but it was called to pave the way for permanently keeping the business of marketing crops and loaning money in the hands of the same people who are doing these things now. We know that what we say is not the popular thing and no other paper will say it. But we say it because we want the farmers to know the truth so they can forearm themselves if they will.

We are going to make this prediction; Unless farmers will take this whole matter on themselves and organize themselves within themselves, adopt a business system of their own, keep control of it and operate it themselves and independent of anything or anybody else, they will be given a system by other people controlled by other people and operated by them and for them (the other people's) and for their own chief interest.

The conditions regarding marketing crops are now exactly the same as they were previous to the passage of the industrial alcohol law which riveted the control of light, fuel and power alcohol to the oil monopoly; and previous to the passage of the postal savings banks law which made the new banks merely feeders for the national banks and brings to them deposits at a lower rate of interest than could be gotten without them; and previous to the passage of the parcels post law, which is designed to help the merchants and middlemen, but is unavailable to the farmer, although it was supposed the farmer would be the chief beneficiary. We mean that the masses then demanded those things, and when the demands could no longer be ignored, the classes framed the laws in their own interests and had them passed.

We warn farmers now. You have often trusted your supposed friends only to find them false in performance. People up toward the top are now convinced that there will be changes in marketing. They know if the farmers are left to themselves that many of them will be left out in the new deal. The graft they now enjoy is too sweet to them and they don't want to relinquish it. So it is the same old game. Sand is being thrown in the farmers' eyes through great conferences while the schemers are perfecting their plans for a marketing system that will protect them and perpetuate them in doing farmer's business. It is the hope of these people, not farmers, to have their plans endorsed by Congress and, if precedents prevail, they will succeed. After they succeed, if they do succeed, the difficulties in the way of the farmers establishing a system of their own will be increased. There are difficulties to overcome now that were not present a few years ago, but we are hopeful that the real farmers will meet them and overcome them.

We earnestly hope that the whole producing population will spurn the insincere proffers of those classes who have thrived amazingly because of the farmers' past helplessness. To look to them for relief is unwise.

Perhaps it will be well to ask, who is going to pay the expense of printing the proceedings and sending them out to "educate the people" or of the national and state committees and the lobbies to be maintained in Washington and the state capitals? No provision was made for a source of income from the farmers and there is no fund now. The delegates to the conference were asked to contribute fifty to seventy-five cents each for a copy of the proceedings. Unless the farmers are called upon to pay the expenses of the committees and lobbies, some other people must pay them and if they do what motive would they have in doing it.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—$173 in two weeks, made by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automotic Jack, Combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive county rights if you write quick. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Ind.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA FARMS for sale. That will grow all crops to perfection, such as trucks and fruits of all kinds, grain and grasses of all kinds, including alfalfa, cotton and peanuts. Stock and poutry raising does well here. We have an excellent climate, good markets and the best shipping facilities in the country. If interested write for descriptive price list. L. Jackson, 215 Arcade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogues. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

DON'T BUY MINNESOTA LANDS without investigating ours in St. Louis County, from our Road, direct to you, at half the price that land companies ask. Maps and literature free. Write Land Com'r., D. & I. R. R. R., 130 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—80-acre prairie farm, 2½ miles northeast of Carlisle and 30 miles east of Little Rock, Ark. Address D. E. Jones Co., 304 East Markham St., Little Rock, Ark.

FOR SALE—farm, 60 acres well improved, three miles south of Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana. Address Mrs. E. A. Conner, Greencastle, Ind.

FARMS—Sold and exchanged, large tracts and small tracts. North, South, East or West. List your farms with me. Isenbarger, 33 Union Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMESTEAD, 320 acres; good relinquishments from $150.00 up, in eastern Colorado. I will tell you all about them. T. J. McNEVIN, Wild Horse, Colo.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS—700 farm bargains. Free catalog. Write Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

FERTILE SOUTHERN FARM LANDS for rent or lease. L. Wheeler, Wheeler, Ala.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

REAL ESTATE

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY quick. Write for particulars. Krubeck, 1233 Wellington Ave., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesman and saleswomen; hundreds of good positions now open paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. No former experience required to get one of them. We will teach you to be a high-grade traveling salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks and assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you are learning practical salesmanship. Write today for full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have recently placed in good positions; also list of good positions open. Address (nearest office), Dept. 196, National Salesman's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco, New Orleans, Toronto.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Co., L 511, Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailormade suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 321, Chicago.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "lay-offs." Parcel post means thousands of postal appointments. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. N 26, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S 839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. Good pay. Send stamps for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 527 L. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS CHANCES

FREE—INVESTING FOR PROFIT MAGAZINE—SEND me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 452. 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

HAVE YOU $50 or more to invest in a good paying manufacturing proposition that will stand closest investigation? Address International Cordless & Weightless Window Co., Inc., 4095 Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa. Send send for catalog.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen bldg., Washington, D. C.

Rightly Named

"How do you like my execution on the piano?"

"If that is what you call it it is well named, for you certainly do kill time."

Not Shocked

Dab—When you proposed to her did she say, "Oh, this is so sudden!"

Grab—No. She said, "All right, John; but you have kept me in suspense a long time."

Wants First Place

"Blevins is certainly the most envious man I ever saw."

"Yes, when they go to the table he gets mad at the baby because it has the high chair."

The Lawyer and the Preacher

They were walking down the street together in a very icy time, when the lawyer slipped and fell. "It is proved again," laughed the preacher; "the wicked stand in slippery places." "Yes, I see they do," grunted the lawyer, "but I can't."

A Pessimist

"Emma, I understand there is a little sister at your house. Does she cry much?"

"Cry! I suppose she does. She don't see anything good in anything."

MOTORCYCLING TO SCHOOL

A motorcycle as a pleasure vehicle has been exploited until nearly everyone who reads is familiar with this means of recreation. Also as a commercial convenience the motorcycle has reaped a share of praise.

However, Lynn V. Allenbrand, of Valparaiso, Ind., uses his motorcycle to carry him back and forth to high school, ten and one-half miles.

He explains that his machine is invaluable for short trips to and from town, also enabling him to continue his education beyond the rural graded school which he could not do without leaving home and boarding in the city were he to return to the old methods of travel.

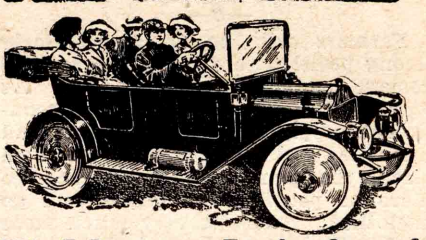
Prize Winners

Many very interesting letters have been received from motorcycle owners, in response to our prize offer of $5, $3 and $2, for the first, second and third best, respectively.

The first prize is awarded to Lynn V. Allenbrand, Valparaiso, Ind. The second to John Seilhamer, Newall, Iowa, Blooming third to Erwin E. Thompson, Blooming Prairie, Minn.

Good live agents are finding the Warner E-Z Vacuum Cleaner a ready seller and big money maker. Write for their liberal terms and opportunity. Warner Vacuum Cleaner Co., Dept. L., Muncie, Ind.

$900 Auto Free!!



This 5-Passenger Touring Car and 5 OTHER GRAND PRIZES

Given Away in Our Great SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

This great Prize Contest starts immediately and will close July 4th, 1913. Our object in conducting this contest is to secure more subscriptions for our big home, story, fancy work and general family magazine, "*The Household*".

It is easy work for any one anywhere to get subscriptions to "*The Household*" and in this contest it will be *especially* easy because we furnish you a stock of very beautiful *free premiums* to distribute among your subscribers.

For a one-year subscription at 25 cents you get *25 points* to your credit in the contest—a three-year subscription at 50 cents gives you *75 points*, and a six-year subscription at $1 gives you *150 points*.

The six contestants having to their credit the greatest number of points at the close of the contest on *July 4, 1913*, will be awarded the *Six Grand Prizes* as follows: First, a $900 "Krit" 5-passenger Touring Car; Second, a $550 Genuine Mahogany Player-Piano; Third, $100 in Gold; Fourth, a $50 Gold Watch; Fifth, a $40 New Model Bicycle; Sixth, a $30 Talking Machine Outfit.

Any man, woman, boy or girl may secure subscriptions in this contest anywhere in the United States, except in cities of more than 100,000 population.

1000 FREE POINTS and Big Cash Commission for All Who Enter Now

To all who mail *at once* the Entry Coupon printed below we will give *1,000 points free*, thus giving you a fine start in the contest.

Furthermore *we will pay you a cash commission of 40% on every subscription you secure*—in other words, you keep 10c out of each 25c, 20c out of each 50c and 40c out of each $1 you collect for subscriptions as *your pay* in *addition* to the chance you have of winning the Auto or one of the other Grand Prizes. You should be able to earn *$2 to $5 a day* on this liberal commission offer.

Send your name and address on the Entry Coupon *at once* for the 1,000 free points, sample copies of *Household Magazine*, pictures and description of the Six Grand Prizes, subscription blanks, full instructions how to work, etc. Make *your* start for the *big prize* today! Address

Manager HOUSEHOLD Contest
508 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

FREE ENTRY COUPON

Manager HOUSEHOLD Contest,
908 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Please send me free full information regarding great Household Prize Contest, Commission Offer, Samples, etc., and enter my name with 1,000 free points to my credit as per offer.

Name.....

Address.....

LET US PAY YOU A REGULAR WEEKLY SALARY

Our Offer: To Double the Sales of Our Swellest Made-to-Measure Suits and Pants, We Now Offer Every Man Who Answers, a Big Guaranteed Weekly Salary — in Addition to Cash Commissions. We Furnish Our Men Swell Suits and Raincoats as Samples FREE to Start With.

This is a brand new offer—different from any you ever saw before—and what's best of all, ***we mean business*** and hope ***you*** do. So first, understand clearly, this offer is genuine. We want a man in every town to whom we can pay a big, fat guaranteed weekly salary. And this offer is not for any chosen few ***—but for everybody.*** When we say everybody, we mean everybody—we mean you. With us you need no experience—no capital—no reference—no "pull" or influential friends. We take you without question and assume all the chances. You don't even have to leave your easy chair (or go to any bother or trouble) to get a regular salary job with us. That's how easy it is. ***Read on and be convinced.***

We Are the Only House Big Enough to Pay Regular Weekly Salaries

We "started something" when we put out an announcement offering real salaries to tailoring agents. This you understand, is ***in addition*** to the big cash commissions you make on every sale. It means ***double*** pay, It was the first offer of a regular weekly salary ever made in this business. People thought we were crazy. But we had seen so many men easily make $35 to $65 a week on just commissions, that we figured—if it is easy to make ***that much on commissions,*** think how much more the average man can make with a steady, regular, weekly salary behind him. ***The success of our salary plan was established over night—it was instantaneous.*** So, if you ever see any of the old style tailoring agents ads again offering commissions alone—just remember what a small chance you have with them when they say, "The greatest money-making chance," etc. It ***is*** a chance that ***you*** take. ***But on our salary offer we take the chance.*** See the difference? ***We*** are the ***only*** house that pays you big commissions ***and a Regular Salary.*** And, bear in mind; we don't just pay salaries while business is good. Your pay check comes in regularly during dull times as well (we guarantee this.)

Money Talks—Are You Listening? $5 to $10 a Day Is Easy

It's a cinch to sell our swell tailor-mades and make $5 to $10 a day in just commissions (in addition to your weekly salary). Knickerbocker garments are the ***final word in styles and values.*** We guarantee you and your customers absolute satisfaction—or no pay—and ***prepay all express.*** And remember, we give you a great Sample Suit and Raincoat FREE—just to show the ***"class"*** that goes into every Knickerbocker garment—to help you get started. In short, we do anything that any other tailoring house offers you—only we do it on a bigger, broader more generous scale; and then ***give you a salary besides.*** Knickerbocker suits and pants cost less—and when sold, you know in advance your customers are going to be ***more*** satisfied than if they paid ***twice as much elsewhere.*** Our styles and quality are the guide that ***leads***—and our wonderfully low prices are the goal that all have tried to reach, but failed.

GET YOUR FREE SUIT AND RAINCOAT AT ONCE

Also Our Big SALARIED AGENTS' OUTFIT

Here's a real "outfit"! We mean your ***own*** clothes free and our imposing Knickerbocker style book—the possession of which literally guarantees that you have the trade of your whole town bottled—sealed and labeled "mine." It's the greatest tailoring book ***ever***—the crowning achievement of the biggest, most liberal, most reliable of all cash tailoring houses. There isn't a suit order in your town that this great book won't land for you. And we send everything FREE at once—*prepaid.* The Sample Suit and Raincoat we send will be the swellest, niftiest and classiest garments you ever laid your eyes on—made up in ***any style*** you desire of ***any material*** you select.

Fill Out This Coupon—Get on Our Pay Roll NOW!

Don't answer any other ad if you are convinced that you want ***this salaried job.*** But if you are ***still*** in doubt answer some of the other ads when you answer this. Then see what ***we give you*** and see what they ***don't*** give you. This just goes to show the difference in ***our*** spirit and others. They beseech you to answer their ads only. That shows who's afraid to come out into the open and measure up with our great new salary offer and big outfit. Now come on you doubters—you fellows who want to be shown. We have got "the goods" and are eager to convince you. So don't wait—just fill out, clip and mail the coupon—or a postal will do. Take our word for it, there is no better offer—this is your only chance to get a regular salary. We will give you the biggest surprise of your life. Remember, we put you on our regular weekly pay roll as soon as we hear from you. But time is precious. Shoot back the coupon—at once—NOW!

KNICKERBOCKER TAILORING CO., Dept 415 Chicago, Ill.

SALARY COUPON

Knickerbocker Tailoring Co.,
Dept. 415 Chicago

GENTLEMEN:—Without cost or obligation to me—put my name on your ***regular weekly pay roll*** and send me at once your wonderful new 1913 Fashion Book, and complete outfit as offered in your special announcement.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Save Money on Twine

Buy your twine direct from the manufacturer. Save all dealers' and jobbers' and agents' profits. Get the best guaranteed binder twine with the guarantee of a state behind it. The State of Indiana guarantees this twine to you. Every ball of Indiana State Twine is guaranteed to be equal in length, strength and evenness to any other standard twine. **It is insect proof.** There is absolutely no better twine on the market.

Indiana State Twine only 9c

Send your order direct to me and get all the twine you want at this extremely low price. You can have your choice of standard twine, 500 ft. to the pound at only 9c per pound. Or you can have sisal twine, 500 feet to the pound at only 9c per pound. You can order any amount from 50 pounds up to 30,000 pounds and get it for 9c per pound, f. o. b. Michigan City. On car lots of 30,000 pounds you can get it at the low bed rock price of only 8¾c per pound, f. o. b. Michigan City. Make up club orders among your neighbors. I will give careful attention to orders for club lots of twine. Speak to your neighbors about joining in a club order. Send your order in early and give shipping date. Don't wait.

Twine Coupon

E. J. FOGARTY
Warden
Dept. 3109
Michigan City, Ind.

Dear Sir: Please send me .....lbs
{Sisal / Standard} **Indiana State guaranteed binding** twine. Enclosed please find $..... in P. O. money order, express money order, check, draft, or bankable note due Sept. 1, 1913. Ship on or about ..... 1913.

Name .....

Address .....

Station .....via. .....R. R.

How to Send

Send coupon or write your order on a sheet of paper. State how many pounds of twine you want. Figure the price at 9c if you wish less than a carload lot. On carload lots the price is only 8¾c. State in your letter whether you are sending P. O. money order, express money order, check, draft or bankable note. You may send a bankable note due September 1, 1913. If you send a note make it payable to me. State in your order when you want shipment made. **I make prompt shipment.** Don't delay. Get the benefit of this big money-saving offer. Send direct to me.

E. J. FOGARTY, Warden

Dept. 3109 **Michigan City, Indiana**

Equity Societies! Make Up Club Orders. Act Quick

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 10 | MAY FIFTEENTH, 1913 | Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

A Department for Live Folks who want the best. Our readers are asked to contribute their thoughts. If you have a helpful idea pass it on. Be neighborly. Contributions always welcome.

Go on with your work and be strong,
Halting not in your ways,
Balking the end half won
For an instant dole of praise,
Stand to your work and be wise,
Certain of sword and pen,
You are neither children nor gods,
But men in a world of men.
—Rudyard Kipling.

A community organization is an incubator for ideas.

It is not a bad idea to let some of the fields go to grass now and then.

The man who drinks to drown his sorrow only makes his head swim.

Speaking of golden eagles, the early crop is the one that catches the bird.
—T. C. G.

The man who works to beat the devil isn't snooping around to beat some one else.

Luck is all right, but hunting four-leaf clovers will not take the place of hoeing corn.

The farmer gets the credit for a good crop. The weather takes the blame for the poor one.

It is a common form of bad luck to have the house or barn burn the day after the insurance ran out.

The working woman in the city wants an eight-hour law. The farmer's wife works under the late hour law.

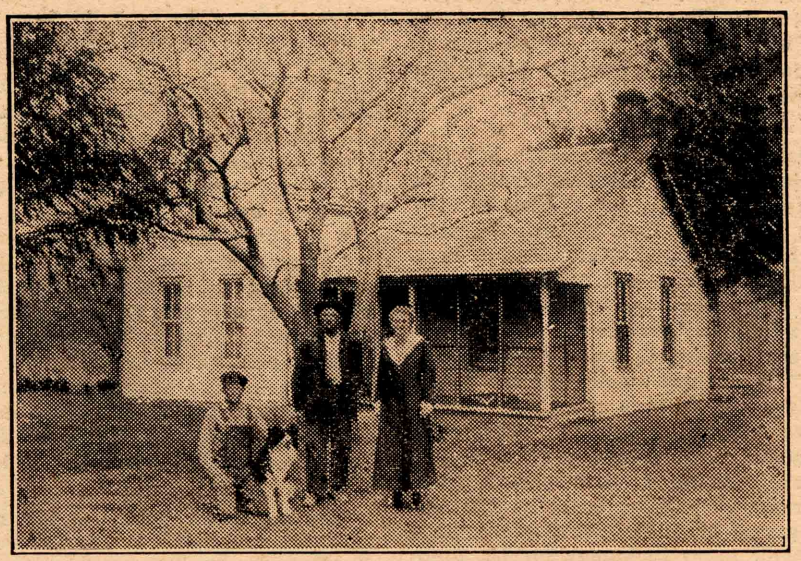
Sam Saxon says the road to success is worn so smooth and slippery a man can't go up it in a hurry without danger of slipping down.

Now that you have decided to get a subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING from that neighbor of yours, get it before you forget it.

Plain living and high thinking will make any class of people great, prosperous and contented, says a philosopher. Well, we farmers get the plain living, all right, all right.

The man who puts all his energy and time on a single crop, and it fails to return a profit, has a hard time of it. The farmer, as well as the farmer's wife, should not put all the eggs in one basket.

The person on the farm who envies their city cousins their privilege of seeing "fine art" in the great art galleries do not realize that a neat little farm home, with its trees, yards and flowers is more beautiful, more pleasing to the eye, more restful and gratifying to the senses than all the famous paintings or statuary ever shown in any art gallery. And besides, the farm folks own their beautiful scenes, and no admission price is charged.



Family Group and Home of Subscriber J. A. Slattengren, Chariton, Iowa

The Nation and the Farm Home

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

NO NATION has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the men who till the soil. We Americans are making great progress in the development of our agricultural resources. Yet the social and economic institutions in the open country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole. I doubt if any nation can compare with our own in amount of attention given by federal and state governments to agriculture; but practically the whole of this effort has hitherto been directed toward increasing the production of crops, concentrated exclusively on better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops; but when this has been secured, the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone. It should be accompanied by effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible returns in crops from the land he farms. Large crops are not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to better living on the farm. This problem of country life is in its truest sense a national problem. The farm grows the raw material for the food and clothing of all its citizens, directly supports almost half of them, and nearly half of our citizens are born and brought up on farms. Whatever is necessary to brighten home life in the country, whether by co-operation between farmers for buying, selling or borrowing, or by promoting social advantages, should be done promptly and thoroughly. There is no more important person, measured by influence on the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the farmer's home, and it is of national importance that we do the best we can for both.

We ultimately hope to double the average yield per acre of wheat and corn, but it is of more importance to double the desirability of the life on the farm.

If Maxim would only invent a silencer to put on the muzzle of a scandal monger.

Anybody can make fairly good plans but it takes grit and gumption to carry them out successfully.

Just making a living isn't successful farming. We need to save a little each year as we go along to take care of our old age.

Putting your best foot forward, then following it right up with the second best is what is called getting there with both feet.

"The devil," remarked our minister in his sermon last Sunday, "works twenty-four hours a day." Well, he never was a lazy devil, anyhow, and moreover, it's a pleasure to work when one has good success.

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Shorty Himself.)

NUMBER 1.

My neighbors, including my friends and foes, for I have some of both, call me "Shorty" for short, and for other various reasons, though I have a real name of my own, and a clear title to it.

One reason I am called "Shorty" is because I am four feet, eight inches tall in my socks and underwear. Skinny Jones was the one who first gave me the name, long before I got my growth, and I've been living up to it ever since. It hasn't been hard to do, either, for there has been no high living in it.

Another reason they call me by a short name is that, because of my short stature, I was always inventing short cuts to do things other boys could do without the aid of invention. What Dame Nature did for them I found I had to do for myself, and I've never felt just right toward the old dame on that account. I suppose I should not complain, for in making my head bring me what my hands and my heels couldn't reach I've done pretty well, considering, and while not trying to boast (as I do that without trying) I've won a great many rewards my friends of "long standing" have failed to obtain. I've made head work do what hard work couldn't do. Consequently, I have devised many ways of saving time, and steps, and money. While I have just as much time as Skinny Jones, who joins farms with me on the North, I have to be more saving of it than he does, for it takes more of it to take me a mile than it does him. I save steps for the same reason—I have to use more of them. As for money, I don't scheme much to save money, as I've found that when I've saved time, and saved steps, I've also saved money.

One day my wife said to me—Oh, yes, I'm married, just like real folks are,—my wife said, "Shorty, why don't you write out a description of all these

(Continued on Page 6)

Up-to-Date Farming

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at Indianapolis, Indiana

J. A. EVERITT **Editor**
JOHN P. STELLE **Associate Editor**

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Canadian Subscription, double rate.

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

MAY 13 If this is the latest date in your address as printed on the paper, your subscription expires with this month, May, 1913. We sincerely hope to have your renewal.

In sending in renewals, or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents should always state "new" or "renewal." Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper with renewal.

In changing your address, always give old as well as new address.

Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second class matter, under the Act of Congress of March, 3, 1879.

WE wish to reach as quickly as possible the largest possible number of people that will be benefitted by our teachings. In this our friends can help us. We cannot meet and grasp the hand of those whom we would so gladly reach with these facts, conditions and remedies, but our thousands of outside friends can do that for us. Will they? If each one who appreciates what we have taught, and believes what we believe, would induce one more neighbor to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING what an impetus that would give to the work that is being done!

Farmers and Money Matters

I.

THE total amount of money, including gold and silver coin and bullion, and all paper money, in the United States amounts to $3,644,000,000. The total amount of business done in the United States in one year, whereby money changes hands, or ownership, amounts to $422,000,000,000. The total money, therefore, is but little more than eight-tenths of one per cent. of the business done. In other words each dollar is turned over more than 100 times to take care of our annual business, provided all the money that exists is in active circulation.

II.

It is a fact, though, as every one knows, that not near all the actual money is in actual circulation. An enormous amount of business is done on credit, and the credit furnishers, and speculators in credit have the real money—the coin and the paper, and business is done with notes and checks and other commercial paper, such as certificates of stocks, bonds, etc. The reason for this is found in the fact that by thus hoarding the coin of the realm, a greater demand is created for credit, which is then sold at a price profitable to the holders of the coin. It is therefore quite safe to say that practically all of the business of the country is done on credit, and business must pay the credit furnishers a profit in the shape of interest, not on the cash, for that is not used, but on the credits which are used. The real money lies in banks and depositories, in the charge of, and under the control of the credit speculators. The dangerous condition this system creates is that the credit furnishers control business to an unsafe degree.

III.

Another feature of our financial system is that money deposited in country banks, is by those banks redeposited in city banks. The local banks retain only sufficient to meet their probable calls from day to day. Occasionally city banks in which these local banks deposit fail to respond to demands upon them and the local banks are ruined, and the depositors lose their money, which is absolutely insecure.

IV.

It may be true that a knowledge of the facts may tend to destroy confidence and result in financial disturbance. But it is better that all should know the situation. Besides, these conditions will never be made better until the people know them. No effort was ever made to put out the fire of a burning house until the house was known to be on fire.

V.

Strange as it may seem, in this credit furnishing business farmers are woefully discriminated against by the laws of the United States. Persons purchasing United States bonds in a required amount, and depositing them with the treasurer, are authorized to organize a national bank, and may issue their notes, or mere "promises to pay," to the full amount of the bonds deposited, and these notes are permitted to circulate as money. They may be loaned to business people, manufacturers, or those of other industrial enterprises on various security, but the law giving them the privilege of issuing their notes as money forbids their making loans on farms or real estate security. Why this discrimination against the farmer it is difficult to understand, for there could be no better or safer security than real estate—the farms and homes of the rural masses, the most essential part of our citizens.

The new administration proposes to take up financial reform, and there is certainly much room for reformation.

The buying of a single piece of $25 machinery may aid you $100 worth in the production of your crop.

If They Only Would Unite

FARMERS have not an equal business chance with the rest of the world. Petted and cajoled by politicians, their importance is conceded by many sincere professionals, and some of the greatest business concerns of the world have expressed a willingness to aid them with their millions in return for millions of increased business for themselves; but in every day business, farming is discriminated against, unaccountably discriminated against in the financial laws of the nation; and in the most important part of their business, the selling of their products, the entire business world is arrayed against them. Their crops are watched from the time of planting to the time of harvesting, and reports are constantly made. These reports, false as often as they are true, practically determine the price. When the farmers have the stuff and are ready to sell, these reports, though they may be from official sources, almost always indicate an abundance that depresses prices, ...after the farmers have sold and the surplus is in the hands of those who bought to sell again, the reports indicate a scarcity that justifies an advance in price.

And that is not all. The entire buying world is engaged in a constant and untiring effort to induce an increased production. The reason given to their own class is that thereby will the necessaries of life come cheaper. To the farmers they argue that the greater the production the more farmers will have to sell, and the greater will be their income.

Farmers are helpless in the entanglements of such a system, as helpless as the fly in the web of a spider. But they need not be. Others unite in their business affairs and act in concert so as to accomplish combined purposes. Farmers organize in groups here and there, and those groups are each other's rivals and competitors. Farm production of almost all crops is nation wide, and to meet the conditions that so operate against the farmers' success and profits requires a movement that is nation wide. Separate and ineffective organizations must federate so as to make a national movement that will reach every crop and every producing district with a marketing system that will take the stuff to those who need it at prices even lower than they now pay, and yet pay producers better than they are now paid. Thus only can the producers of every crop be brought within the pale of just and equitable protection. In this there is certainly a heavy responsibility of the leaders of the separate farm organizations. If they only would unite what a wonderful work could be done.

Spring fever gives a lot of folks a reasonable excuse for not feeling like work.

A great deal is said about "the average farmer," and city people who talk most about him know him least. The "rural uplift" city people organize commissions to help him to live like they do. The fact is, the average farmer is the greatest half of the twelve million of our best citizens who cultivate the soil. He raises good crops, harvests them properly, and has them ready to feed a hungry world. He supports the rural schools and country churches, and his children fill the higher institutions of learning. He is a reading man, a more or less progressive thinker, and is often called from his fields to fill important official station. Upon the average farmer rests a heavy burden of taxation, and upon him depends many of our most cherished institutions. Let him no longer be spoken of as an unimportant, uninformed, non-reading "Hayseed."

In these busy days noon and night find the farmer tired. Reading is restful, especially the short, pointed pieces like those found in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, that is controlled by no selfish interest and that plainly tells truths about business affairs that no paper ever told before. Read while you are resting. You will be all the better prepared for work, and you will realize that, after all, there is something to work for.

As was truly said recently by an earnest thinker, the persistent teaching of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has brought about a revolution in thought and action as to marketing farm products that must inevitably lead to more successful business methods from the farms outward.

Current Comment

That Lever Bill may be intended merely to pry loose a little more tax money. Watch it.

The farmer has less to fear from the high cost of supplies than from the high cost of wages and taxes. Both keep going up. We believe the wage-earner usually earns his pay, but does the government give value received for the taxes it collects?

It is one thing to preach economy and another thing to practice it. Congress spends millions in just holding an extra session, exclusive of appropriations. We have an idea that Congressional costs could be cut copiously, and still give the people the same results.

The state of Kansas, expecting a crop of 120,000,000 bushels of wheat, has set the state employment burea at work to import the 40,000 harvest hands deemed necessary to handle this immense crop, which, based on Secretary Coburn's estimates. The Kansas crop in 1912 amounted to 89,000,000 bushels.

President Wilson declares that the farmer has not fared as well as he might, or should, at the hands of the National government. Whether the fault lies in Congress, or in the Department of Agriculture, or both, the president did not say. We think possible a share of the blame rests on the farmers themselves. They could have whatever they need if they would ask for it in unison.

The old farm life is not a path of roses, exactly, but it is in many respects a better life than the concrete walks of the city. Country life means hard work and possibly hard times now and then. City life means harder work to keep alive and respectable. We hope our folks will take warning from the reports of the vice crusaders who have found the most distressing and abhorrent conditions surrounding the average working girl in the city. Be not in haste to leave the country home.

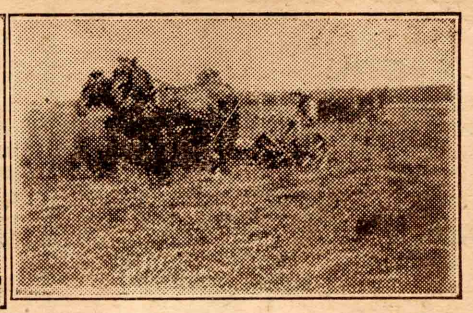
The tariff question, still engaging the attention of Congress, at best is a complicated question, and our hope is that it may be determined on a basis fair to all. We regard the measure a decidedly radical one. The farmers' interests, as usual, seem to be the ones most ignored, the leaders contending that agriculture never has been benefited by tariff duties on farm products. But those leaders never were farmers.

California does not wish the Japanese to acquire ownership of land in that state, and proposes to prohibit such ownership. Japan protests to the national government that the proposed laws violate treaty agreements between the United States and Japan. Thence came complications. A State has a right to control its own internal affairs, and the national government may not dictate. So important were these complications that Secretary of State Bryan went to California to talk over the situation with the State authorities.

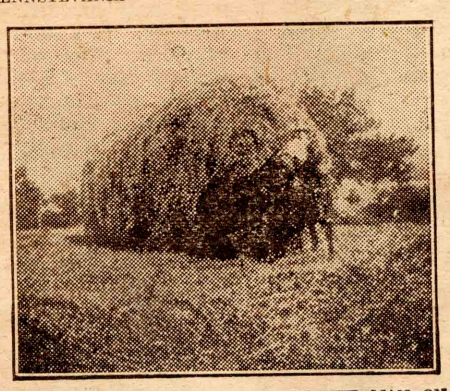
It seems to be a fixed fact that in the national Department of Agriculture there is to be a Division of Marketing. Secretary Houston has designated Prof. T. N. Carver, Harvard University, to be at the head of the Bureau, which will not begin operations until next winter. College men will have a chance in this administration to show how much of the practical there is in their scientific theories. If the farmers themselves were sufficiently organized to act together there could be no question as to the good results and success of the movement.

Making Hay While the Sun Shines

A HAY-MAKING SCENE ON FARM OF A SUBSCRIBER IN PENNSYLVANIA



MOWING ON FARM OF W. A. CHAMBERLAIN, A PENNSYLVANIA SUBSCRIBER



"HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE THE MAN ON TOP OF THIS LOAD OF HAY?"

The Farm Value of Hay.

Hay is a product of universal growth. Wherever agriculture is an industry the hay crop is a factor. In some sections where natural grasses are not fit for hay, and other grasses and hay crops are not commonly grown, on account of peculiar conditions of soil and climate, hay is not a large factor in farming. But nevertheless, all farmers are haymakers to a greater or less degree. There are some states which rank high as hay producers, and some that must import annually hundreds of thousands of tons. There are farmers whose hay fields are a source of considerable cash income, and there are farmers who buy hay every year to feed their stock.

If the money value of any other farm crops be greater than that of the hay crop, this in no way detracts from the importance of hay on the farm. It is a necessity. With proper management, good hay crops can be grown where any farm crops will grow. The farm that does not have its hay fields, luxuriant with nutritious feed, is not returning its owner all it should. The owner, likewise, is not returning to the farm all he should. An abundance of hay, fed to stock, the manure carefully saved and returned to the soil, is probably the best system that has ever been or ever will be devised for the maintenance and increase of soil fertility.

* * *

The Importance of Being Ready

Now that the haying season is rapidly approaching, the farm owner should see that everything is in readiness to properly save the crop. Haying machinery should be thoroughly overhauled and put in condition. The mower, the tedder, the rake, the loader, and carriers, ropes, pulleys, forks, etc., should all be provided ahead of time. Go over all parts of each implement, making repairs where necessary, tightening, oiling, and putting everything in readiness. Haying is strenuous work, and haying time is valuable time. The loss of a few hours even may occasion the loss of dollars that might have been saved by preparedness. I have seen a large load of fine hay standing at the end of a hay barn in a soaking rain, because the hay carrier track had given away just before the sudden shower came up, and the track could have been, and should have been made perfectly secure before the haying season arrived. I have seen tons of excellent hay, cured ready for the mow, left lying in the field in the rain because the old hay rake that was being made to "do another year" gave away suddenly in the great haste of the farmer to crowd it to its capacity before the storm came up. I have seen a field of excellent clover stand a few days too long, losing in digestibility and feeding value every hour, because the farmer had to send to a distant city for repairs because he had not purchased a standard mower, and repairs could not be obtained from a local dealer.

* * *

The Value of Improved Machinery.

Remember, a dollar saved is a dollar earned. The hay crop is now about ready for you. Be ready for it. And you can not be ready unless you have the necessary machinery in suitable shape. A good mower is the first essential. If the mower has parts that are badly worn, replace them now. Have an extra sickle on hand with plenty of extra sections. If your crop is a heavy one, you should have a tedder. This valuable tool is seen too infrequently on our farms. The more rapidly your hay cures, with as little exposure to sun, the better feed it makes. Getting the cured hay into the barn quickly is one of the secrets of success in hay-time. It keeps better, it is eaten with more relish, it digests better, it goes farther, and, placed on the market, brings more money.

* * *

When Time is Money

Haying comes at a time when work in the cultivated crops is most pressing and important. The earth-mulch is to be kept by continued and frequent stirring of the soil to conserve the moisture. Hay time is therefore most valuable time. The more time you save the more money you save during these busy days. The hay loader is one of the greatest time-savers in the hayfield. Like the tedder, and the side delivery rake, there are too few of them. Modern methods do not incline to the old-fashioned practice of leaving the cut hay on the ground, taking its time to cure, trusting to Providence and good luck to be saved before being injured by sun-scald or rain. Then the hay press is now an absolute necessity for the thrifty farmer. It saves space on stored hay, and baled hay is by far the most profitable for market.

* * *

Be on the Winning Side

The up-to-date farmer takes few chances, and his losses are few. He is abreast of the times, and makes every crop he grows pay, unless the speculators beat him out at the marketing end. Even then he outclasses his less progressive neighbor, because his crops are superior in quality, and cost less in production.

We hope every one of our folks will take this advice right to heart, and determine now to get all the good possible out of the coming hay crop. Provide yourselves with all the necessary tools. Begin at the right time, and then push the work right through, without halt or hindrance. It will add many dollars to the ultimate value of the hay crop.

The farmer who is a "live wire" often gives his neighbors a shock.

Pitchfork Platitudes

Rain and sun are good grass growers.

The weather has a lot of influence with the hay crop.

What excellent yields of hay some fields would bring if the weeds would only turn to grass.

Lemonade is a mighty fine thing to cleanse and cool the blood. Keep this in mind as haying time comes around.

Ground oats, green clover hay, and sweet skim-milk make a good ration for the lambs after they are three weeks old.

Don't lose a half a day in a critical time on account of a broken fork. Keep one or two extra ones on hand, also an extra handle.

Sam Saxon says that the farmer who has his barns filled with choice hay doesn't have to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.

When a man comes in from the field, hot, tired and thirsty, there is nothing so refreshing as a deep draught of cool, clear water right out of the northwest corner of the well.

It takes some extra time to have a good crop of green clover, or rye-oats-and-vetch to cut and feed to the milk cows, but that kind of time is money to the man who is short of pasture.

Don't feed swale hay. It isn't fit for feed. It is good for packing around crockery, iron castings and such things, but isn't fit to pack a horse's stomach with. Drain that swale, and let some good and valuable grass grow thereon.

Arrange to begin haying in good season. Now is the time to make your work adjust itself properly to the haying season. Look ahead and be ready. Grass and clovers deteriorate in hay value rapidly after they reach the stage of full bloom.

There should by all means be a hay press in every community where hay is grown for market. Where farms are small, the owners should purchase one in partnership. It lessens the expense of handling and marketing, and enhances the value of the crop. The hay press soon pays for itself.

Alfalfa that is too thin on the ground will become weedy, and grow coarse and woody in fibre. After the first cutting, if the crop is too thin, put on a little more seed, and disc it in with a spading harrow. This applies to old fields, well established by one or two years growth. Alfalfa spreads considerable the second year.

If you haven't help enough on the farm to handle the hay as quickly as it should be handled, better arrange for extra labor now. Help isn't as plentiful as it was a few years ago, and a wise man takes thought of the morrow, regardless of what the Bible says. The Savior wasn't talking to mowers of hay, but to fishers of men.

The wise farmer takes extra care of his horses when he puts them in the heavy work of early spring. He feeds and waters carefully and judiciously, and his teams do their work well. How many apply the same common sense care to themselves when haying time comes? That is usually the first severe work of summer. Take care of yourselves, friends. Eat judicious, rest sufficiently, drink moderately, and often, and haying will not be so hard.

Sam Saxon says that some folks make hay while the sun shines and then leave it out until it rains.

Show Us Please

I.

We have sometimes been taken to task for insisting that the farmers' losses through deplorable marketing conditions could be largely if not entirely eliminated by a national (meaning country-wide) marketing organization. Some papers, without even an examination of the plan we have been advocating, have said the plan was wholly visionary and impractical. Visionary it may be, but many things visionary are practical. Wireless telegraphy, flying machines, and many other ideas, as far back as the days of Columbus have been called visionary, and time and test have proven them both practical and beneficial.

II.

We admit that a better marketing system is visionary—that is, something that exists only in the minds of those who realize its need. We can easily see in the future a better marketing system established, and operated to the greater welfare of mankind. But we have yet to be shown wherein, or how, or why our plan is either impossible or impractical. Merely the sayso of even intelligent men does not make it so. We must demand reasonable proof. If the Farmers Society of Equity, in its earnest endeavor is based on an impossible or impractical idea, and it can be reasonably proven, UP-TO-DATE FARMING will be the first to expose its fallacies. But we are tired of hearing other publications loud in their denunciation of the principles we advocate, but absolutely silent in anything but denunciation.

III.

We are weary of being eternally criticised for trying to remedy an evil, by those who accept that evil as a matter-of-course, not to be criticised or remedied, and we call upon such self-appointed critics to discuss the evil with us, determine its cause, and find and apply a practical remedy.

(Continued on Page 18)

Two Paths to Travel

By Sam Saxon.

Jones sent his son to college to soak up scientific knowledge on how to make the old farm pay a thousand plunks a year. Brown gave his boy a rake and hoe and told him that he'd better go and renovate the cornfield so each stalk would bear an ear. Now when these rural neighbors had ceased their earthly labors to rest in peace and silence until resurrection morn, Young Jones was making money on buttermilk and honey, while Brown was facing failure though he kept on hoeing corn. Jones weeded out his 'taters with two-row cultivators. Brown used a double-shovel hitched behind an aged mule. Jones read the daily papers while Brown was cutting capers in the barnyard with old Brindle and a one-leg milking stool. Jones raised a few commotions with his farmers' college notions, but he also raised the mortgage growing crops of corn and hay. Though Brown worked to beat the devil he would tell you on the level, that no college-cultured dude could farm and ever make it pay. In these days of competition, farmers must have some ambition, and keep pace with modern methods, mowing grass or shearing sheep. And the man who's up and going, learning all the things worth knowing will be growing into money while his neighbors are asleep.

Pastoral Paragraphs

I jes don' know ef de cohn'll grow,
But I plants hit jes' de same;
I jes' don' know ef de wind'll blow,
But I watch an' pray an, reap an' sow,
An' de sun he rise, an' de ribber flow
An' de good Lawd know my name.

...s' can't tell ef de cottn'll sell,
...ut I toils on jes' de same;
... birds dey build when de spring sap swell,
... dey know enough fer a rainy spell,
... dat's lots more dan dey gwine ter tell—
...n' de good Lawd know my name.

...ilding up the soil is one way to ... up your bank account.

...e man who gets a bunch of garden seeds from the government at ... begins to wonder if they will ...w.

A poor fence is a good invitation for ...e stock to get on the other side. If ...u don't want them there, fix the ...ence.

Many a man fails to forge ahead because he has the looking backward habit. Face forward. Your fortune ...s in the future.

Many peoples' troubles come from ...oo much open mouth. They are either taking in too much food and drink, or letting out too many words.

The average farmer is reasonably sure of three square meals a day, even if he doesn't have a lot of excitement. That is hardly true of the average city worker.

More corn may grow in a crooked ...ow than in a straight one, but you can't get so many crooked rows in a field. Besides, why make the horses dizzy?

Sam Saxon says that once the farmer's son went to college to study the roots of Greek and Latin verbs. Now he goes to college to study the roots of Indian corn and Egyptian cotton.

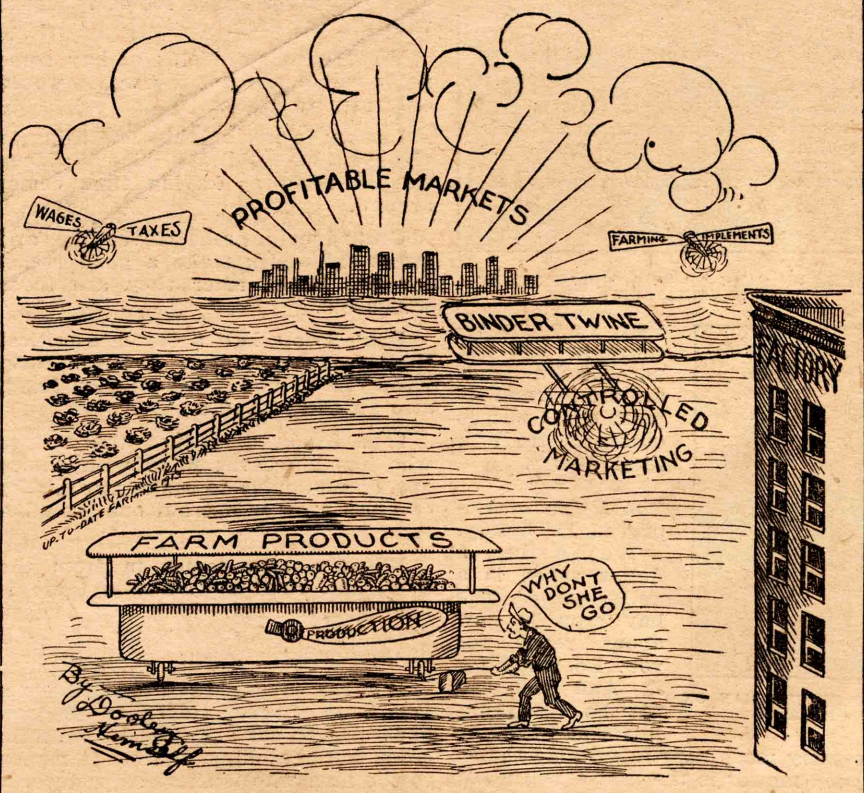
Ground lacking in vegetable matter forms a hard crust quickly after a rain. This makes cultivation a harder and more laborious task. Putting vegetable matter in the soil not only increases yields but lessens labor.

A few years ago the pessimists asserted that when automobiles became plentiful, the horse would have to go. We are seldom out of sight or hearing of the motor car these days, but we haven't noticed any useless horses browsing by the roadsides, and the horse market is still strong.

One good feature about the farm demonstration work in inducing farmers to try for big yields per acre is found in the fact that the methods advocated compel the cultivation of less acres. The farmer who takes the time to do the work necessary to raise 100 bushels or more to the acre cannot possibly cover the ground that the farmer covers who is content with 40 bushels per acre. Facts have proven that large total yields are not as profitable as smaller yields; and, under the present method of marketing, there is danger to profits in prolific productions.

The beef growers are worried about the tariff on meats; the sheep men are exercised over the wool tariff; the wheat farmers are disturbed over the proposed bill to change the tariff on wheat and flour. The cotton planters, the tobacco growers, the sugar beet farmers, are all pecking at Congress with their little hammers, each class for itself. How much more practical and effective it would be if all should combine, and as one body, demand equal rights, justice and protection for all. The force of a thousand hand hammers is not equal to that of a single pile driver.

Mr. Dooley Turns Artistic



"Hinnissy," remarked Dooley, as he entered Hogan's Saloon with a large cardboard under his arm, "Me payshients has bin entoirely eggshausted by the dumbness of the loikes of yez. Oi've shpoke to ye in fayables, and parables and eppygrams which Oi've had to eggshplane wid maps and dhiagrams befure ye cood undershtand a p'int which wud shtick out loike the nose on yer face, which is so plain an prominent it's painful, so it is,"

"Yez hov somethin' on yer moind, Mister Dooley, "replied Hennessy. "But phwat have ye under your arrm. Is it a parable or an eppygram?"

"'Tis nayther, Hinnissy. It is a wurrk of art, it is. Pr'aps it will make an imprission where wurrds hav bin useless. The fahrmer, now, is a man av brains, but as a rule he niver uses but half av thim at a time. He sees the wurrld av business go soarin to success, but he niver has thought how he might fly wid the rist av thim. Oi've dhrawn this picthure to show him the way. Ye see, Hinnissy, the mannyfacthurers have outgrown their schwaddlin clothes, whativer thot may be, and they've built up business maysheens to sell their goods at prices jist high enough so the fahrmers kin raych thim wid a 6-months note wid a ten per cint intrus extinsion onto the ind av it. The ingine which runs their marketing maysheens is called "Controlled Marketing," which means, Hinnissy, that they won't sell till they git a price that pays thim a profit. Prices on fahrmin implimints is so hoigh it makes the fahrmers dizzy to avin luk at thim. Binder twoine is goin' up. Wages an taxes air goin hoigher all the toime. But the proice av fahrmer's projooce is trailing in the dhirt he tuk thim frum."

"What's the raysin of it all, Mister Dooley?" asked Hinnissy, studdying the picture with great care.

"Holy Patrick! Hinnissy, cahn't avin an artist larn ye nothin? The fahrmer overloads his ship wid too much av his projooce all at once. His ingine, havin but one propiller, which is production, cahn't take the load to a profitable market, so it shtays on the fahrm till a speculathor cums along and takes it away wid him at his own proice. What the fahrmer nades iz a new propiller, same as thim other lads have and whin he gets it he can wear dimons in the bosom of his caliker shirt, an ate beefshtake wid the rist of thim. Whin the fahrmers git togither they kin do these things, but jist as long as they go ivery mon fer himself and th' divil take the hindmost, the divil will git thim all, fer they'll all come out behind.

"Begorra, Oi b'lave ye're roight," said Hennessy, thoughtfully.

It is easy to cut a lot of hay down, but not so easy to get it up. Don't let the mower get too far ahead of the wagon.

An Alabama paper congratulates the South in having a Mississippi farmer who produced 7,875 bushels of corn on 70 acres, an average of 112½ bushels per acre, and goes on to say that "Ten years ago the man who raised twenty-five or thirty bushels of corn to the acre was regarded as qualified to serve his State as Commissioner of Agriculture. Now only the tail-enders raise that little." This would indeed be a matter of great satisfaction if only it were not true that 900 out of every thousand of our farmers are "tail-enders." Farmers, in fact, have the tail-hold on agriculture.

Cow peas in the corn is a popular policy in southern climes where the growing season is long. And it is popular because it is profitable.

We should be more careful to know just what we are doing on our farms. It is a mistake to think that the balance at the end of the year is all we are interested in. The balance may be so low as to be surprising, yet we do not understand how we happened to do so poorly. For instance, our expectations may have been set for a 60-bu-per-acre corn crop, and when we get it in the crib, it falls short about 20 bushels per acre, in spite of a fair season, good soil and careful cultivation. How much, then, did we lose by not having a perfect stand, and how much from barren stalks and "nubbins?"

Some Succeed and Others Fail

Farmers sometimes wonder how it is possible for some men to win such great measures of success. The accomplishments of those who have succeeded to an unusual degree look to be almost supernatural feats, requiring a genius not given to ordinary mortal. But it isn't so. Those who succeed beyond the ordinary merely take extraordinary pains to succeed, that's all.

For instance, the average farmer probably does not take extraordinary pains to keep his farm machinery in good condition, while the unusually successful farmer overlooks nothing. The average farmer is a bit careless. The successful man takes infinite care of his tools. The average farmer has never even tried to determine how much he loses by lack of care and attention to his machinery. The successful man made it a study, and found it paid big dividends to keep everything in perfect condition and in readiness.

No business man on earth, and no successful farmer could succeed with successful farmer could succeed above the average with the methods employed by the average farmer.

The average farmer can succeed when he adopts the methods of the business man and farmer.

By success we mean paying good wages for all time employed; paying interest on the value of land, improvements and equipment; putting aside about ten per cent. of value of buildings and equipment for depreciation, to replace them when gone; putting by a sinking fund sufficient to make necessary additional improvements in buildings and equipment, and then, after all that has been accomplished, paying yourself from five to ten per cent dividends on the capital stock—i. e., the value of your land, stock, and equipment.

Are you doing that? If not, you are not a business success. Take your pencil and by a little exercise in mathematics you can quickly determine your right to the title of a successful farmer. If you are not one, determine at once to become one from this time forward.

Alfalfa—The Wonder Worker

Splendid legume that clover is, alfalfa is taking its place in the very heart of the clover country. There is seldom anything so good there can be nothing better.

The farmer who "tries out" alfalfa on a piece of ground he thinks ought to be good for alfalfa because it is good for nothing else has no right to expect success. The best acre on the farm is none too good for alfalfa. No matter if it will bring you 100 bushels of corn, or 40 bushels of wheat; it will bring you more profit in alfalfa.

The first of June is the acceptable time to start alfalfa. Deep plowing in early spring, with occasional harrowing to kill the weed seeds and keep the seed bed fine is one of the best insurances of success. Thirty pounds of seed to the acre was once considered none too much, but many or our most successful growers drill in but 10 pounds to the acre. It depends on the quality of the seed, the condition of the seed bed, and the method of seeding. Broadcasting the seed on a poorly prepared bed will require 30 pounds. Drilling the seed on a well-prepared bed will find 10 pounds sufficient. Follow seeding with a heavy roller, and this with a light smoothing harrow.

Alfalfa, being nearly as nutritious as wheat bran, cuts down the cost of grain feed. Work horses are kept in excellent condition on alfalfa hay and a small supplement of oats

Our Market Review

WEATHER generally has been favorable for farmers. Winter wheat is reported in excellent condition from all sections. Needed rains have fallen, and the crop is thriving. The outlook in Kansas is for a crop 25 per cent. larger than the yield of 1912. Seeding of spring wheat has been finished under favorable conditions, and it is reported in commercial circles that the small grain acreage is larger than last year. Latest estimates from the sections of the middle west that suffered from the floods of March say the loss to wheat will not surpass seven per cent. Preparation for corn planting is progressing under very satisfactory conditions.

Smaller shipments of wheat from Argentina, coupled with a strong foreign demand gave strength to the wheat market, which was counteracted by the excellent crop prospects in the United States. Corn and oats showed strength on good cash demand, coupled with great decrease in visible supply.

During the week ending April 26, there was a decrease of 16,000,000 bushels in the visible supply of wheat, much of it due to the fact that large quantities of the grain was enroute on lake steamers, which supply will appear again in later reports.

Reports from Canada give evidence that the acreage in spring wheat for 1913 will not exceed the acreage of 1912, though both Alberta and Saskatchewan report slight increases. Eastern Canadian provinces report winter grain in excellent condition.

Kansas reports that farmers still hold 7,600,000 bushels of the state's 1912 wheat crop; elevators, 1,600,000 bushels; mills and mill elevators, 3,900,000 bushels; total, 13,100,000 bushels.

The visible supply of all grain has been materially reduced. Excellent crop conditions have effectually prevented any material advance in price, however, as wheat has fallen off from one to four cents in various markets. Corn lost about one cent, compared with prices two weeks ago, and is thirty cents below prices of last year. Oats remain practically the same as two weeks before, and are twenty cents under last year's prices.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on May 3, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	May 3		2 Wks before		AYr. before
Chicago	1.02	@1.04½	1.05	@1.09	1.18
St. Louis	1.07	@1.10½	1.10	@1.11	1.24
Kan. Ct.	.87	@ .89½	1.00	@1.04	1.17
Cincin.	1.09	@1.12	1.10	@1.12	1.23

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1, hard, 91c; No. 1 northern, 89¾@90½c. Two weeks before, 89½@91½; a year before, $1.18.

CORN, No. 2, WHITE

Chicago	58	@58½	59½	80@81½	
St. L.	60	@60½	59½@60½	82@82½	
K. City	57¼	@57½	58	80	
Cincin.	59	@59½	62 @63	82	

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	36¾	36½@37½	57¾	
St. L.	35¼	36½@37½	57¾	
K. City	35¾@36	37 @37½	57	
Cincin.	35 @35½	37 @37½	58½	

Cotton

New Orleans, May 3.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible is 4,617,802, against 4,800,008 last week, 4,928,997 last year and 3,521,724 year before last. Of this the total American cotton is 3,164,802 against 3,302,008 last week and 3,733,997 last year.

The market closed steady at a net decline of 3 to 6 points. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 9,000 bales, against 7,969 bales last week, and 8,734 bales last year. For the week, 80,000 bales, against 81,746 bales last week and 62,226 bales last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 3,166 bales, against 2,752 bales last year; at New Orleans, 2,325 bales, against 1,331 bales last year, and at Houston, 1,560 bales, against 1,490 bales last year. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 11.85c; middling gulf, 12.10c. Sales, none.

Live Stock

Chicago, May 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000, steady, bulk of sales, $8.40@8.55; light, $8.35@8.60; mixed, $8.20@8.60; heavy, $7.95@8.50; rough, $7,95@8.15; pigs, $6.60@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 100, steady; beeves, $7.20@8.90; Texas steers, $6.70@7.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.10; cows and heifers, $3.90@8.15; calves, $6.50@9.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000, steady; native, $6.00@7.15; yearlings, $6.50@8.00; lambs, $6.60@8.75.

During the first four months of the year the Chicago Union Stock Yards received 85,739 cars of live stock, compared with 92,873 cars in 1912, 89,299 cars in 1911, 75,602 cars in 1910.

INDIANAPOLIS STOCK MARKET
May 3, 1913

CATTLE—Range of day's quotations for steers ..... $7.00@8.65
HOGS—Range of day's quotations ..... 7.25@8.65
Bulk of sales ..... 8.50@8.60

Prices on cattle practically the same as two weeks before. Hogs are down 50c per cwt.

Chicago Produce Market
May 3, 1913

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets, address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

Total receipts, 6 days, this week, 248; last week, 322; last year, 269.

The market maintained its firm tone, although no material changes were noted in prices. Most of the stock was of good quality. Receipts were moderate, and the week's total is much below that of the previous week and also smaller than a year ago.

Sales reported were: Minnesota whites, in bulk—1 car at 41c. Wisconsin round whites, in bulk—2 cars at 43c, 2 cars at 44c; Rurals—2 cars at 45c, 1 car fancy Dusties at 47c; mixed, round and long—1 car at 45c.

Per bu., bulk or sacked Wisconsin, Kings or Burbanks, common mixed, to good sound 37@43c
Rurals, outside fancy ..... 44@47c
Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked ..... 37@45c
Seed Potatoes in 2½-bu. sacks,
Early Ohios ..... 35@40c
Rose ..... 38@42c
Triumphs ..... 40@44c

NEW POTATOES—Were quiet. Bermuda reds have been cleaned up and no more are expected. Florida reds are fair sale and firm. White stock is quiet. There is some inquiry for the best, but No. 2 stock is slow sale.

Alabama crop is expected to be about ready to move.

Per barrel, Florida, white, No. 1 $4.75@5.00
Hampers, Florida ..... 1.25@1.75

SWEET POTATOES—Very few really nice on the market. These are steady and have some sale. General run of stock ordinary to poor and dull and weak. Very poor stock without a market. No market for seed stock.

Hampers, Illinois, general run of so called good $1.00
Poor ..... .50
Alabama, choice $1.15

BEANS—The market has ruled steady lately. No change has come over the market for a week at least. There has been reported a fair and steady demand for Pea Beans of No. 1 quality and color. Stained at the same time have been rather slow. A good many of these available, but there is not much really nice stock offered. Business quiet and slow in all other lines, and, in fact, some were only about nominal. Quotable:

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $2.20@2.25
Really fine, bright ..... 2.30@....
Prime ..... 2.15@2.20
Stock faulty ..... 1.25@1.90

Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.

HAY—Chicago, May 7.—Firm. Receipts, 545 tons; shipments, 36 tons.

Choice timothy ..... $16.00@17.00
No. 1 timothy ..... 14.00@15.00
No. 2 timothy ..... 12.00@13.50
No. 3 timothy and clover mixed ..... 7.00@11.00
Rye straw ..... 8.00@ 9.00
Oat straw ..... 6.50@ 7.50
Wheat straw ..... 5.50@ 6.50

Hay has fallen $2 per ton in the last two weeks. Straw remains about the same. Choice timothy brought $29.00 a year ago; oat straw, $9.50@10.00.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago(not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows. This week, 180,558; last week, 203,108; last year, 213,567.

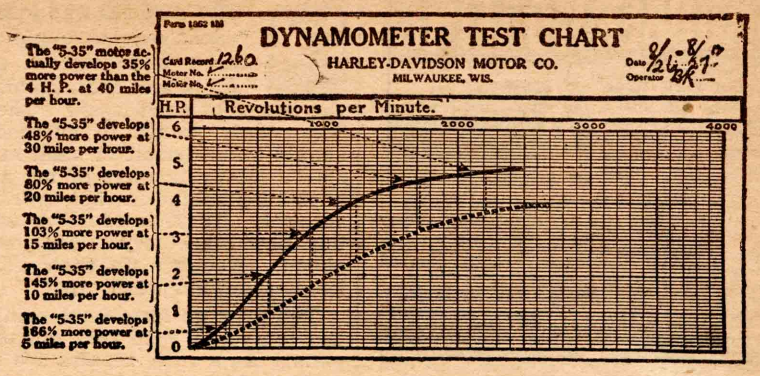
Receipts, April 1, 1913, to May 3, 1913, 827,511 cases. April 1, 1912, to May 4, 1912, 825,799 cases.

Trade is good and market in good condition for all good stock. Fine eggs are wanted for local use, also to fill outside orders and are alsc taken for rehandling purposes to place in storage.

The ordinary stock is dull, with considerable of this poorer quality on sale. The receipts are heavy but a considerable part comprise storage packed which are going into storage direct and not placed on sale.

Buyers are discriminating against Southern eggs. Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma eggs are not as desirable as the western and northern stock and do not sell within 1c to 1½c of what the more desirable lots sell at.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16@17c.
Dirties—In good supply. Quotably 15c.



An Actual Reproduction of Dynamometer Test Chart

The Most Powerful Single Cylinder Motorcycle Made and Why

It has been conclusively proven time and time again that the Harley-Davidson "5-35" is the most powerful single cylinder motorcycle made. The most accurate means of testing the power of a gasoline engine is by dynamometer. Above is reproduced an actual dynamometer test chart showing power produced by the "5-35" (black line) and that produced by our former popular 4 H. P. model (dotted line), which was acknowledged to be the most powerful single in the world.

Note the tremendous increase in power developed by the new "5-35". Note that it develops 166% more power at five miles an hour, 145% more power at ten miles an hour and 35% more power at forty miles an hour. Do you know that this means that hills that would stall the ordinary single cylinder motorcycle, the "5-35" will take with ease. The Harley-Davidson "5-35" will "pick-up" to forty miles an hour in 190 feet from a standing start. No other single can do this. Its wonderful power development has made the

HARLEY-DAVIDSON "5-35"

the most popular single cylinder motorcycle made and the consequent demand has been so strong that we must and will actually build more single cylinder machines than any other factory in order to supply the demand.

In the hands of the rider the "5-35" is living up to its factory record. At the Springfield, Ohio, Hill Climb, held October 10th, 1912, Harley-Davidsons won every event. The "5-35" did even more—it not only won in its class but made faster time than any twin cylinder of other make by an average of eight seconds, a performance never duplicated by any other make in any contest whatsoever.

In the San Francisco Reliability Run the Harley-Davidson "5-35" was placed in the same class and time schedule as the twins, the Officials thereby openly acknowledging that the "5-35" was superior to all other singles.

In the Utica, New York Endurance Run October 20th, the "5-35" won a perfect score and was the only single cylinder to climb Tulley Hill. The "5-35" went up easily while a number of twins of other makes barely crawled over the top. In the Lynn, Massachusetts twenty-four hour endurance contest the "5-35" was the sensation of the run. It won a perfect score and climbed the famous Jacob's Ladder. In fact, it was right up with the twins all the time.

In the more recent Savannah 300 mile endurance contest, April 26 and 27, the Harley-Davidson single cylinder "5-35" was the only single to win a perfect score. This contest was so severe that twins entered failed to score perfect, but after the run the officials, after a careful technical inspection, failed to find even a loose screw or nut on the winning Harley-Davidson and pronounced it absolutely perfect mechanically.

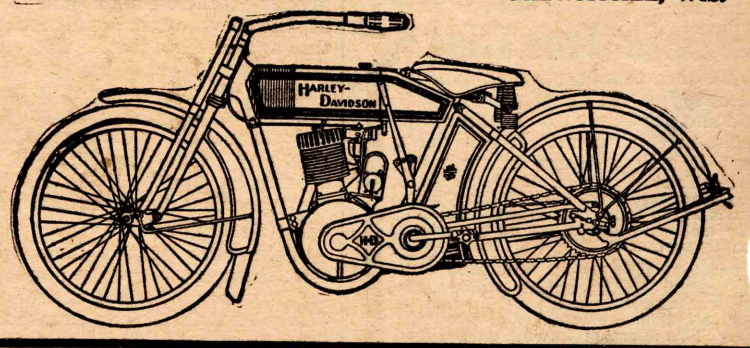
These are but a few of the many records which have proven the "5-35" to be the greatest single cylinder motorcycle made.

The Harley-Davidson holds the world's record for economy and is the only motorcycle that has ever been awarded a diamond medal and a 1000 plus 5 score for its super-excellent performance in an endurance contest before the National Federation of American Motorcyclists.

Four thousand of these "silent gray fellows" are today employed by the United States Government in eight different departments. They have been adopted because they have proven their excellence over all competitive makes.

Our nearest dealer will demonstrate to you the many qualities of the new "5-35" including the Ful-Floteing Seat and the Free Wheel Control, two features which make the Harley-Davidson the most comfortable motorcycle made. Call on our dealer or write for illustrated catalog.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY
746 A STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Up-to-Date Farming is always found in the front of every movement o ing genuine aid to agriculture.—C. H.T.

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65c Here's an opportunity you can't neglect. Galvo brand high grade Rubber Roofing.

Made to Withstand Any Weather and Climate

Is offered for a limited time only at this extraordinary introductory price. Send in your order today.

Anyone Can Put It On No experience, no special tools are needed. Quickly put on and put on to last. It is absolutely

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Figure out how much you need and send in your order today. This introductory price applies on 1 ply with 2 ply and 3 ply as noted.

108 Sq. Ft. Two Ply 80c 108 Sq. Ft. Three Ply 95c

We can also save you big money on harness, paints, silos, water troughs, machinery, etc. Write for low, net factory-to-consumer prices.

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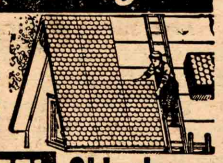

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Send for amazing low factory-price on genuine Edwards Steel Shingles. They beat *wood shingles* and *prepared* roofing a MILE, yet cost much *less*. And we pay freight!

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are guaranteed *rust-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof* and *weather-proof*—due to our famous Tightcote Process. *No painting, no patching,* no hiring mechanics—*any* man can quickly lay them. Made in big sheets ready to put on over old roof or sheathing. Every Edwards roof is guaranteed against lightning by a $10,000 Guaranty Bond. Over 100,000 Edwards roofs in U. S. Made by biggest sheet-metal maker in the world. Postal sent now brings *Catalog* 591 and *Special Factory Prices* by *return mail.* Give size of roof if you can. (88)

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It shows the latest styles in buggies, how they are made, how they are tested in ways no "cheap" Buggy could stand. I want you to have this book. It will please you. Just send your name and address on a postal TO-DAY.

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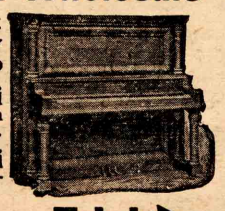

Yes, at the rock bottom price; any Artist Model piano you select on approval, prepaid and at the bed rock price direct from our factory to you. Not a cent in advance, not a cent C. O. D. and no freight charges—all prepaid.

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Think of it. Absolutely free. Not a cent to pay. All freight charges prepaid and absolutely free trial for four weeks in your home. If you don't want it simply return it at our expense. You take no risk. If you decide to keep this superb Artist Model Piano you can have it at the inside confidential wholesale price and make settlement on the easiest monthly payments.

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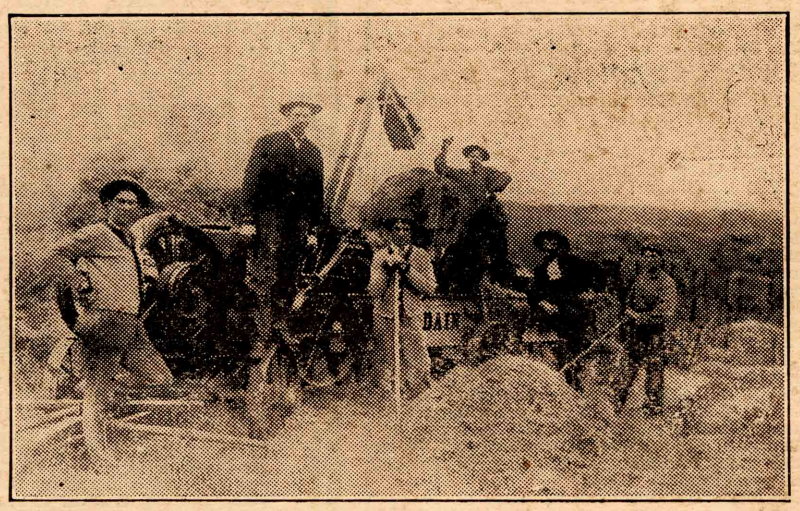
F. O. EVANS PIANO CO.

Room 445 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CARE OF FARM MACHINERY

FEW farmers who lose heavily each year through carelessness and neglect of their tools and implements realize the extent of such losses. The farmer who really wants to succeed better should take himself in hand in this respect. Many farmers of my acquaintance keep behind in their work on this account. They are forever saving to buy new machinery. They never get ahead. Keeping up their equipment keeps them financially tied.

The average farm implement should last ten years, with very few minor repairs. As a rule, repairs are made at a time when valuable time is lost. The time is at hand when the most expensive machinery on the farm will come into use. It should be put in order. In fact, it ought to be in order. The mower, the rake, the hay loader, the binder, all should have been put away after use last season, and put away properly. Whether or not that was done, they must now be put in good condition, ready for business, and adjusted and repaired so there will be no hitch in the work when once begun. Don't assume that everything is all right—make sure that it is.



BALING TIMOTHY HAY ON FARM OF OUR UP-TO-DATE SUBSCRIBER, E. R. ROEBUCK, MELROSE, IOWA

Go over every piece, and give it a rigid inspection. The successful farmer has realized the necessity for doing this. That is why he is successful. The unsuccessful farmer has not taken pains to know the value of the method, and does not appreciate the need. Therefore, he neglects it, and has a hard time making his income equal his outgo. He lays his misfortune to bad luck—when neglect of proper attention to little things is the real cause.

Any farmer, of ordinary intelligence, willing to work, can adopt successful business methods that will save him much time and money each year. He only needs to determine to look after the little things. In the matter of farm machinery, let him take a little note book, and write as a heading "Losses Through Neglect." Then, whenever he loses time, or must pay out money for repairs, or new machinery that might have been unnecessary had proper attention been paid to the cause of the loss or expenditure set down the amount so lost. This note book will in a short time prove an eye-opener. It will make its owner realize the value of taking care of things. This is merely a methodical, business-like way of getting right at the heart of things, and will demonstrate conclusively that business methods can be made to pay.

Take care of the farm tools. See that they are properly housed. When paint wears off, put more on. Keep the bolts tight. Axle grease is cheaper than iron and steel, and it prevents rust. A shelter to keep tools dry and out of the sun can be constructed at small cost, so keep the wood work dry. Before putting a piece of machinery in the field, put it in order.

SHORTY'S SHORTCUTS

(Continued from Page 1)

little short cuts, and send it to Up-to-Date Farming. It may help other farm folks to get ahead faster."

My wife feels sorry for folks that can't get ahead faster. That's what we get for being short. She is short, too. Just four feet five in her boudoir, (by the mark on the door.) We are pretty well matched all the way around. We both weigh 180 pounds, each, not together. We never weighed together. We couldn't both stand on the same scales at the same time. Being short and well rounded (Skinny calls it "fat") we waddle if we walk fast, so we move along slow and majestically. On Sundays, when we go out to walk over the farm we start early in the morning and take our lunch. We can't make the round trip by dinner time. Like our motor car, we are built more for comfort, than for speed, and make haste slowly. All this explains why my wife feels sorry for folks that do not get ahead fast. So she wanted me to write a book. Now, I can't do that, I haven't time, but I think possibly it would help some folks to learn by reading what I had to learn by experience, so with the editors kind permission, I will send in a few labor-saving, time-saving, and money saving short cuts from time to time as I find time. I am no finished writer, and I'll have to tell my stories in the common language used on the farm. All my neighbors understand it better than they do the experiment station language, anyhow.

I will begin next month. I've used all the space I dare ask for this time, just getting acquainted. You will need to know something about us and our neighbors to get the full force and effect of the ideas we have worked out, and how it all came about. And as we had lots of fun working them out, I hope the good editor will not object to my mixing some of the fun along with the facts. (Nary an objection, Shorty. Go to it.—Ed.) I sometimes think we need fun as much as we need religion, and being by nature inclined to adipose and humor, we like it better, to be right honest about it.

(Signed) SHORTY.

P. S. My wife thinks I should tell you that "adipose and humor means "fat and jolly." I know what it means all right, but I didn't want to be so brutally frank about it.—S.

Answered.

An officer of the Indian office at Washington tells of the patronizing airs frequently assumed by visitors to the government schools for the Redskins.

On one occasion a pompous little man was being shown through one institution when he came upon an Indian lad of 17 years. The worker was engaged in a bit of carpentry, which the visitor observed in silence for some minutes. Then, with the utmost gravity, he asked the boy:

"Are you civilized?"

The youthful Redskin lifted his eyes from his work, calmly surveyed his questioner, and then replied:

"No; are you?"

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We are Seedmen

and handle nothing but Cow Peas and Soy Beans. Our big concrete warehouse is filled with carefully selected, tested, graded and recleaned seed. Everything is put up in even-weight 2 bu. sacks, no sacks broken.

SPECIAL PRICES ON CAR LOTS or even on 100 bu. lots.

Prices, samples and booklet telling all about them sent on request.

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Memphis, Tenn.

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Burkhart's White Dent

It is the earliest maturing field corn in cultivation. A valuable variety for early, late or medium planting. When too late for other varieties it will mature and make a crop. It is often called a

70-Day Corn

Ears medium to large; usually produces two good ears to stalk. A remarkably productive variety considering its earliness in maturing. It produced seventy to

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Our stock is grown by the originator of this variety and is hand-picked, shelled, graded and tested. Our stock is of high germination. Burkhardt's White Dent Corn has pleased thousands of our customers and is eagerly sought after each year for late planting.

PRICE

¼ bu., 75c; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 5 bu., or more, at $2.25 per bu.

Orders filled promptly and given best care.

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The famous WITTE Gasoline Engine, built for 43 years by Ed. Witte, master engine builder, now sold **direct to you.** The standard engine of America, with every improvement up-to-date—detached cylinders, vertical valves, etc.—the entire engine backed up by a **Real 5-Year Guarantee.** Just think! It takes only **2c to get the money-saving, factory prices on 54 styles and sizes.** Save money! Write at once for **FREE TRIAL OFFER** and catalog. State style and size wanted. Address

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pays the middleman a profit. Send for our free samples of "Factory to Wearer" Suits at

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Vigran Clothing Co., Dept. F, Connersville, Ind.

Parcel Post Zone Map Free

This U. S. map 21x28 inches, gives just the information you desire, rates, laws, boundaries, list of commodities mailable, instructions for wrapping parcels, etc. Every farmer should have one. Printed in four colors. Given free for 25c to pay for a new 1-year subscription to FARM LIFE, Dept. U2, Spencer, Ind.

BINDER TWINE

FACTORY TO FARM. WANT FARMER AGENTS. Write quick. AUGUST POST, Moulton, Iowa.

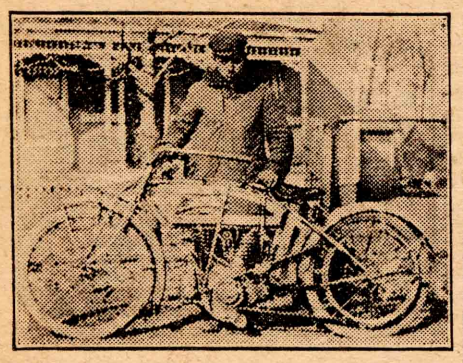
Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.65 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

A MOTORCYCLE BEATS A HORSE

A Farmer and His Hired Man Both Win

A horse, not a money-maker, is replaced by a machine that is a time-saver, and the feed can be fed to a cow that produces an income.

The hired help problem is a real problem to most farmers. Getting good wages is every hired man's desire. Nearly all farmers keep a horse for the hired man, and in these days feed costs money. Consequently wages are kept down on the hired man with a horse. And when the hired man isn't working his horse will not stop eating, and that eats holes in his wages. Many hired men are buying motorcycles. They go farther and faster on less expense, and it is far more fun. Their owners get more wages, for a motorcycle is a handy thing to have on the farm. Every farm really ought to have one. The hired



man with a motor stands a better chance of a good job than the one with a horse. It saves time, and enables its owner to do more work. One hired man and his employer who have given this a test are in favor of the motorcycle. Read the letter from the hired man below:

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Dear Sir: I am a hired man on a farm, and if I did not have a motorcycle it would be necessary for me to own a horse and buggy, which would be more expensive to both my employer and to me. Also, I can get more wages without a horse, as the men who hire farm help do not have to furnish gasoline for a motor bike, but must supply feed for a horse; therefore they are willing to pay more wages in lieu of feed.

It is certainly great sport to ride the iron steed.

I find that it costs me approximately one-third of a cent a mile to operate my motorcycle, with gasoline at 20 cents a gallon, lubricating oil at 75 cents, and minor repairs.

My machine has been in use about six months, and I am sending you a photograph. I am 18 years old.—John Scilhamer, Newhall, Iowa.

The best tonic for a run-down farm is liberal doses of essence of energy.

Referring to an article printed elsewhere on the disastrous tumble in beef prices about May first, we wish to say that we agree with the Chicago Drovers Journal that the prospects of free trade in meats could not possibly have caused the decline if the producers had not become stampeded and began unloading heavily. Why act panic-stricken and suffer such needless losses? The packers save a few cool millions at the feeders expense, that's all. When, oh, when will the farmers wake up, and get into position to take care of themselves?

We all have about the same weather in the same neighborhoods, yet one will make good crops and save them, while the next neighbor lays his failure on the weather.

Drawing the Line.

"And before we were married you said you would be willing to die for me."

"I know it."

"And yet you refuse to beat the rugs."

"Sure. Dying's my limit."

A CHANCE FOR THE CHILDREN

Many more field peas would be grown if it were not for the high cost of the seed. No crop is so doubtful in the production of seed as the field pea. There may be a heavy growth of vine and not many pods, and there may be an abundant growth of pods on a comparatively meager growth of vine. One can scarcely tell how the crop will turn out.

There are machines for threshing and cleaning the peas, but none are yet in use which do not break, cut and injure much of the seed, besides the tearing up of the vines and the pulverizing and waste of the leaves, materially reducing the value of the forage as feed. These facts greatly diminish the saving of seed. Farmers hesitate to have their peas threshed.

A neighborhood in Kentucky, and possibly the same thing has been done elsewhere, the saving of pea seed is made a money making opportunity for the children. The peas ripen at a time when the country schools are seldom in session, and when there is nothing much on the farm for the young folks to do. Hence as soon as the peas begin to ripen the children begin to pick the pods. These pods are hulled by hand, and the peas are easily cleaned. The work may be kept up until frost, and it is surprising how many peas may thus be gathered; and such peas are worth much more for seed than are the machine-threshed seed, and buyers are generally willing to pay more for them.

This is an opportunity for the children that may well be considered. The pods may be picked on pleasant days, or during the pleasant parts of the days, and they may be shelled in the house, and during rainy days, or while the dew is on in the morning, or the whole family may assist in the evenings. Every bushel thus cleaned is worth $2 or more, besides the pleasure children generally have in making something of their own.

Some enterprising farmers have already hitched a paying business to the parcels post.

Open to Cinviction.

Mrs. Hayson—"Now, David, ye know I like ter see ye go ter the dairymen's convention; but, while ye're in the city, I want ye to promise ter keep good hours, not ter drink a drop, go to church, an' "—

Mr. Hayson (interruptingly)—"Now, look a-here, Mary! If I can't go to a convention uninstructed, why, by ginger! I'll stay ter hum."

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

How Do We Afford Them

You ask, perhaps, how tires like these can be sold at Goodyear prices.

The utmost in tires—the final result of 14 years of betterments.

Tires that can't rim-cut—tires 10 per cent oversize.

One process alone costs us a million dollars yearly more than processes generally used.

How are such tires—tires that give such mileage—sold as low as Goodyears? Let us tell you.

Our Cost

We are the world's largest tire builders. We build almost as many tires as any other two plants combined.

Our factories are new. Our equipment is modern. We have invented a wealth of labor-saving machinery. We employ efficiency experts.

Our capital cost is exceedingly low, due to small capitalization.

Grade for grade, our cost of making must be far below the rest.

Our Profit

Then our profit is kept at the minimum. To assure you of this, every year we advertise our profits. In times past this profit has averaged around 8½ per cent, out of which must come the interest on millions of capital invested. This year, with our reduced prices, we do not expect to exceed that

Those are the reasons why tires like these can be sold at the Goodyear prices.

Lower Prices

Of course tires can be made to cost less. Tires can be sold at half our prices, yet pay a larger profit.

But tire cost means the cost per mile. Goodyears cost far less per mile than any other tire that's built.

The Evidence

This is shown by the fact that Goodyears far outsell the rest, after 2,000,000 have been used.

Our sales last year were larger than the previous 12 years put together.

That's the result of testing these tires on hundreds of thousands of cars. Men have proved enormous savings.

The No-Rim-Cut feature ends rim-cutting completely. The 10 per cent oversize, with the average car, adds 25 per cent. to the tire mileage.

You will see these savings clearly when you test these tires.

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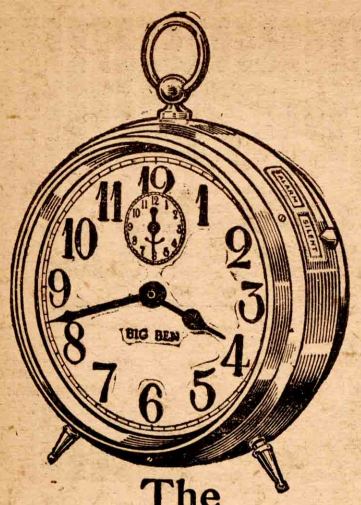

The Biggest Thing in the Clock Business

Big Ben is the biggest thing today in the alarm clock business.

He is only two years and a half old, but he's already getting more work from the States than any clock alive.

In two years and a half time, 18,000 jewelers—70% of the total number of United States watchmakers — have already adopted him. Two million and a half families leave it to him to call them up in the morning. Two million and a half families use him all day long to tell the right time by.

He is really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a timekeeper and a crackerjack of an alarm.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings *five minutes steadily or ten intermittently*. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

He's sold by 18,000 watchmakers. His price is $2.50 anywhere in the States, $3.00 anywhere in Canada. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order mailed to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*, will send him anywhere you say, express charges prepaid.

BIG BEN

Run On Coal Oil

Ellis Engines give more power on coal oil than other engines on gasoline. You save 50c on the dollar in fuel. Strongest, simplest engines made—only three working parts. New two-cylinder 12 H. P. engine does work requiring up to 15 H. P. All Ellis Engines can be run on gasoline, distillate or any fuel oil without extra equipment.

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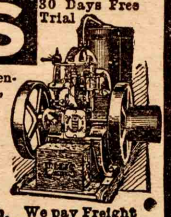

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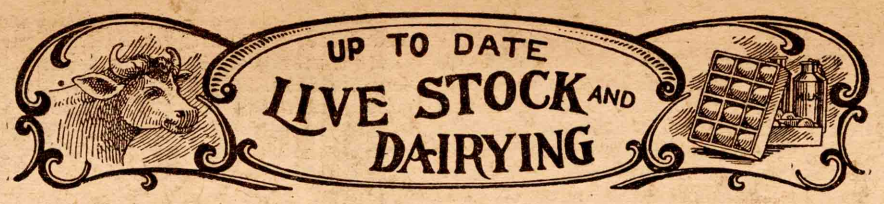


Taking notice of the standards of each modern known concern,
We're reminded of the passing of the good old-fashioned churn;
For by virtue of invention of a buttermilk machine
One can turn a tub of water into toothsome butterine.

The wildest colts often make the best horses if properly broken and trained.

You must help the hog lift by giving him good care and feed, if he is to be a mortgage lifter.

Young pigs will begin eating solid food very early in life if given a chance. It is good policy to give them a chance.

Sam Saxon says that the corporation lawyer doesn't ever think about going back to the farm—he's "watering stock" in the city.

I have found corn-and-cob meal an excellent food for dairy cows and "baby beef." I have been feeding it for over a year, with clover hay, and my cows almost double their milk production.—F. J. G.

Cow Tester H. D. Wetherell, Somerset county, Mo., reporting sixteen herds of ninety-five milking cows in all, finds the average feed cost for one pound of butter fat 22 cents. Highest cost was 39 cents in one herd and the lowest 11.7 cents in another herd.

A lady in Huron county, Ohio, owns three cows. Before she owned a hand cream separator she had trouble in getting all the cream from the milk, as everyone has in like circumstances, especially in the summer. After using the hand separator one year the same three cows made $72 more than the year before.

Better cows mean fewer of them to supply the demand for beef, milk and butter. For thirty years the proportion of dairy cows to the population has remained about the same. During the last decade, however, there has been a decrease. Not so many are needed, for the average dairy cow of today is a far better animal than her great grand-mother. The number of dairy cattle has increased 19 per cent., but population has increased 22 per cent.

A Holstein cow has recently completed an official record of 43.34 pounds of butter in seven days and 170 pounds in thirty days. Some day these records are going to get so high that the public will say as Artemas Ward did, "This is 2 mutch," and refuse to credit them. There must be a limit somewhere to the capacity of the cow, but the friends of this breed do not think it has been reached yet and are now cheerfully discussing the possibility of fifty pounds a week.

Beef cattle has decreased in number greatly during the last ten years. The total value, however, has increased. The lesser quantity is worth more money than the larger quantity, proving again that with our present system of marketing more in numbers does not mean more in money. Yet it has not been shown that less pounds of beef are produced now. Possibly the 36,000,000 head of beef cattle now in the country weigh more in total pounds than the total weight of the 44,000,000 head in the country in 1903, ten years ago.

Both of 'Em

"A wife is a gift from heaven."
"Why do you say that?"
"Because we get from them the bright sunshine and life-giving showers."
"And don't the storms come from the same source?"

Packers Advise Consumer and Producer.

One of the large packing companies, with its main offices in Chicago, has issued a pamphlet to farmers and consumers. It advises the latter to eat more lamb and mutton and urges the farmer to stop the slaughter of calves and raise more cattle. This corporation declares steadily advancing prices for beef are certain unless these things are done. The pamphlet says that the increase in population in the United States in the last 10 years has been approximately 16,500,000 while the decrease in the number of cattle in the country in the same time has been nearly 7,500,000. There was a decrease in 1912 of 560,265 cattle marketed as compared with 1911. This represented a decrease of 18 pounds per head in the cattle marketed and a total decrease in pounds of 704,498,355. The pamphlet says the United States is the greatest veal consuming country in the world, the number of calves slaughtered in the last 10 years having increased 100 per cent. It believes the only way to meet and prevent prices of beef soaring still higher is to stop this slaughter of calves by Nation-wide laws similar to those now in force in South America.

The pamphlet contains some figure showing the packer's profit on beef. For instance, it declares that after buying, dressing, refrigerating, shippingg and selling a 10-pound roast of beef, the packing company realizes from all these operations two cents, or one-fifth of a cent per pound. The purchasing power of a dollar for beef and for mutton in Chicago is given as follows by the pamphlet: Beef ribs, 5½ pounds; mutton loin, 15 pounds; beef, round, 8½ pounds; mutton hind quarters, 14 pounds; beef chuck, 10 pounds; mutton forequarters, 20 pounds. These are Chicago figures, and presumably wholesale at that. A considerable reduction, two-thirds or more, in the number of pounds is noticeable by the time the consumer in the East gets either the beef or the mutton from his retail butcher in exchange for his dollar.

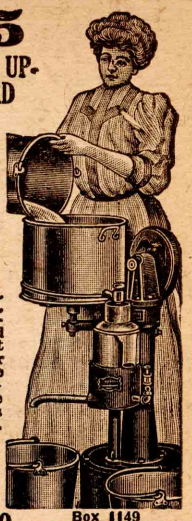
PASTURE FOR THE PIGS

IT is a pity there are not more and better fences on every farm. If the hogs and pigs could be turned into the wheat and oats and other grain stubble, much feed would be saved that otherwise goes to waste, and these stubbles would constitute a pasture for these animals of greater value than almost anything else could be. So, also, of the cornfields after the corn has been gathered. A lack of fencing precludes the use of these pastures, but a little figuring would should that very soon the values saved and gained would exceed the cost of the fencing.

GIVE THE COLTS LIBERTY

OF all young animals the colt, perhaps, needs the most outdoor exercise. It is necessary to its proper and natural development. It is a great mistake even while the mare is at work in the fields and the colt is unweaned, to keep it in a close stall. But to let it run, even in a lot, no risk must be taken as to gates or fences. These must be absolutely safe, high and tight. There must be no weak or low places in the fence, and no holes that the colt can get its head through. If of wire it should be high woven wire, well stretched and every post strong and solid.

15.95 AND UPWARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR



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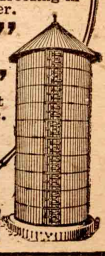

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The Problem of Marketing Crops

By J. A. Everitt

CHAPTER V

To Control Wheat

The visible supply of wheat in the United States on October 26, 1912, was 45,482,000 bushels. There are about 2,500,000 farms producing wheat. If each of these would have marketed 18 bushels less than was marketed there would have been no visible supply; or if 500,000 farms would each have marketed 91 bushels less than they did market there would have been no visible supply; or if five of the heaviest producing states would control 9,000,000 bushels each that was marketed, there would have been no visible supply. And without a visible supply all the demand would have been compelled to look to the growers for supplies, which would have given them their opportunity to get their price. The ability to make the price 20 cents a bushel higher than the old system made it on the 1912 crop of wheat would mean $144,000,000 additional profit.

To Control Corn

The visible supply of corn on the same date was only 3,921,000 bushels. This is a negligible quantity. Now if the corn growers will feed the demand when the new crop comes on, just as it needs it; or if they will store for their own account what they cannot hold, the declining prices could be stopped at once and sent back to where they ought to be and kept there. December corn was quoted at 47 cents at that time, with the tendency downward. If corn growers were organized in the F. S. E. and had set a price of 65 cents at Chicago, that would be the price. It would mean $570,420,000 more for the crop.

And this can be gained to the corn growers if they will get into this organization quickly and feed the demand only as it calls for corn and store the surplus for their own account and get money advances on it as the speculators do.

To Control Perishable Crops

And the same illustration might be made for all other grain, cotton, hay and similar non-perishable crops. For perishable crops the problem is just as simple. If there is a real surplus it will be left at home—each producer holding his share—and all that goes to market will sell at profitable prices. Everything is provided for in the business plan or marketing system that is communicated to all local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity and federated associations.

Two States Can Control Corn and Hogs

Illinois and Iowa raised more than one-fourth of the corn. These states alone, if organized in the Farmers Society of Equity, could make the price on all corn and hogs.

Two States Can Control Wheat

Kansas and Minnesota usually raise almost one-fourth of all the wheat. These two states can organize to market by the Equity System and make the price on all the wheat.

Two States Can Control Oats, Corn and Hogs

Illinois and Iowa produce more than one-fourth of the oats. These states, alone, can organize and make and maintain the price on all the oats raised in the country, as well as the prices on corn and hogs.

One State Can Control Barley

Minnesota raises one-fourth of all the barley of the country. She can control the barley situation and decide the price for all the crop.

Five States Can Control Potatoes

Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota produce two-fifths of all the potatoes, or about three-fourths of the supply for fall, winter and spring. These states can positively control potatoes and decide the prices from October to the end of the season if organized and marketing by the Equity System.

A Few Counties and Districts Can Control All Crops

We find that 260 counties produce 60 per cent of the wheat, 67 counties produces 40 per cent of the potatoes, and 216 counties produce two-thirds of the cotton. We could thus find the heavy producing counties or districts for all the crops. Such sections organized, which would be only a small part of the country, would bring all the crops under control and prices of the farmers' own making could be secured.

Organized Farmers Invincible

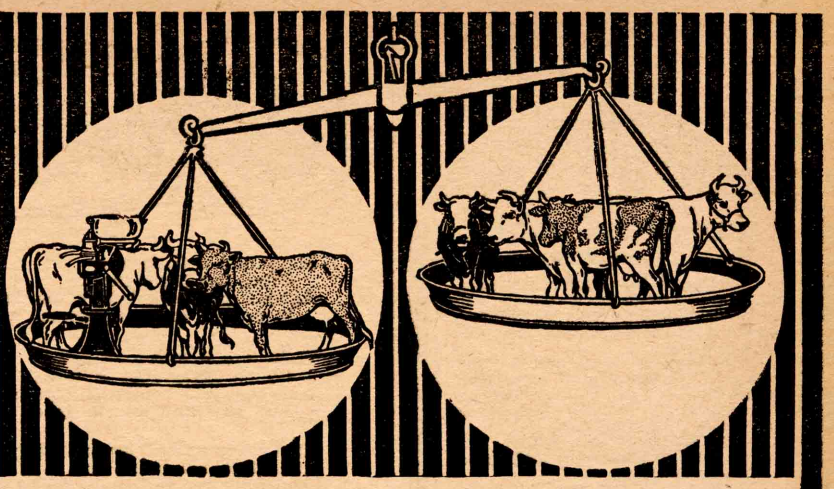
A couple million growers of potatoes marketing independently, or even marketing through a thousand or more local associations but competing with each other; or the same condition in any other crop, cannot prevent glutted markets or have much influence on the prices received. Such prices under such conditions will continue to be made "on the market" instead of on the farms, or by the farmers' representatives, as will be the case in the new order of things. The best that independent local organizations can do is to save some of the middlemen's tolls. But a couple of million farmers in the Farmers Society of Equity organization will be invincible in price-making. The individual farmer as a unit in an army of a million, each one competing for the markets, is totally without power. Numbers without unison in action, is of no avail. But if this individual farmer is one of a million organized and co-operating farmers, all directed to the accomplishment of a common object, he is as strong as the combined power of the million.

The fact that farmers have the indispensable things of life is what makes their marketing problems so easy.

Every day we hear farmers say: "Something must be done to improve our marketing system." What should be done, or what can be done better than to extend the Farmers Society of Equity? It has the only practical plan to build a marketing system for agriculture more perfect and more reliable in results, as far as profitable prices and economy of operation is concerned, than is used by the best regulated business in the country. Search the country over and you will not find anything else that will bring the relief we seek.

Organization Against Organization

So, brother farmers, don't be afraid to organize. The balance of the world is organized against us, to the extent that almost every article we buy from a horseshoe nail to a threshing machine is laid down to us at prices made by the producers, and profits, and transportation charges, and oftentime several brokerage or commission charges added thereon. The only reason that we have permitted this thing to continue these many years was because no real solution of the trouble was ever offered before. It is not because farmers will not organize, because they have been the greatest organizers on earth. They were the first and original organizers and have organized to the extent of millions. But they never organized for the right objects, nor did they have a plan on which could be built a sound and enduring organization. But it is different now. Organized on the Farmers Society of Equity plan we have a profit-making business organization immediately—as soon as the local union is organized. Use it for selling and buying, and the financial benefits will be so great that nothing can induce the members to depart from it. And then will grow the county organization with multiplied benefits and many of these will make the national organization, when, ere long, the Equity System of Marketing will be established for all the farmers, for all the crops, for the entire country.



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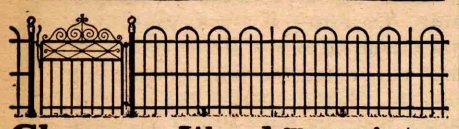

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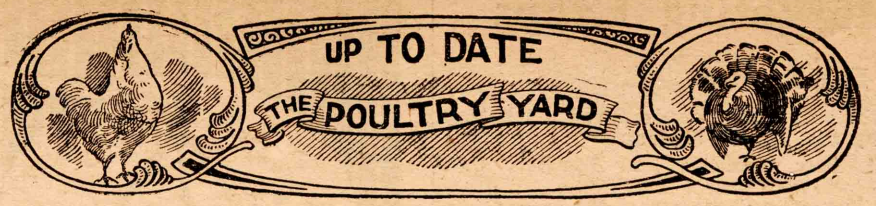

Mary had a little hen
Upon her little farm,
Against the wolf before the door,
It proved to be a charm.

Each day it laid a little egg,
Which Mary sold in town,
And thus she bought her groceries,
And now and then a gown.

The years passed by and Mary paid
The little mortgage due,
And sent her girl to boarding school,
Her boy to college, too.

She has a nest-egg in the bank,
And even keeps a cook,
And everything about her has
A thrifty, well-kept look.

Says she, to those who daily fail
With needle, brush, and pen;
"If you would do as well as I,
Just keep a little hen."

Daisy Field

Grit, charcoal and granulated bone should always be mixed with the young chicks' feed.

Ducks kept entirely on land, must have deep drinking vessels, so they can get their heads under water.

It is best to salt the morning mash, but not more than one ounce for one hundred head of stock should be used.

Sam Saxon says that when a man gets the chicken fever only an incubator thermometer will take his temperature.

The busy hen is the productive one; hence she should be so fed as to induce the greatest activity, if in confinement.

Ducks are practically immune from cholera, roup and gapes. Their favorite diseases are spinal meningitis and paralysis.

If fowls are to do their best they positively must have clean, cool drinking water. Keep it in clean fountains in the shade.

Give the chicks as much range as possible, even if you have to limit that of the old fowls. Exercise is a means of development.

It it were not for lice, poultry raising would be an easy matter. At the same time it is not difficult to rid the henhouse of this pest.

For the first two weeks give young chicks all they will eat. Afterward, require them to clean up what you give them before nightfall.

The proportion of down-feathers on the legs of Asiatic chicks when hatched, indicates the amount of feathers they will have when matured.

When the fowl acts dumpish, has a poor appetite, and seems generally out of sorts, it is best to pen it alone for a few days and give a good physic.

The poultry business has been spoken of as a get-rich-quick scheme but the people who have succeeded can testify that this has not always been the truth.

During the hot summer months keep corn out of the bill of fare. A little in the chick-feed will do no harm, but wheat and hulled oats is better.

If a woman can hate anything she hates a chicken-eating hog. The chickens don't know the difference between that kind and the other, so keep them apart, and keep peace in the family.

Don't forget there is nothing better for your fowls in winter than nice, bright dried clover leaves. Now is the time to gather it, tie it in bunches, and hang it up in the granary, or barn, machine shop or woodshed, to cure. It will be time well spent.

SAVE YOUR WINTER EGGS NOW.

Eggs at present prices on the farm are cheap food. Next winter, when eggs are scarce and high, why not have plenty of cheap eggs for home use?

The poultry department of the New York state college of agriculture at Cornell university gives the following directions for preserving eggs in waterglass.

The commercial water-glass solution may be obtained from any drug store at a cost of about 20 cents a quart. Mix 1½ quarts of this solution with eighteen quarts of pure water. Water which has been boiled is preferable. Stir these until they are thoroughly mixed. Two eight-gallon jars are sufficient for thirty dozen eggs, using the amount of solution as prescribed above. After the water-glass is thoroughly mixed divide it into the vessels to be used. Be sure that the vessels are absolutely clean. Place the eggs in the water-glass, see that the top eggs are covered by at least two inches of the liquid, and cover the jars to prevent evaporation. Place them in a cool place where they will be undisturbed during the year.

Preserve only absolutely fresh eggs. Stale eggs will not keep in any preservative. Have your preservative ready to put the fresh eggs into as you get them. If you are in doubt as to their freshness, candle them, or see if they sink when placed in a dish of water. If any egg sinks it is reasonably fresh. Do not preserve dirty eggs nor eggs which have been washed.

Water-glass eggs are practically as good as fresh eggs for most cooking purposes. If it is desired to boil them, prick a small hole through the large end of the shell before placing them in the water. The pores of the shell have been sealed with the water-glass solution, and without this pin hole the expanding air within the shell would burst it.

LIME AND POULTRY

THERE can be no success with poultry unless the fowls are healthy, and the main assurance of health in the fowls is healthy surroundings and conditions. In the first place, the house, the roosting and nesting place, and particularly the setting place, must be kept clean and free from the elements of disease. Many people now have separate places in which to make the nests for the setting hens and move them from the laying nests to the setting nests before putting under them the eggs for hatching. This is a good plan and it is not difficult when worked out with reasonable skill and judgment. In moving a hen it is necessary to confine her at her new nest for a short time, a day or two perhaps, but if she is broody she will soon accept her new nest, and the eggs may safely be given her. Be sure that setting nests are new and clean. The material used in making them should never have been used in a nest before; then a little lime sifted in the material makes it a nest safe from all the poultry pests. The laying nests, too, should be kept fresh and clean, and a little lime occasionally sifted in them is an important precautionary measure.

Each time the house is cleaned it should have a good treatment of lime; sprinkled over the floor until it shows distinctly, and dashed or sifted into all the wall and corner crevices and on the roosts. This is scarcely equal

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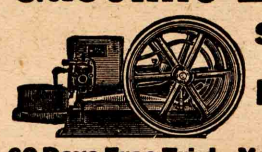
10 White Pekin Duck Eggs	1.00
10 Indian Runner Duck Eggs	1.00

100 Leghorn Eggs, $5. 100 White Orpington, $8. Others $6 per 100. Send 25c extra for each setting and we will ship by Parcel Post, prepaid. Otherwise by Express. Remit by Postal, or Express Order, on St. Louis.
W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
Dept. 26, KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, Mo.

Gasoline Engines



Sold Direct to You at FACTORY PRICES

60 Days Free Trial—You Run No Risk

The Witte is conceded the best engine in America. Made by E. H. Witte, master builder for 25 years. Ask any Witte user. Any size from 1½ to 40 horse-power all tested to ten per cent overload. 61 special advantages.

And You Now Pay Only FACTORY PRICE

We cut out all dealers—their profits go to you. You also get the full benefit of our low factory cost. We have no power expense at our plant, as we own our gas well; testing, heating, lighting fuel, all free. Take a 60 day trial. Five year guarantee. Write for book, "How to Judge a Gasoline Engine," and complete catalog. Our wholesale factory prices will interest you mightily. Write NOW, telling us size engine you need.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1971 Oakland Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

The WITTE Cuts Gasoline Bills in Half

to whitewashing, but it is the work of only a few minutes, and it is a great help.

The young chicks raised on the farm are expected to have much the same runs year after year. These runs are liable to become germ and disease infested, and then there is complaint of "bad luck with the young chicks." Gapes appears among them and many die without apparent cause. Early every spring such runs should be treated with a liberal dressing of lime. Let it be sown broadcast, or otherwise evenly spread all over the ground until its whiteness can be easily seen. Lime is not costly, and when it is air-slaked it does not take much to accomplish this purpose. It is a practical guarantee against many of the young chick troubles.

FREAKS IN FEATHERS.

Twin chickens were hatched from one egg on a Lebanon, Pa., poultry farm. The birds are now grown and are laying eggs every day. They are fully developed and are as plump as any chickens hatched from a single egg. They are named "Jack" and "Jill," and know their names, responding when called. They are a cross between Light Brahma and Wyandotte.

John D. Gile, Barrows, Minn., describes an egg laid by one of his hens. The egg is of an unusual shape, looking a great deal like two eggs fastened together at the ends, and on one end are the figures "3" and "6."

Robert Connall, New Bridge, Ore., writes: "A hen of a small bunch of Black Minorcas, owned by Mrs. A. C. Ewing of New Bridge, laid an egg measuring 8¾ inches by 6⅞ inches."

George E. Merrill of East Rodman, N. Y., seems to be the possessor of the hen that laid the golden egg. Merrill reports one of the largest egggs seen this spring and the story of the egg seems more wonderful from the fact that it was laid by a White Leghorn. The egg measures 8¾ inches by 6¼ inches.

Harry Sawyers, of Youngstown, Pa., has a freak chicken. The chicken, which was hatched a few days ago, possesses four fully developed legs. It is lively, runs about on its four legs, and gives promise of being as lusty as any other chick from the hatch.

W. F. Clark, Newark, N. J., writes that one of his hens has laid a strange soft shell egg. The egg is in two parts, the while in one and the yolk in another part, and both parts are connected by a sort of a tube.

Building up the farm flock is not a difficult matter. Start right. Sell all but about twenty of your best two-year-old hens, and put the money into one good male from a reliable breeder whose flock has been bred for utility. Then you have your foundation, and a good one. Care, common sense and intelligence will do the rest.

We raise feed for the cow, the horse, the sheep and the pig, and the chicken eats with all of them.

Not So Very Fresh.

A Harvard professor, noted for his severe way of examining students, tackled a raw-looking freshman: "I understand you attend the class for mathematics?" "Yes," "How many sides has a circle?" "Two," said the student. "Indeed! What are they?" "An inside and outside!" was the prompt reply. "And you attend the moral philosophy class also?" "Yes." "Well, no doubt you heard lectures on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?" "Yes." "Does an effect ever go before a cause?" "Yes." "Give an instance." "A barrow wheeled by a man!" The doctor hastily sat down and put no more qquestions.

In No Danger

"James got dizzy when he went into the water."

"Then he was safe, wasnt he?"

"How's that?"

"When a fellow is dizzy don't his head swim?"

MOTORCYCLING ON THE FARM

Recently while stopping in a small town my attention was attracted by a young farmer riding up to the post-office on a machine and dismounting.

Being lonesome and a stranger there, I started a conversation about motorcycling, and here is what he said:

My motorcycle is the best investment I ever made. It is certainly a source of economy, saving me much time and money, and as a pleasure vehicle is hard to excel.

The most notable comparison I can make is in the trips to town and back. By the old traveling methods it required one and one-half hours, while now I can skim over the same distance in fifteen minutes—some improvement, don't you think.

The motorcycle is not compelled to stick to the road, but can "hum" down the lane or bridle path, where other vehicles could not follow.

It is always ready and never tired. On Sundays when the hard-working horses are resting, I put on my extra seat and my wife and I go out fora spin. She enjoys motorcycling equally as well as I do, and is delighted with our machine.

In an economical sense it cannot be beaten. It costs me less than one-fifth of a cent per mile for gasoline, and, including other expenses, such as lubricating oil, grease, etc., it costs about a cent a mile, while running, and costs nothing while standing still—a great advantage over a horse.

I have had my machine about two years, and regret I did not buy one before that time. Just as soon as this one is worn out another will take its place, and so continue as long as I live.

Surely this young man is making hay while the sun shines by taking advantage of the short cuts.

There seems to be no doubt but what the "soul of steel" is a great factor in farm life today.

A Common Gift

"Did the deacon give you anything for the church benefit?"

"Yes, he gave me his opinion of it."

Scent For Cent.

A grouchy butcher, who had watched the price of porterhouse steak climb the ladder of fame, was deep in the throes of an unusually bad grouch when a would-be customer, eight years old, approached him and handed him a penny.

"Please, mister, I want a cent's worth of sausage."

Turning on the youngster with a growl, he let forth this burst of good salesmanship:

"Go smell o' the hook!"

Simple.

Two citizens were discussing who should be head of the house, the man or the woman.

"I am the head of my establishment," said John. "I am the breadwinner, why shouldn't I be?"

"Well," replied the other, "before my wife and I were married, we made an agreement that I should make the rulings in all major things, my wife in all the minor."

"How has it worked?"

"So far no major matters have come up."

A Real 1913 Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Here are some things which you should look for in a 1913 car. A car without them lacks things you should have.

New Features

The leading cars of this year have the left-side drive. They have electric dash lights—set-in lights—not the old projecting lamps.

They have oversize tires. Skimpy tires, which double one's tire bills, are quite out-of-date.

All cars, in such things, follow the leaders. So don't get features which the best makers have abandoned.

New Ideals

Then men today are buying cars for keeps. So the best makers now are building cars which will run for years like new. And cars which cut down upkeep.

Reo the Fifth, my latest car, shows what such cars require.

It is built of steel made to formula, and analyzed twice. The gears are tested in a 50-ton crushing machine. The springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations.

Every driving part, as a margin of safety, is given 50 per cent overcapacity.

We use 15 roller bearings, though they cost five times as much as common ball bearings. We use 190 drop forgings to avoid the risk of flaws

We use a $75 magneto, a doubly-heated carburetor, a smokeless oiling system.

We build slowly and carefully—grind parts over and over—watch them through endless inspection.

Each engine is given five long tests, lasting 48 hours altogether.

We could save in our building about $200 by using less care and less costly parts. But it would cost you in upkeep, in years to come, several times $200.

So we give you the best we know. Then we save you about 20 per cent on our cost by confining our output to this single model.

Thus we give you a car, built as we describe, at this matchless Reo price.

Rod Control

Reo the Fifth has our new control. All the gear shifting is done with one center rod, entirely out of the way. It is done by moving this rod only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no levers to clog the way of the driver. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the driver enters from either side.

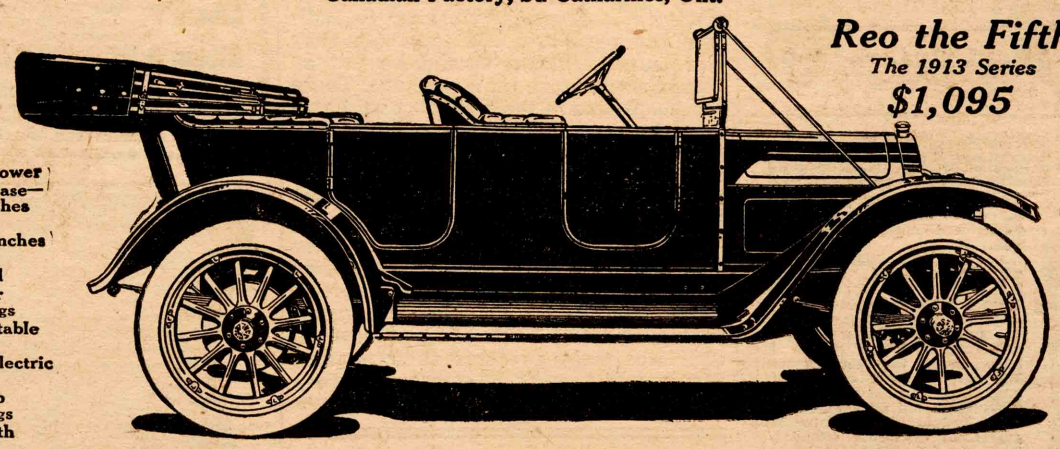
You will want this feature in your car when you see how much it means.

After 26 years spent in car building, Reo the Fifth marks the best I know. If you want the best, please see it.

Write for our catalog and we will direct you to the nearest Reo showroom. They are everywhere.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



Reo the Fifth

The 1913 Series

$1,095

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 inches
Tires—34 x 4 inches
Center Control
15 Roller Bearings
Demountable Rims
Three Electric Lights
190 Drop Forgings
Made with 5 and 2 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, Prest-o-Lite gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $1170).

(Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted.)

IRON WITHOUT A FIRE

Cut out the drudgery. Save time—labor—fuel. No walking back and forth to change irons—always the right heat for the best work if it's an

IMPROVED MONITOR SAD IRON

Self Heating. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Over half a million Monitors in use. Strong, simple, easy to operate. Heat regulated instantly, no dirt, no odor.

Agents, Salesmen, Managers Wanted $10 to $20 a Day

No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made $5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made $14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains everything. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.

THE MONITOR SAD IRON CO.
257 Wayne Street, Big Prairie, Ohio

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.,
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

WONDER FLY KILLER A seamless metal device that attracts and **kills flies.** Lasts an entire season. Will not leak or clog. Does not soil or injure anything. **Satisfaction or money back.** Ask your dealer. If he can not supply it send us 75 cents for ½ doz., prepaid by express.

THE WATSON COMPANY, • • PERU, IND.

The Bee Cell Supporter

A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Ask your druggist or send us $2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entiredly satisfactory. Descriptive circular FREE.

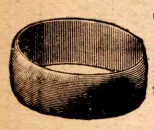
The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

35 TRANSFER EMBROIDERY PATTERNS FREE 3 Braided Borders, 2 Pin-cushions, 5 Sprays, 2 Alphabets, 1 Braided Shirtwaist, 1 Skirt Panel to match, 2 Initial Wreaths, 1 Towel-end, 5 Emblems, 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 1 Shirtwaist, 1 Center-piece, 1 Apron all full size patterns. Directions for transferring. Can be used many times. All 35 patterns sent free and postpaid for 10 cents to pay for a three month's trial subscription to FARM LIFE, Dept. U5, Spencer, Ind.

Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description.

Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams Street, Toledo, O.



THIS Gold Filled Wedding Ring FREE, warranted 3 years. To introduce our bargain sheet of fine gold filled rings, we will send this ring, any size, upon receipt of 10c to help pay advertising.

THE AUCTION CO.
Dept. 574 Attleboro. Mass

16 Beautiful Pictures Free

No two alike; Rock of Ages, Lord's Supper, Illustrated Prayer, Marriage Certificate, Farm Scenes, Fruits, Flowers, Animal subjects, etc. Miniatures suitable to frame; printed in beautiful colors. These 16 pictures free to introduce our SURPRISE OFFER. Inclose 4c in postage on outfit, pictures, etc. Address, ART CO., Dept. U3. Spencer, Ind.

FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to *anyone* for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE.

HOMER WATCH CO., Dept 46 CHICAGO

BUY YOUR FURNACE $10 DOWN $10 A MONTH

Our monthly payment plan of selling direct saves you the dealer's profits and charges for installation. The

JAHANT FURNACE

with the patented "Down Draft System" is best for residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc., because it delivers plenty of heat wherever and whenever desired at a saving of 1-3 to ½ in fuel bills. Install the Jahant yourself. We send complete outfit, freight prepaid with special plans, detailed instructions and all necessary tools for installation. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for free illustrated book.

THE JAHANT HEATING CO.
140 Mill St., Akron, Ohio

Save ⅓ to ½ on Fuel Bills

HOME HELPS

To remove iron-rust stains from white goods, boil the goods in water in which several teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar have been dissolved.

If a cake is inclined to stick to the pan when taken out of the oven, wrap a wet cloth around the sides and bottom of the pan for a few minutes. The cake may then be readily removed.

Faded cotton goods may be made perfectly white by boiling the goods in cream of tartar water. A faded calico dress may thus be made a perfectly white dress.

It is better to sprinkle clothes for ironing with warm water than with cold, and a clean whisk broom is a good thing to do the sprinkling with.

House plants in a flower pot should always be watered from beneath by setting the pot in a shallow vessel containing water, such as a saucer or the small earthen pan that usually accompanies them. The water is then drawn up to the roots of the plant through the hole in the bottom of the pot, and there is no crusting of the ground on top. It is well, though, to sprinkle the plants occasionally as a shower of rain would do.

It may be an advantage sometimes to know the following weights and measures: A peck of apples weighs 12½ pounds; a peck of clean carrots, turnips or parsnips weighs 13¾ pounds; a peck of onions weighs 14½ pounds; a peck of potatoes or beets weighs 15 pounds; a quart of string beans weighs ¾ of a pound; a quart of dried apples weighs ¾ of a pound; a quart of dried peas weighs 1 7-8 pounds. A bushel weighs four times as much as a peck and thirty-two times as much as a quart.

Trim the dead branches out of the rose bushes. Every sprig in the bunch will then have leaves and flowers.

The home grape vines should be pruned very closely, but it should have been done earlier in the season. There is no better place for the wood ashes than about the roots of the grape vines.

SOME BORROWED HOME THOUGHTS

EVERY girl expects some time to have a home of her own. What will she have to take to that home? She has many an hour that she could devote to something useful. Why not employ that time in something that may go into the future home? For instance, embroidery or crochet work, handkerchiefs, scarfs, napkins, towels, pillow cases, or even sheets, all with more or less special working to indicate the period of life in which they were made. Dates should be put on things much more than they are. There are keepsakes in the writer's own home that the date on them would add immensely to their value. A small trunk, or even a neat box, to keep these things in would be one of the most valued possessions.

Mothers who read often find articles they prize, or that they believe their children would be interested in—instructive articles, interesting stories, poetry, unusual items of news, recipes, etc. Not many preserve their papers; they would become bunglesome if they did, and the prized articles would seldom be found and read. A scrap book is the thing. Clip them out and put them in that. Or even a large envelope to put them in, the envelope to be kept in a bureau drawer or other safe place. Write the year of the clipping on them. In after years "Mothers' Scraps" will be highly prized.

Even the country home must not be shut up so that the air will become bad in any part of it. The sleeping rooms particularly must be looked after. The inmates must not breathe bad air. The living rooms are opened so frequently that there is not much danger concerning them, but the bed rooms should be specially aired every day. And the closets, too, must be kept free from filth or foulness or moldy garments. Looking after these things in the home is the easiest way to prevent doctors' bills.

Bathing facilities are specially deficient in farm homes. A lady overcame this deficiency in a measure by spreading an oil cloth on the ground in a secluded place, after providing herself with a suitable screen. She then brought a bucket of cold water, stood on the cloth, drew the screen around her, poured the water first over one shoulder and then over the other, rubbing herself down as she did so. Of course, a permanent enclosure could easily be provided, with a floor that would allow the water to run freely through it.

Did you ever make what is called bran bread? Try it. Take two cups of bran, two cups of whate flour, one teaspoon of soda, and one teaspoon of salt. Mix the dry ingredients well; then add two tablespoons of molasses or honey and two cups of sweet milk; work up and bake an hour or until done in a moderate oven. Sour milk may be used if preferred. Another recipe is as follows: Two cups wheat bran, one and a half cups sweet milk, one cup wheat flour, one-half cup molasses, one-third cup raisins, one teaspoonful soda and the same of salt. Bake an hour in a slow oven. Be sure the bran is fresh and clean. This is said to be good for constipation or stomach trouble.

A lady keeps her stoves and range all the time like they were new. She keeps a clean cloth to dust the range with the same as she does any other furniture, but she doesn't use it for anything else. She dusts the stoves every morning and rubes the nickel hard to get all the ggrease and dirt off. When it needs it she washes the stove all over with a rag and clean soapsuds, and then dries good with another rag. She prefers to do this while the stove is a little warm. Once or twice a year she gives the lower part of the stove a coat of fresh lard and coal oil, after which she rubs the stove with a woolen rag, which makes it as bright as new. She washes the top of the range every morning with clean soap suds, using plenty of soap.

In cooking dried fruits of any kind try to restore the fruit to its natural condition. After being sure that all defective pieces have been taken out, plunge the fruit into a large pan of cold water and quickly wash it most thoroughly. Do not allow it to remain long in the water, but transfer it quickly to a seive or collander and allow it to drain a short time; then rinse it through a second water as speedily as possible.

"Children Teething"

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Phelps' FREE Buggy Book

Save $25 to $40. Get best buggy you ever rode in. Book shows 140 styles made-to-order Split Hickory Vehicles, also full and complete line of harness. Sold *direct* to you, no middlemen's profit. 167,000 Split Hickories now in use.

30 Days' Free Road Test—2 Yrs. Guarantee

Auto Seat Buggies, Runabouts, Surries, Driving Carts, Carriages, Spring Wagons, etc.—all *genuine* Split Hickories. Get this big free book *at once* no matter where you buy. Phelps even pays the postage, so all you have to do is send a postal or letter tonight. Address H. C. Phelps, President.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO., Station 99, COLUMBUS, OHIO

HANDSOME Album Free

An album for postcards is fine for a present at any time. Our albums are extremely handsome. We guarantee entire satisfaction or money back. Our description can not do them justice. They must be seen. Select the size you want. Each album is handsomely decorated on the cover with raised designs of flowers, scenes, etc. ... ... with each we include a year's subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. Album and cards sent to different address from paper if desired. All sent prepaid.

Album A, Size 9x11. Holds 103 cards. Stiff cover, floral decorations. **60c**

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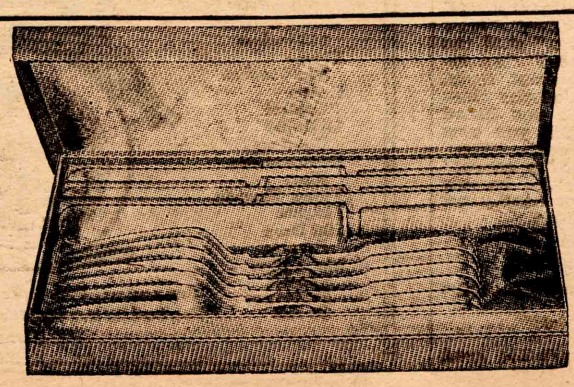
Album E Size 10x14. Holds 400 cards. Molded board cover, richly and artistically decorated, very beautiful. **$1.25**

SPECIAL With all albums sent out within next 30 days we will include 50 handsome embossed Season, Floral, Greeting and Birthday postcards free.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind



6 Knives 6 Forks
IN A HANDSOME BOX WITHOUT COST

The illustration gives you an idea of how handsome this set is. We have given away hundreds of them and they always give satisfaction. No, they are not silver, if they were the set would cost from $12 to $20. But you will get good service from these knives and forks and our offer is a bargain.

OUR OFFER—Send us $1.25 for 2 years' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming and we will send the Knife and Fork Set to you fully prepaid. This is a bargain.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

THE JOY LIGHT OF HOME

"HOME, sweet home." But what makes it so? If earth has a happy place that place ought to be home, and those who are brought up in happy homes are very likely to have happy homes when they make homes of their own. We cannot refrain from copying this paragraph, the origin of which we do not know:

Of all places on earth, home is the most delicate and sensitive. If we would have a true home, we must guard well our thoughts and actions. A single bitter word may disquiet the home for a whole day; but, like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet disposition make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened by kindness and smiles, the heart will turn lovingly toward it from the tumults of the world; and home, "Be it ever so humble," will be the dearest spot under the sun.

Don't sneer at the man who dares try new ways of doing things. All progress came through the efforts of just that class.

CHILDREN ON THEIR OWN JUDGMENT

PARENTS, both in the house and out of doors, sometimes make the mistake of always leading the children in their duties rather than merely directing them. Children always led by their mother in the housework, or by their father in the fields and among the stock do not acquire the self-confidence so necessary to success in life. They may feel that they know how to do things, and they nearly always have a longing to be allowed to go ahead; but if they have always been taught to look to the parent for every detail, they lose in resourcefulness, and learn to look, even in after life, for some one else to lead.

Nothing strengthens a child more than to feel that it is under personal responsibility, and the sooner it is made to feel thus the better it will be for the child even in the future years. We do not argue that the child should too early be thrown upon its own resources. The parent should always be ready to point out the way and assist out of difficulties, but it should be made to feel that its own judgment in handling jobs is a factor in the work.

This is not only a matter for the good of the child in its bringing up, but it is an actual necessity in emergencies. Fathers and mothers are often called away from their families by death. Girls or boys may be left to do the work and manage affairs that the deceased parent had been depended upon to do. Happy now if those children had been taught to depend upon themselves; had been so directed as to cultivate their judgment, increase their resourcefulness, and be the better qualified to go ahead on their own responsibility.

There is even more in this than is here outlined. The father cannot always lead in the work, and the boy that is accustomed to being led in everything, when the time comes that he is thrown upon his own resources, finds himself blocked at every turn. He may be willing to do, but the directing mind as to how and when is no longer with him, and the work brings mental burdens, at least that he is not accustomed to, and discouragement follows. The farm work becomes distasteful, and he begins to seek some other mode of living. And it is much the same with the girls in the house.

Encourage the children to lead out in the work that devolves upon them. They will make mistakes in judgment and methods; will not always do the job just as father or mother would have done it, but they will acquire self-reliance, and become accustomed to lead, and that is worth far more than doing every job just as older or wiser ones might have done it.

Tonsorial Art.

Barber: "Poor Jim has been sent to a lunatic asylum."

Victim (in chair): "Who's Jim?"

"Jim is my twin brother, sir. Jim has long been broodin' over the hard times, an' I suppose he finally got crazy."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, he and me has worked side by side for years, and we were so alike we couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a great deal, too. No money in this business now."

"What's the reason?"

"Price too low. Unless a customer takes a shampoo, it doesn't pay to shave or haircut. Poor Jim, I caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me sad. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all he wanted to. It might have saved his reason. Shampoo, sir?"

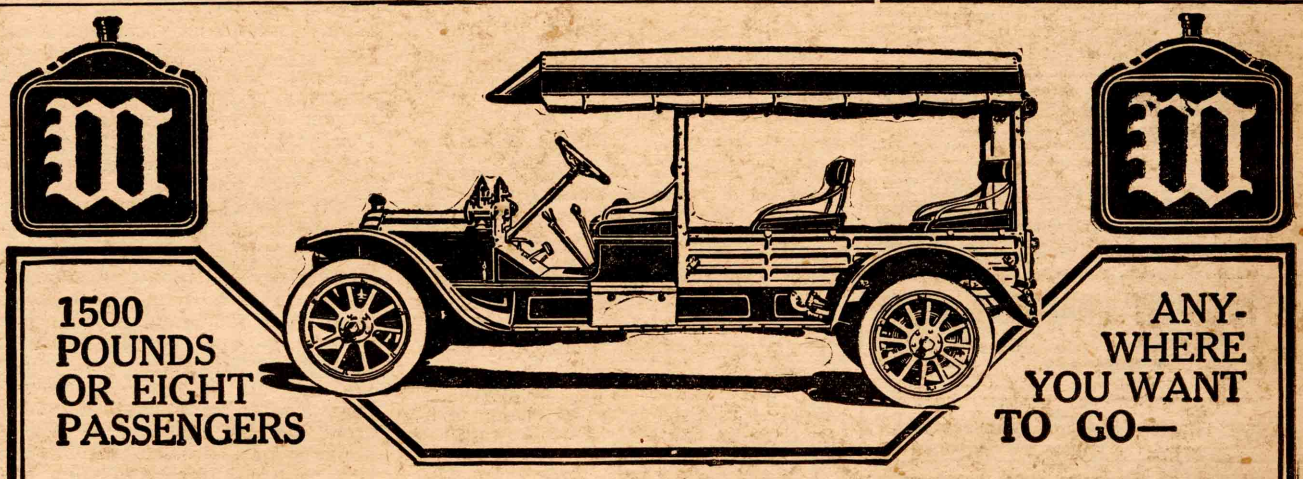
"Yes, yes, certainly!"

A Cart Load of Fun

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in **"A Cart Load of Fun"** are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. **"A Cart Load of Fun"** is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.
COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.
For 10 Cts

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN
FOR FEW HOURS WORK
Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish, and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you.
ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
Box 226, Woodsboro, Md.

FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN
We give to *anyone* a highly engraved, stem wind 5-yr. guaranteed watch, proper size; also 3-stone sparkling ring, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain.
DALE WATCH CO., Dept. 53 CHICAGO



The White Combination Car

This Car Will Give You More Practical Use, More Comfort, More Pleasure, Last Longer and Cost Less to Run, Than Any Car Built

A Roomy Carriage and Large Motor Wagon in One

There is no car built that so perfectly meets your every requirement. It carries eight people easily and conveniently, with plenty of room besides for lunch baskets or hand baggage. Its seats, (which are deep and comfortable) can be easily removed by one person in a couple of minutes, and the wagonbox body utilized for baggage, merchandise, or anything that the ordinary road or spring wagon would be used for, up to a load of 1500 pounds.

Its Riding Comfort and Ease of Operation

Its excellent springs, light weight (considering its capacity) and its perfectly balanced body, make this car unsurpassed for comfortable riding qualities, and as easy to steer as a light roadster.

Enough Speed and Power to Meet Every Condition

There are very few, even of the fastest touring cars, that can pass the White Combination Car on the road. And even when loaded to full capacity this White will climb hills at a steady road pace, that the ordinary car will have difficulty in climbing at all.

The Reliable, Economical White Engine

If you have driven a White, then only can you understand, how simple, quiet, powerful and economical is the White engine. It was the first, and is still, the only practical long stroke, cast-in-one-piece engine in this country. Its fuel consumption is so low under all conditions, that regardless of price, it is the most economical engine made, and its performances in daily service in thousands of White cars is worth investigating, in fact, the rise in the price of gasoline is not felt by White owners. Its compact simplicity with no parts exposed to dirt or injury, removes all of the chief sources of care and trouble, and necessitates little or no attention being given to it.

Body Upholstery and All Fixtures Beautifully Finished

The finish, material and workmanship on this car, is in every detail true to the White standard,—the highest. The spring seats are roomy and comfortable, and are upholstered with the best leather, while the body finish is done with that attention to detail that has made the White cars famous for their excellence.

The Material and Workmanship of the Highest Grade

The chassis, including engine, transmission, axles, gears, bearings and wheels, is constructed with the same care and excellent material that has characterized White products for over fifty years—and has made White automobiles of every design second to none in the world.

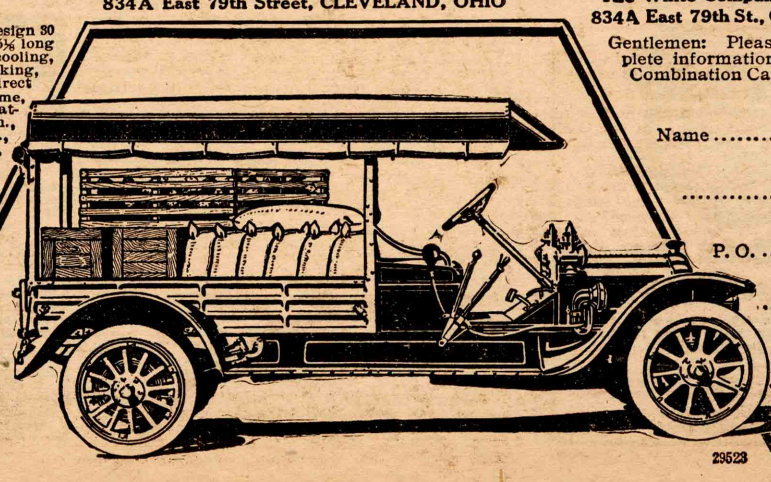
Consider What This Car Means To You

Stop and think to what practical and pleasurable uses this car can be put, both in hauling and touring. You will find that it will more than take the place of a touring car, a spring wagon, a service wagon and two teams of horses combined. Just write us today or use the coupon below, and we will send you complete details of the White Combination Car.

THE WHITE COMPANY
834A East 79th Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO

SPECIFICATIONS

POWER PLANT: Engine, White design 30 h. p., 4 cylinders cast in bloc, 3⅜ x 5½ long stroke, enclosed valves, positive cooling, compression release for easy cranking, shaft drive, four speeds forward, direct on third, one reverse. **CHASSIS: Frame,** pressed chrome-nickel steel, heat treated. **Springs,** front, semi-elliptic, 42 in., eight leaves; rear, semi-elliptic, 52 in., eleven leaves, vanadium steel. **Tread,** 56 in. **Wheelbase,** 120 in., **Wheels,** artillery type, heavy hubs and spokes. **Tires,** 34 in. x 4½ in. front and rear, quick detachable, demountable rims. **BODY: Special** combination type; length, inside from driving seat to rear, 6 ft. 10 in., width, 43 in.; height, sides and doors, 14 inches; floor to top, 5 feet. **Standard Equipment:** Acetylene headlights, Presto-lite tank or Acetylene generator. Two oil side lights, one oil tail light. Horn and bulb; extra demountable rim; tire repair outfit. Full set of tools, including jack.



The White Company,
834A East 79th St., Cleveland, O.

Gentlemen: Please send me complete information on your White Combination Car.

Name .....

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P. O. ....

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State ... .

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WE SHIP ON APPROVAL *without a cent deposit*, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1913 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We Sell cheaper than any other factory. TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all sundries at *half usual prices*. Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer*.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P170 CHICAGO

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free.

$3.75

THIN MODEL

20 Year Guarantee

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 565 CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE WATCH RING and CHAIN

We positively give free a beautiful, gold-finished, engraved American made, stem wind, stem set watch, proper size, guaranteed five years. Also a beautiful ring set with three diamond cut brilliants for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2, we will send watch, ring, chain

ARDEN WATCH CO. Dept. 40 Chicago

EXTENSION BRACELET FREE

I will give you this beautiful Extension Bracelet for selling only a few pkgs. of post cards at the special club offer price of 15c each. I trust you with the post cards. When sold send the amount collected and the bracelet is yours. Send name and address for the post cards today.

D. E. HART, 233 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE

We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 5-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.

PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

22-Cal. HUNTING RIFLE GIVEN

1913 Take-down Pattern, with all latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short, handsome, durable. SEND NO MONEY Just send your name and address for my easy plan by which you can secure this fine rifle Absolutely Free Express Prepaid. Write today.

H. A. SLOAN, 56 Epitomist Building, SPENCER, INDIANA

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest assorted souvenir post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say you will show our cards to 6 of your friends.

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To Entertain 311 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Toasts, 91 Parlor Amusements, 21 Puzzles, 15 Tricks with Cards, 7 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, 12 Funny Readings. All 10c postpaid.

J. C. Dorn, 709 Dearborn St., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

YOUR NAME and address on 200 stickers about the size of a postage stamp and our illustrated family magazine 3 months—all for 10c. B 7, New Ideas, 233 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OLD COINS Save all dated before 1884 May mean your fortune. Our book quotes prices and tells where to sell. Sent free for 10c for a 3-mos. trial subscription to Farm Life, Dept. U4, Spencer, Ind.

HANDSOME BRACELET FREE FULL SIZE, Roman Gold Finish, secret joint, engraved with any initial. Send 12c to help pay advertising. THE AUCTION CO. 575 Ash St., Attleboro, Mass.

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The New Model Five

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is the only writing machine that is ball bearing at all important points and made to do all kinds of work without attachments.

It will pay you to send for the book.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.

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Branches in All Principal Cities

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Our UP-TO-DATE YOUNG PEOPLE are progressive. There is no doubt about that. Give them an opportunity for higher attainment and for acquiring knowledge of other portions of the world, and they eagerly avail themselves of that opportunity. There can be no greater proof than the Cadet writers afford. We have had more letters than ever since our last paper was printed, and as an evidence of the interest the writers take in each other we give the following:

DEAR CADETS: We think this a fine paper, one that no farmer should be without. Kentucky is a pretty place. We live on a farm of 183 acres, and our chief crops are corn, tobacco and cane. I would like to exchange letter with all the Cadet boys and girls.—Hattie Turner, Wallingford, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: Our farm consists of 360 acres, and our crops are corn, wheat, oats and clover. We live 13 miles from the railroad station. Would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all mail I receive.—Frank Henry, Shirley, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 153 acres, where we raise cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and nearly all kinds of fruit and garden truck. Papa has built us a new home, and mamma, sister and I have had a time resetting our rose bushes and fixing our yards. I think every farmer should take UP-TO-DATE. It is so much help to them if they will read it. Would be glad to hear from some of the Cadet boys and girls. My age is 20.—Nettie Smith, Pendergrass, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I am a 15-year-old boy from the fruit belt of California, and the orchards are a beautiful flower garden now (March 15). I live on a stock farm of 347 acres. We have had a great many horses and cattle and some sheep. I would like to exchange letters and postals with the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Willie H. James, Cordelia, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old, and am fond of flowers; the red rose is my favorite. We always have a nice garden, in which we raise all kinds of vegetables. We raise corn, oats, wheat, rye and potatoes in the fields. I think it is so nice to receive letters from the boys and girls. I wish some of them would write me a nice letter; I will sure answer if they do.—Junito Shafer, LaGrange, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: We live on a small truck farm, where we raise strawberries, raspberries and vegetables, but I don't help so much on the farm now, as I have become a carpenter. I am working for the Hershey Chocolate company, on a large cholocate factory. But about a month ago I got a bad fall; fell 36 feet from a roof. I will be 20 May 9, and am looking for birthday cards. Would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all cards I receive.—Samuel S. Basehore, Derry Church, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: Vacation will soon be here, and then for roaming in the woods, gathering flowers, fishing and other sports. But I would rather take a book and find a beautiful shady, grassy place and read. I have read about two dozen books since Christmas. I am 15 years old, and would be pleased to hear from all the Cadets. Card views are preferred, and I will answer all.—Olga Graferberg, West Union, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 17 years old, but I don't like farming much. I have taken a course in taxidermy, and think it a very fine job. I have mounted a number of birds and animals. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will try to answer all I receive.—Mat Brackelsberg, Madelia, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for nearly 4 years, and think it a fine paper. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, and timothy and clover hay. I would be glad to exchange cards, letters or photos with any of the Cadet boys or girls near my age, especially from the western states, as I intend to take a trip out west in the near future to see the country, and thus might get personally acquainted. I will be 19 April 26.—Ewald Worchel, Neilsville, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old and live with my parents on a farm of 160 acres. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for some time, and like it fine. I shall send you a new subscriber soon. I would be glad to hear from some of the Cadet boys and girls, and will certainly answer all letters and cards I receive. I would also like to exchange photos with them.—Esther Jenkins, Nethers, Va.

DEAR CADETS: We think UP-TO-DATE is the best farm paper printed. I have gotten several subscribers, and I want to get more. I am proud of the beautiful premiums I received. I am nearly 16, and I like housework all right, but I like outdoor work every bit as well. I am not afraid of work, either. I would like to hear from the boys and girls in all parts of the United States.—Lizzie Royalty, Tatham Springs, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Readville, a suburb of Boston, Mass. I have recently been visiting my parents in New Hampshire. My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and my sister and I enjoyed reading the Cadet letters. We sent cards to a few and received answers from most of them. I have two cameras, and take a lot of pictures. Will be glad to have view cards of any kind from Cadets or readers, and will certainly answer every one. Will also exchange camera pictures on cards. I am 24 years old.—Mrs. Bernice French, Lakeside Ave., Readville, Mass.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old, and live on a farm of 320 acres. It is fine to live in the country. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls. I would be glad to receive letters or cards from them, and will answer all I receive.—Mattabelle Glenn, Prospect, Va.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes another girl from the good old state of Maine. I am a farmer's daughter, 13 years old, and think there is nothing like farm life. I live about 3 miles from the railroad. I would like to get cards and letters from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Cynthia A. Hurd, Harmony, Me.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Pennsylvania girl, 17 years old. I get UP-TO-DATE, and am very much interested in the Cadet letters. We live on a little farm, and raise potatoes, corn, oats and wheat. I like to work in the fields. I want to be a friend of the Cadets, and would like to write to them, as I am fond of writing. Will answer all cards and letters I receive. —Elizabeth Dickman, Mammoth, Pa.

MR. EVERITT: You certainly did a good thing in giving a page to the young folks. My stepfather has taken the paper for some time, and he really appreciates everything printed in it. I asked him if I should become a Cadet, and he said I might, but when I wrote the letter I little dreamed what it would mean to me. I shall never regret becoming a Cadet of Equity, for, judging by the letters and cards I have received, it has put me in communication with good young people all over this country. I have heard from 22 states, as follows: Ohio, Nebraska, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Oklahoma, Georgia, New York, Virginia, Iowa, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Connecticut, Minnesota, Kansas, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. I have answered all, but of course I cannot keep up correspondence with so many,

(Continued on Page 15)

The Farm Boy In Business For Himself

Every farm boy wants money of his own, that he earns himself. The farmer and his wife should encourage their sons in this in every way possible. Up-to-Date Farming will help.

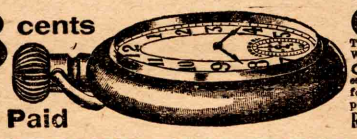
The publishers of this paper want an agent in every locality to secure subscriptions and renewals to Up-to-Date Farming. This is the one paper that should be read by every farmer, no matter where he lives or what he raises on his farm. A bright boy can easily sell subscriptions to nearly every farmer within five miles of his home, and secure renewals when the time is out.

Boys, or men, for that matter, who are looking for a comparatively easy way to earn some ready money should write us at once, for an outfit and full instructions.

Address

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Circulation Department
Indianapolis, Ind.

98 cents Post Paid



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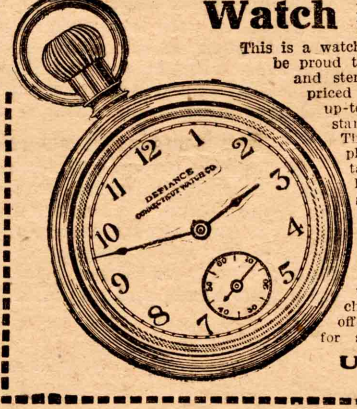
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

SPECIAL Gold Plate Finish Watch



for man or boy this is a dandy. When people ask you for the time, pull this gold-finish watch out of your pocket and it will look like a $25.00 watch.

This is a watch of real quality that you will be proud to wear. It is full stem wind and stem set, just like every high-priced watch, and it is thoroughly up-to-date in every way. It is the standard size for men and boys. The case is a handsome gold-plated finish, an excellent imitation of real gold, and will last for years. This watch is guaranteed and fully warranted for accuracy.

A Defiance watch as above, given to anyone sending us 4 subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming at 50 cents ($2.00 total). We pay delivery charges. This is a special offer and only a few subscribers for such a fine premium value.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gold Finish Ladies Watch

It is small—just the proper size for ladies and girls. It is neat in appearance and an accurate timekeeper. Case is gold-plate finish and very handsome. It is fully guaranteed and will last for years. A fine present.

Special Offer: Given for 5 subscriptions at 50c ($2.50 total). Sent postpaid.

FREE TELESCOPE 3½ FEET LONG

If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends. 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends with the "Wonder."

Up-to-Date Farming helps farmers to market crops, is published twice a month. Departments for all the family. 24 numbers a year.

Free Offer Send $1.00 for a 2-years subscription (or 2 one year subscriptions) and we will send a "Wonder" telescope free. Send 10c extra for ordinary delivery, or 20c for insured delivery and we guarantee safe arrival.

5 to 10-mile Sight Range

It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Calif.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes 28 miles away, they looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school six miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can see court-house clock 2 miles away and tell exact minute.—Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.

Best investment for the money I ever made.—Mathias Brown, Batavia, Ill.

Give Express and Post-office If not a great bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Dept. Indianapolis, Ind.

Cadets of Equity

though I have selected quite a number with whom I expect to correspond regularly.—Margaret TaKala, 4988 Water Works St., Calumet, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl 15 years of age, and live on a farm of 160 acres. My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and likes it very much. He says he will never be without it. I read it myself and like it fine. I would like to exchange letters or postals with the Cadets.—Bessie West, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Southern Illinois country boy, 15 years old, and I think UP-TO-DATE is the finest paper I ever read, and the Cadet page is the best of all. Would like to exchange letters with all the Cadets, and will answer all I receive. Would like for some of them to send me their photos, and I will send them mine if they want me to.—Burris York, McLeansboro, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years of age, a farmer's daughter, and welcome the visits of UP-TO-DATE with delight. I am going to try to be a teacher, but I am not yet enrolled in the list of active teachers. I would be pleased to hear from any and all of the Cadets, and will answer all letters received.—Bessie Smith, Hillman, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am 13 years of age, and would like to join you. I have read UP-TO-DATE for two years, and think it the best of all farm papers. I want all of you girls and boys to write to me, and I will answer all.—Samuel Turner, Springerton, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Christian man of 21 years. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I live in the city where it is printed, and think it the finest paper farmers can get, because it tells them how to be more successful in their work. I would like to receive letters, cards and photos from Cadets all over the Union. Will answer all.——Harold Cordell, 621 Colorado Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, though I spend much of my time in the city with my sister. We live about 3 miles from Oscaloosa, the county seat of Mahaska county. I am a twin, and will be 19 years old May 13. Would appreciate a post card shower very much. We are constant readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and surely make use of the valuable information it gives to all farmers. Will be glad to exchange cards, letters and photos with all the Cadets, and will promise to answer all I receive.—Ethyle Hale, Beacon, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 16 years old and live on a farm of 139 acres in Nevada county, Ark. I am the youngest of a family of 13; 3 sisters and 5 brothers are married. My father has been dead 12 years, and a brother has been dead 13 years. Our crops are corn, cotton, hay, peanuts, potatoes and sugar cane. I would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all cards I receive.—Lester White, Cale, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I am going to ask if you know the whereabouts of my only brother, Garl H. Martin, light blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion, dimples in both cheeks, nearly 6 feet in height, and weight 135 or 140. He left home last fall, and the last we heard of him he was in Breckinridge, Minn.—S. E. Wilson, Mt. Etna, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Central Oklahoma on a farm, and I like to plow. Some people when they get cross, "raise sand," but we don't have to do that here, the wind does it for us. I am 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches tall, have red hair, freckled face, blubber lips, and am goggle eyed, knock-kneed and pigeon toed, but otherwise am considered handsome. I am of the opinion that the 640 acre farm in southwest Oklahoma that produced that 140-pound pumpkin in 18 seasons has natural gas on it. Will exchange photos and answer all letters and cards.——Elver E. Delap, Yale, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for several years, and think there is nothing like it. I live on a farm of 237 acres, owned by my father. We have 6 horses, and cattle and hogs, and lots of chickens. The country is thickly settled, and we have some big old times. I would like to exchange letters with you all, and will give you the best answers I can.—William Hass, Newton, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I was 20 years old in January, and have a horse and buggy of my own. We had but one snow last winter, and that fell on Thanksgiving day. We plant corn the first of April, and cotton later. I hope the Cadet boys and girls will write to me, and I will answer all.—John Hass, Newton, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old, and live right here in the good old Hoosier State, on a farm of 200 acres, where we raise wheat, corn and hay. Would like to exchange letters and cards with all the girls and boys.—Jos. N. Thompson, Owensville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19, and was born and still live in South Dakota. My father owns 320 acres of land, but I am working on a farm 2 miles from home. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards.—Edward Lemke, Yale, S. D.

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Should Be More Careful

"Jennie is very careless with her temper."
"How do you mean?"
"She loses it so much."

Just Cutting Up.

An old farmer was noted for boasting about the products of his farm. So one day a neighbor, thinking to take a rise out of him, sent his man to ask if he could have the loan of his cross-cut saw to cut a turnip up, so as to get it in the cart.

He was not quite sure, however, that he had the best of it when he received the following reply:

"You should have had the saw with pleasure, but I have just got it fast in a potato."

Up-to-Date Readers!

Do You Believe

?

1st., that Up-to-Date Farming is doing a work for your benefit?

2nd, that farmers have been victimized by the nefarious system of marketing that has hitherto existed?

3d, that if farmers knew how, they would establish a new system of marketing that would yield them better prices for their produce?

If you believe these things, don't you also believe you should help us bring all farmers into a knowledge of what can be done, and is being done by thousands of our subscribers who have organized themselves in local unions and are working with us and their fellow-farmers to rid the country of the evils of its present marketing system?

YOU CAN DO IT by showing your neighbor a copy of this paper, and getting him to subscribe. Tell him what you like about the paper, and what you learn from it. Tell him of the work it is doing to get more money for the farmers from what they have to sell. Ask him to take and read the paper for just one year.

WILL YOU DO IT?

We have 200,000 subscribers now. If you will do this one thing we ask of you, we will have 400,000 readers next month. Do you realize what this means to you? It means that 400,000 farmers will take a part in demanding a square deal in the markets of the world. It means 400,000 farmers fully alive to the need of a better system of marketing. It will mean 400,000 farmers acting in unison to keep speculation and mis-marketing from robbing them of hard earned profits.

Now, neighbor, if you are at all interested in our efforts, won't you put forth a little effort yourself? Send us a subscriber. Send a dozen, if you can —the more the sooner we will win your battle for you. But send one anyhow. There is not one of you but who can do this little task easily. If you are interested in your own future welfare you will do it. We must go right after these reforms if we want them quickly, and we surely do.

Show This Copy to Your Neighbor.

Ask him to give you 50 cents for one year, write his name and address on the blanks below, and send it to us. Before the year is out both you and your neighbor will be glad you did it.

And do it NOW.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.
Find enclosed 50 cents. Send your paper for one year to

Name .....

R. F. D.....P. O. .....

County .....

State .....
Subscription sent by

Name .....

Address .....

A Feast, Then a Fast.

"Hello, Giles! How's everything up your way?"

"Trouble enough, Jim. Ten million 'tater beetles, and nothing for 'em to eat!"

The easiest surest way to kill bugs!

No one will ever use a liquid sprayer who has once used the

CHAMPION INSECTICIDE DUSTER

The Champion works faster—dusts two rows at once—as fast as a man walks. Weighs only six pounds. Simple to operate, any farm hand, even a boy can use it. It gives better results, at less expense—in time and material used—than any other machine. No water to carry. Least danger because the poison is kept at a safe distance. Price $8.00. If your local dealer can't supply you, we will ship direct on receipt of price. Guaranteed satisfactory.

On large acreage, use the Beetle Duster. Dusts four rows as fast as a horse walks.

Write for literature to

LEGGETT & BROTHER
301 Pearl Street, New York City

New Auto Tops from Old Ones

ROCKALINE SAVES TOPS, MONEY AND TIME

All Mohair Auto Tops restored, preserved, made to look and wear like new, as well as made waterproof, soft and pliable.

Rockoline Top Dressing can be applied even by a child with a brush, sponge or cloth.

Rockoline will make your top as good as new. No heating, boiling, no mixing, no bother. Dust and stains disappear.

Don't pay repair shops $10 to $20 to DYE your top, using preparations which eat the rubber in the fabric.

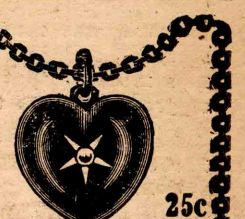
For a runabout send us $2 and we will send you a one-fourth gallon can. For a 4 or 5 passenger car send us $3 and we will send you a one-half gallon can. For a 7 passenger car send us $5 and we will send you a one-gallon can.

Agents, watch the tops go by needing renovation. Send for at least a runabout top renewal. Get busy; easily making money.

UNITED SALES COMPANY

25½ West Washington St. Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

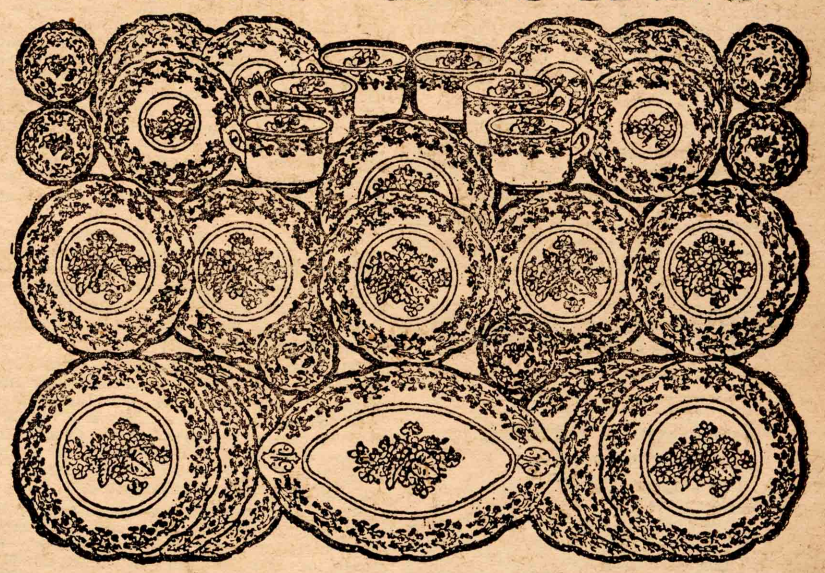


25c

Gold plated finish Neck Chain, 16 inches long. It has a heart-shaped secret locket with pearl setting. Every girl and young lady should have a locket and chain. Sent postpaid for 25 cents; stamps or coin.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis

FREE DISHES



WE GIVE THIS BEAUTIFUL 33-PIECE DINNER SET FREE

WE HAVE SELECTED the prettiest set of dishes we could find to give to our friends. The above pictures does not show all the dishes, but gives a faint idea of the beautiful Rose design and the size of each piece. As soon as you send in the coupon below we will mail you a large picture of the entire set with each piece in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and gold, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home. In the center of each plate or dish there is a beautiful cluster of bright roses, surrounded by green foliage, all in perfectly natural colors. Around the edge of each piece there is a very heavy and artistic design in gold. The combination of gold, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in tableware. The ware itself is pure white and dainty enough to delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get these dishes on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure of these beautiful dishes give will be with you for years. Don't let this opportunity escape. It is positively the most liberal dish offer you ever did or ever will see.

41 OTHER ARTICLES FREE FOR PROMPTNESS

Fill out the coupon below and we will send you *prepaid* a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darners and bodkins, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. Everyone of these 115 needles is high grade, big eyed, extra quality steel, Dix and Rands brands, made in Austria and Germany. When you receive them show them to your friends and also show them a copy of the Weekly Star Farmer, and ask them for twenty-five cents each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only $4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. We give 41 EXTRA ARTICLES for promptness—so hurry. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

Send This Coupon—No Money

FREE DINNER SET COUPON (Dept. 12)

The Weekly Star Farmer, St. Louis, Mo

Please send me, free and postpaid, the Big Sample Needle Case of 115 best grade needles, together with large 33-piece dinner set and tell me all about the otehr gifts. It is understood that I am to keep the sample Needle Case and if in addition I take orders for sixteen of them in connection with your special offer, you are to ship me the Dinner Set and other presents, absolutely free, as a prize.

Name .....

Address .....

Getting the Good of it

What the Organized Farmers Can Do When They Try

THE Equity folks in Bingham County, Ore., having a county union and a dozen or more local unions are making hay while the sun shines. They have organized for business and they rightfully consider the social and intellectual uplift of their members a part of their business. They rightfully believe that farmers should understand the business end of their industry.

To get results along these lines a county convention was held on March 10th, in the rooms of the Commercial Club, in Blackfoot. The following program was rendered, which tells a story of alert wakefulness and business methods that cannot help but be of great value to the county.

Program

10:00 A. M.—Temporary Organization.

Subjects for Discussion

"Potato Warehouses and Cellars: How we can develop same to our advantage as a County Unit," Lewis Robbins, President, Moreland Local.

"Fruit and how we, as a County Unit, can handle same," Henry Dann, President, Blackfoot Local.

"Grain Warehouse and Elevators: How the County Unit can build and operate same," O. E. Scott, Secretary-Manager, Shelley Local.

"Dairying: How we can develop same as a County Unit," Joseph Merrill.

"Poultry and how same can be handled as a County Unit," General Discussion.

"Farm Machinery and Implements: How can the County Unit buy and distribute same," Joseph H. Merrill, Vice-President, Blackfoot Local.

"Coal and Sacks: The purchase and distribution of same by County Unit," P. E. Van Orden, President, Thomas Local.

"The Efficiency of the County Unit," P. W. Powers, Secretary, Blackfoot Local.

Success in Selling

MR. J. A. EVERITT, President.
Farmers Society of Equity
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: I want you to know something of our success here under the Equity System of marketing, as great credit is due you since it was your brains that conceived the system and helped us to apply it.

Let me say that we organized local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity at Summerdale, Robertsdale, Seminole, Foley, Elberta, Loxley and Dyas, in this county, and then organized our county union at Robertsdale. These towns comprise all the railroad towns in the county except two. After we organized our county union, or clearing house the growers quit selling and referred all inquiries to the manager of the county union who sells for the whole county.

Since we began doing business through the county clearing house, which was just before the beginning of 1913, we have been able to establish most valuable business relations with many of the best houses in the country in the leading markets. Also we have found that buyers prefer our system to dealing with the individual producers or with numerous local organizations. Our plan of concentrating the supply appeals to the large buyer because he is able to get as much as he wants without the trouble and expense of skirmishing around and dickering. Also we are able to put up a uniform grade which is appreciated by the best buyers. We grade and pack everything on the loading platforms, so we can guarantee every package. This season's experience has impressed us with the importance of pack. Buyers are always apprehensive of the quality of the goods and fearful that they might get something that would not sell on their markets. We have always been able to please the buyers. We have adopted as our trademark "The F. S. E. Brand," and this is stamped on each package.

Our principal crop so far has been sweet potatoes. The marketing problem for them was a particularly hard one as the crop was large in 1912 and prices low. In fact, there was scarcely any demand any time, because unorganized growers and competing associations that did not have the facilities and organization we have threw their potatoes on the markets almost regardless of price, and on consignment. Notwithstanding this we have never failed to get better prices than those outside of our society by from five to fifteen cents a bushel. We have loaded sweet potatoes day after day along side of growers and associations outside of our society and always at higher prices. We have always led and at no time do I remember that our sales were as low as others on the same day. We know of cases where other organizations lost the contents of an entire car, but we have not had any such experience. With our combination of several producing communities under one selling head, we are in a position to extend our operations over a wider territory for markets, besides it makes a much more desirable proposition for the buyer. This is evidenced by several cases where buyers came to our county and paid us more for our pack of sweet potatoes than others offered theirs for. Many of the best handlers desire to buy our produce and some have sent their representatives hundreds of miles to see us with the idea of handling our products.

Our next big crop will be cucumbers. We have made all arrangements and satisfactory arrangements for selling on track here and the money paid over when the cucumbers are loaded.

At no time have we lost a customer because of unsatisfactory stuff.

We have no capital stock. The expenses of the county and local unions are met by a small commission on the business done. The presidents of the different locals constitute our executive board. Our manager is not elected, but hired, and as a further evidence of satisfactory business the present manager was reappointed.

Every day we are more and more pleased with the Equity System and convinced of its efficiency and the soundness of the plans of the Farmers Society of Equity. This system saves the grower work and worry and gets better results.

We are now Equity people from start to finish.

Yours truly
C. D. LOZIER.

County Business Agent for Farmers Society of Equity, Robertsdale, Ala.
Apr. 24, 1913.

Benefits in Buying

(Reprint from Shelley (Idaho) Pioneer, April 25, 1913.)

O. E. Scott was in Preston, Franklin county, last Saturday, where he assisted A. Y. Satterfield in perfecting the county organization of Farmers Society of Equity, with thirteen locals. The farmers of North Cache valley are very ambitious, and are getting together along the lines of co-operation.

Mr. Satterfield has been very successful in perfecting the county organization, as he organized five locals last week in Franklin county, and received a letter from the National President, advising him that he had made the best record of any organizer in the field.

Arrangements are now in progress to organize the state and buy all implements, binding twine, sacks, etc., as well as sell all products through the state organization.

Headquarters of the state will very likely be located at Pocatello, it being the most available from the standpoint of location both in shipping and easy to reach from all points.

Our local here now has over one hundred members, and more farmers coming in each week. The F. S. E. will build a mill and elevator at Inkom. Other locals are arranging for spud cellars and warehouses.

In an interview Tuesday morning, Mr. Scott said: "The Shelley local is ordering a car of woven wire fence today direct from factory to farmers at wholesale prices."

The farmers are alive, and local members are getting 20 per cent reduction on farm implements in Bannock and Franklin counties, from the regular dealers, which shows that Equity pays. It's here to stay.

Mr. Scott is secretary of the Shelley local society, and as always, is looking out for the farmers' interests. His wide experience in buying and marketing farm produce and implements has won approval by the farmers who are acquainted with him, and he is popular among the great majority. His square deal methods are well known, and when a man of his caliber puts his shoulder to the wheel in the interest of better marketing conditions and co-operation, there is something doing. We predict that the local in this district will be the livest in the state, and that Mr. Scott will probably have the big hand in the future success of the organization in this state.

Department of F. S. E.

Practical Organization and Co-operation

This Department, conducted by Mr. J. A. Everitt, President of the Farmers Society of Equity, is devoted to the practical work of organization and successful co-operation through the Farmers Society of Equity. Discussion on all matters pertaining thereto is cordially invited. Address all communications to J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Organizes communities into local organizations. County, State and National unions in active operation. Representatives in all principal markets. Co-operative buying and selling directed by the National Union.

NATIONAL UNION OFFICERS.

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Treas., National City Bank, Indianapolis; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

Write Plainly

OCCASIONALLY we request our correspondents to write so there need be no danger of mistakes in entering subscriptions and memberships. Keeping this matter before the people helps, but we never hope to educate all the people to observe due care in this respect. It is a very important matter, and we dare say the failure to write names and addresses distinctly increases our office work 10 to 20 per cent. As an example: We have a copy of a report of a local union of 27 names before us now in which 9 names were incorrectly or indistinctly written (33 1-3 per cent). In the case of local union reports we always submit a copy of our records for correction, which gives the opportunity to correct, but it is impractical to do this for subscribers. This example will give an idea of the chances for complaints. We again appeal to all our correspondents to write so plainly that every letter in a name and address is readable.

Our local is doing fine. The people here are getting their eyes open. It won't be long until we shall make another Equity jump in Louisiana. God speed the day when farmers will quit trusting entirely in production and look more to the price. I would be glad if every farmer in the United States would read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and follow its teaching of profitable prices for farmers and controlling the supply until the demand seeks it. That ought to be written in every schoolbook in the United States.—J. C. Williams, Hall, La.

I enclose a list of names of the tried and true variety. The F. S. E. is a grand thing, if only farmers would open their eyes and get busy. They have been doped so long they are in a stupor; but, like the old cow, once they get a taste of the good things in the co-operative pasture, you can't keep them out, even if they are yoked up to a robber system. UP-TO-DATE is the best farm paper published. I do enjoy the way it skins the grafters, the agricultural colleges thrown in. Farmers are held up and robbed all along the line from the trust to the scavenger. It is time their eyes were open to the good mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—T. J. Reed, Blair, Okla.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

Thirty-six states and four Canadian provinces are represented on the commission that sailed for Europe on April 26 to study the methods of marketing and the rural credit systems abroad.

—o—

The committee consists of 115 persons. The tour will cover 90 days. The countries to be visited are England, Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Austria. It is an ambitious program and, without doubt, 115 men can gather many ideas on farming, marketing and credits in three months of STRENUOUS WORK as it is reported is ahead of the commission.

—o—

So we may expect a great volume of expert advice to be turned loose on the farmers who stayed at home and are doing the work while their representatives are studying conditions abroad. Farmers never lacked for advice before and just what they will do with what is going to come to them soon we will not predict. But it is always in order to speculate a little on the possible outcome.

—o—

One of the chief objects of the commission is to study rural co-operation in marketing so that the European methods may be applied in this country. But have the members of the committee, or congress and the legislatures and institutions that selected the members of the committee, considered the crops that are produced in the respective countries and whether it is remotely possible to get any valuable data from those countries?

—o—

We have asked before: "Why go to Europe to study methods of farming and marketing when European farmers come to this country to farm to make a living?

—o—

We raise cotton and it presents one of our great marketing problems. The countries to be visited do not raise cotton so can the southern farmers hope for a solution of their great problem through the committee?

—o—

Our country raises the bulk of the corn of the world and corn growers have their marketing problem to solve. But the countries to be visited raise very little corn and positively nothing can be learned by the committee to help our corn growers solve their problems because the crop is inconsiderable there.

—o—

Some of the countries to be visited raise wheat, as we do, but they raise only for domestic use and usually import a lot more, while we raise enough for home consumption and export

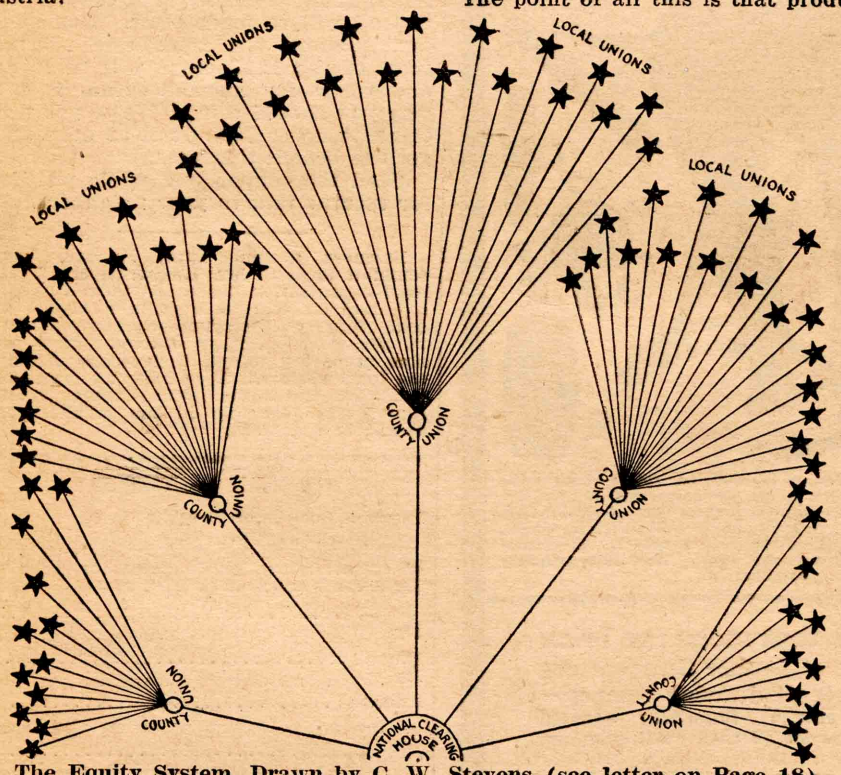
great quantities, so the conditions are so different with wheat that, even if the French or German farmers have solved the marketing problem for wheat, the solution could not fit our case, unless we would get on the same basis—an importing instead of an exporting nation.

—o—

And what is true of wheat is likewise true of live stock and oats and apples. So we have one important crop left——potatoes. Germany is the greatest producer of potatoes in the world, per acre and total production. She solved the potato market problem by starting starch factories, evaporators and feeding them to stock. Only 30 per cent. of Germany's potato crop is consumed by her people direct It appeals to us as being very clear that we must make arrangements to preserve or feed any surplus of potatoes at the place of production, instead of throwing them on glutted markets. The commission will hardly make any other recommendation.

—o—

But there are the fruit and vegetable crops that present serious marketing problems in this country. If the European producers have solved such problems, and if their solution will fit our case, and if the commission brings it back and gives it to us then the commission will have performed a grand work. But the fact is that European growers have not solved the marketing problems for perishable products. On April 24th, two days before the commission sailed the following dispatch came from Vienna, Austria:



The Equity System, Drawn by C. W. Stevens (see letter on Page 18).

Viennese housewives are in a plight similar to that of their sisters in Chicago regarding the high prices of vegetables and garden produce, despite the abundant supplies on hand. Recently the wholesale markets of Vienna were glutted with cauliflower from Italy. Huge quantities rotted and had to be thrown away, but the housewives continued to pay extortionate prices, as they were ignorant of the true condition of the market. The result is the renewal of the public agitation against the constantly increasing cost of living, especially as regards food.

The municipal authorities are planning the erection of a great market hall on the banks of the Danube, where garden products can be sold direct by the growers to dealers, who will retail the stuff at fixed prices to the consumer. It is hoped in this way to avoid the great expense of the commission agent and other middlemen and to provide the public with cheaper and fresher vegetables than is possible under present conditions. At the same time it is proposed to abandon the use of all measures and sell vegetables exclusively by weight.

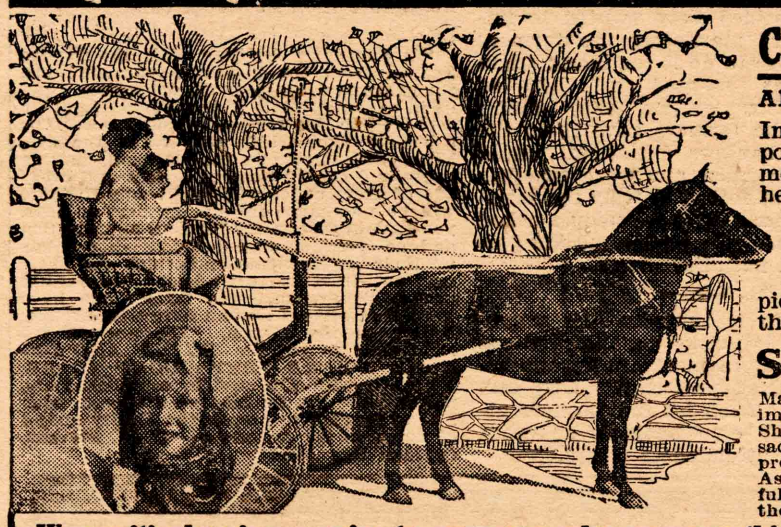
With such conditions existing in a country that the commission visits can it find a ready-to-wear plan to bring home with it?

If the commission would go to Russia it would find conditions more like they are in America. That is, Russia produces many crops that we do AND FOR EXPORT as we do. But the commission will not go there and it is just as well, for Russia has the same marketing problems as we have only in aggravated form.

The point of all this is that producers in this country, and we care not what crops they produce to sell will merely lose time waiting for the report of the commission. This scheme of the European committee was conceived by the Southern Commercial Congress. It was then endorsed by the federal congress and others who added their delegates to the Southern committee. It is evident to any people who know more than geese that the proposition to send a committee to Europe to study marketing conditions to fit them to marketing the South's leading crop is a farce on its face. We will say of it as we said in our preceding issue about the great Chicago conference, **IT IS IS A SCHEME TO THROW SAND IN THE FARMERS EYES AND BLIND HIM WHILE THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN IN CHARGE OF HIS MARKETING FIX UP A PLAN TO SUIT THEMSELVES, WHICH PLAN WILL STILL KEEP THEM IN CONTROL.**

(Continued on Page 18)

FREE Shetland Ponies



Carriage, Harness, Saddle & Bridle

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER FREE GIFTS

In the picture here you see Emma Williams and her pony. I gave her the entire outfit. She was the most delighted person in the world. In the picture here are seven hidden faces. Can YOU find them? I will give a beautiful Shetland pony, carriage and harness free to the one person who has the greatest number of votes to his credit at the end of this contest. For each face you can find in this picture I will give you 1000 votes as a starter. Now this is YOUR chance.

SEND NO MONEY— Just Your Name and Address

Mark the location of the faces with an X plainly, and we will immediately enter you as a contestant for this magnificent Shetland pony outfit, which includes pony, carriage, harness, saddle and bridle; all sent direct to your home, all charges prepaid. A more beautiful pony you never saw than this one. As soon as we hear from you we will send you his picture, also full particulars telling how you can easily secure him—besides the pony we have hundreds of other presents we give away.

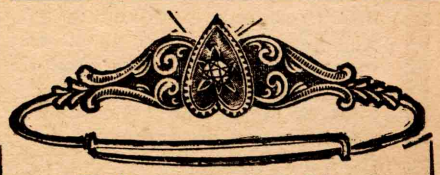
We positively give a prize to everyone who answers this advertisement! So be sure and send your name in today with the hidden faces all plainly marked and get the free pony votes. It is the easiest thing you ever saw. I have given away over thirty Shetland ponies to boys and girls all over the United States, besides thousands upon thousands of other beautiful presents. Be sure to write today.

Address, MATT. YOUNG, Pony Man, 546 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

100 LETTER HEADS ENVELOPES $1.50

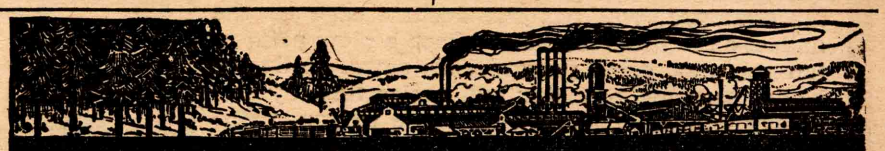
Be a business farmer—write your letters on your own private letterheads and use your own envelopes; printed stationery gives your correspondence a business-like appearance. For a limited time only we make this special introductory offer of 100 envelopes and 100 letterheads, with your name, address and business or the name of your farm neatly printed on them, all for $1.50, postpaid. Write today. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
WEST SIDE PRESS, 227 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING



This Bracelet 25c

To introduce our line we will send this fine bracelet postpaid for 25 cents. Fits any size wrist. Made in handsome gold finish. Handsome heart shape, set with stone. Not more than two to any one person. This bracelet is all the rage—to be in style you should have one. Send 25 cents; stamps or coin.
S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Ind.



From forest and mills direct to you

Stop paying five profits on lumber and millwork. We'll sell you direct at *one* profit. We get our *raw* materials at *cost of production.* We own huge timber tracts—billions of feet of standing fir, spruce, cedar, hemlock and Western soft pine—some of the finest timber in the celebrated Puget Sound district. We do our own cutting, logging, hauling. Our six great mills produce daily, twenty to thirty carloads of highest quality lumber, sash, doors, shingles and general millwork. It's easy to see why we can undersell everyone else. We'll sell you at prices lower than your dealer can *buy* for. Just note prices at the left.

No one else can equal these direct-to-you prices

Save 40% to 60% on lumber and millwork

Immediate Shipments—Quick Delivery

We carry immense stocks. We'll ship your orders within twenty-four to forty hours. Seven great railways radiate from Seattle. Our shipments reach all points west of the Mississippi River within two weeks. The carlot rates from Seattle to you bring our delivered prices below all competition.

Better Materials Guaranteed The Puget Sound region is noted for big timber—produces quality lumber, famous for strength and durability. Free from large knots and sap. Reaches you straight—not warped—and uniform in thickness and width. Railroad companies use fir for car sills, car siding. Has proved the best for changes from climate to climate, and for severe wear and tear. Grade for grade, our material is better quality than carried by local lumbermen. No warped, culled or dirty stock shipped on our orders. Money promptly refunded unless satisfied.

Get Our Prices Today Quit paying 40% to 60% *too much* for lumber of inferior quality. Get our direct-to-you figures. Send us your carpenter's material list. We ship everything for building complete—lumber, sash, doors, shingles, millwork, hardware and paint. **Mail the Coupon today for catalog and price list.**

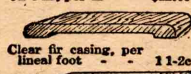
2 ft. 8x6 ft. 8 $1.50

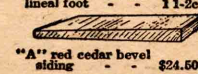
24x24, 1 3-8, 95c

Clear red cedar shingles, per M. $2.20
Extra #A# red cedar shingles, per M, $1.80

Clear fir flooring - $23.00

4x6 fir, per M - $12.00


Clear fir casing, per lineal foot - - 1 1-2c


"A" red cedar bevel siding - - $24.50

2x4, 14 and 16 ft. No. 1 common fir, per M - $18.00

8x8.8 Col'mn $1.55

Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co., 687 First Avenue Seattle, Wash.

Kindly send me your catalog and list of prices on lumber and building supplies, laid down at my station.

Name _____

Address _____

Business _____

I am planning to build as follows: _____

YOU RUPTURE Sufferers

CAN BE PERMANENTLY CURED

By the **"SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK,"** the wonderful, scientific discovery of the age, it's holding power can be regulated by yourself at will. Endorsed by leading physicians as Nature's true method. No leg straps, springs or other annoying features. It's worn with the same comfort as a pair of old suspenders. Nature's healing process never interferred with, etc. **Price within reach of all and it is sent on 30 days free trial.**

☞**Write our Institute today, for our free booklet,** if you want to forever rid yourself of rupture.

Schuiling Rupture Institute
18 West Market Street Indianapolis, Indiana

HUMANATONE

New patented musical instrument. Wonderful invention; nothing like it; astonishing; marvelous. You can be a real musician and play all the latest popular songs, ragtimes, old time ballads, sacred hymns, dance music, &c.; also fine for piano accompaniment; sure to please. Made entirely of strong metal; will last a lifetime. Thousands sold.

25c Sample by mail **25 CENTS** (silver) or **3** for **60** cents. Address
P. E. RECH COMPANY, 531 Bell St., Indianapolis.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50, Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

A PERSONAL MESSAGE
(Continued from Page 17)

MARKETING MUST BE IMPROVED. But who should improve it but the farmers themselves? Why all this concern by other people? When manufacturers decided they wanted to improve their marketing the farmers didn't propose to do it for them; when the railroads merged and adopted modern business system they didn't wait until the farmers gave them the cue; when bankers decided it would be wise to organize and work together they were not forced to it by the farmers. Also none of these people asked the government for advice and the government did not offer advice.

—o—

Is farming a business like manufacturing? Is marketing the products of the farm like marketing manufactured or mined products? Why certainly it is. Then let the farmers attend to their own business as other people have attended to theirs.

Read the letter below and study the illustration from a man who knew of the Equity plan of organization, federation and marketing only a short time. But he improved his time. He studied the plan and talked it over with his neighbors then he wrote this:

"In becoming familiar with the Equity System from the literature you sent me, the enclosed drawing is the conception I get of it. (See Fig. A.) I would like to put up a chart like this for public addresses. It is a simple plan which will reach the eye. With efficient men in the National clearing house and county clearing houses and every one of them under sufficient bonds so there will be no chance for the farmers to fear, you have a system for farmers organization and co-operation and business that meets all their requirements and which the Sherman anti-trust law can't bust. The farmer needs this system. The farmer can have it. I find several around here who already believe in the system. You are on the right road to put the *SUPPLY AND DEMAND WHERE THEY OUGHT TO BE.* I believe with this system established the people could live for half what it costs now. I shall be glad to preach the Equity gospel of union to the farmers.——C. W. Stevens, Ogeman Co., Mich."

This man who has read this paper and other literature he sent for says: **YOU HAVE A SYSTEM FOR FARMERS' ORGANIZATION, CO-OPERATION AND BUSINESS THAT MEETS ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS.** Then why wait? Why search the world over for what is right at home and already partly established? Why delay three months for a committee's report, which is hunting for duck eggs where there are no ducks, and then find that, if it reports on crops and conditions in the European countries as it finds them that they do not fit our case. They cannot meet the needs of this country. Mr. Stearns says the **EQUITY SYSTEM IS SUFFICIENT** and he says "the farmer needs this system" and "the farmer can have it."

—o—

Of course he can have it, without delay. It is free and it can be put in operation at less expense to each farmer than he pays for the cheapest machine on the farm. And he can keep it running smoothly year after year at less cost than the oil that he buys to lubricate his farm machines.

—o—

You who understand the machine begin at once to build it in your community, then in your county. Look at Mr. Stearns' sketch. It is easily understood. Show it to your neighbors, they will be interested at once and soon, as Mr. Stearns said, was the case in his community, several will believe in the system. Send the coupon for full instructions for organizing **NOW.**

—o—

If you don't understand the machine let us know when you send the coupon and all will be made clear. Don't delay. Before the committee returns most of the 1913 crops will be made and ready for market. This is the way you should think: We've got this thing to do so let's do it at once and get the benefit this year.

Send the coupon and while waiting for returns talk to your neighbors.

Farmers around Tyro, Kansas, have found it pays to buy co-operatively. Their local organization has saved them 70 cents a barrel on cement, 5 cents a bushel on coal, 20 per cent. on lumber and from 18 to 28 per cent. on other articles. They are now preparing to sell their crops through the local society. They have 26 members. G. R. Wheeler is the business manager, and says every township in the middle west should be organized.

Organization Coupon

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Gentlemen: Please send instructions, rate of compensation, blanks, etc., for organizing a local union at

.....
My
Name .....
My
Address .....

.....

Are you a member of the F. S. E. now?....

Federation Coupon

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.
I am a member of (name of association)

.....

with headquarters at .....
The officers of this association are:

President .....

Address .....

Secretary .....

Address .....
Please send me full particulars of the American Farmers Federation and terms for federating without any obligation on my part.
My Name .....

Address .....

Sharpen tools FREE on artificial diamond wheels

Do not toil away with the old grindstone. Dimo-Grit, the artificial diamond sharpening wheels with which Luther Farm Tool Grinders are equipped, will put the keenest edge on the dullest ax in three minutes—shape a plow point in ten minutes, grind your sickles, saws, cultivator blades amazingly quicker and easier than by any other method. To prove its value to you, without putting you under any obligations, sending any money or making any promises, I will let you use the Luther Farm Tool Grinder on your farm for a full month's free trial. Try it on your dull tools and rusty blades as much as you like, then return it at my expense if not wanted. C. J. LUTHER, Pres.

14 Tools In One 1—Medium Dimo-Grit-wheel. 2—Coarse Dimo-Grit wheel. 3—Universal tool rest 4—Chisel and plane bit guide. 5—Dimo-Grit razor hone. 6—Dimo-Grit scythe stone. 7—Dimo-Grit saw gummer. 8—Felt polishing wheel. 9—Fine Dimo-Grit wheel. 10—Cloth buffing wheel. 11—Dimo-Grit oil stone. 12—Dimo-Grit pocket hone. 13—Sickle grinding attachment. 14—Disk grinding attachment.

DIMO-GRIT—"the wheel for steel"

Luther Dimo-Grit Sharpening Wheels are made of artificial diamond crystals—made of the same elements as real diamonds fused in the intense heat of wonderful electrical furnaces that melts fire brick like butter, and turns iron into vapor like steam. The Dimo-Grit wheels of Luther Grinders cut hardest steel as emery cuts soft copper. No water needed. No danger of drawing temper—twenty-five times faster cutting than grindstones, ten times more efficient than emery. Especially adapted for steel, leaving the smoothest, keenest edge. Dimo-Grit is what the big factories use for all their steel grinding.

LUTHER FARM TOOL GRINDERS

Luther Farm Tool Grinders equipped with the fast cutting Dimo-Grit wheels turning 2500 revolutions per minute, make the toughest job of grinding amazingly easy—so easy that you will never again work with half-dull tools. Your saw will just seem to melt through the wood—your plow points slide easily through the soil and your sickles cut close and easy. Everything you do is done at a big saving of your own strength and that of your horses, and at a big saving of time and money. You have used the grindstone and know it is too slow, and you know that emery wheels destroy the temper of steel tools. Let us send you a Luther Dimo-Grit Grinder, the only perfect sharpening device known.

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE BOOK

Write to-day for big 40-page free book telling the fascinating story of artificial diamond abrasives. It also illustrates Luther Tool Grinders and explains the correct way to sharpen tools. From this book you can select the outfit you like best, should you decide to take advantage of our 30 days free trial offer. No money needed. Write now.

Luther Grinder Mfg. Co. 100 Stroh Bldg. **Milwaukee**

All Metal Shaft Drive

The Luther Farm Tool Grinder, with its fast cutting Dimo-Grit wheels, foot and engine power, is built completely of steel and iron. Nothing to wear out. Has enclosed shaft drive like an automobile, dust-proof bearings. No chains to stretch and break. Runs as easy as sewing machine. Easy motion of pedals gives Dimo-Grit wheels 2500 revolutions per minute. Patented tool rests give proper bevel to tools, making it easy for anyone to grind twist drills, saws, discs, sickles, ensilage knives, cultivator blades, etc.

A Work-shop in Itself

Seventeen extra attachments transform this grinder into jig and circle saws, forge, lathe, drill, milk tester, etc. These low cost attachments equip you to do all your own general repair work, saving repair bills, saving the time going to town, etc. To get machines to do what these attachments will do would cost big money, but this way you can equip a workshop for wonderfully little money.

Show Us, Please

(Continued from Page 3)

IV.

We have little hope that this challenge will be accepted, because we have doubts that these critical publications really desire to eliminate what must be eliminated before the marketing evils can be corrected. Neither are they willing to establish what must be established before a better system of marketing can be instituted. This leaves the burden resting on the shoulders of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, a burden cheerfully assumed.

V.

We have time and time again given proof of the need for a better system of marketing, and shown how it can be established and operated. It it simply a matter of co-operatively controlled marketing. We never tire of giving examples, and we never lack for material, for every week brings evidence from the market centers. We could occupy all our space with them, if necessary. Here is a case in point, that will demonstrate the need for some system to marketing, and the practicability of our plans.

VI.

April 28, the Chicago market reports were headed by a scare-line, stating that

THE COUNTRY WRECKS STEER PRICES BY EXCESSIVE SUPPLY.

and then goes on to say:

Has the country gone mad? Thirty thousand steers arrived today to add to a lot of stale steers, when in face of the half-demoralized conditions of last week less than half that many should have been here. More decline, in big chunks was the logical result. Danger signals were flying over the trade last week, and the country was warned to stay away.

VII.

The whole trouble came about through the blind, indiscriminate marketing by the producers. Half, or all this double supply could have been withheld a day, or a week, if necessary.

The producers, not knowing or understanding conditions, and having no means to influence or control them, threw profits to the winds, and pocketed their losses. Though the report says "the country was warned to stay away" it was not heard by those who were shipping.

VIII.

To remedy and control such conditions there must be national organization of producers, so there may be national co-operation. With local unions at every shipping point, and experienced men in every market, the information of how much to market, where to market and when to market can be sent to ALL, not a scattering few, and such unfortunate conditions, with attending enormous losses, can be practically prevented. They are wholly unnecessary. But we reiterate and maintain that by no other means under heaven but a national organization of farmers, of themselves and by themselves, will ever turn the trick. We assert positively this is true, and it is up to the skeptics to prove it false or untenable.

"The farmer is more interested, just at present," says President Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, "in the details of marketing what he produces than in producing more. It is costing too much to get the farm produce to the consumer." True: therefore, let us get busy, organize, and make a change.

Organized farmers around Marshville, N. C., buy fertilizer at $17 per ton that the farmer who buys in the usual way on "crop time" pays $25. Still some claim it doesn't pay to organize.

A county union in Alabama and a local union in Idaho report in this issue how they made local organization through the Equity System pay. If it will pay these localities it will pay all the localities between.

This paper is the only one published that organizes farmers into local associations, shows them how to make a success of it, and helps do the actual work.

The editor of the Co-operative Manager and Farmer, has this to say:

"General co-operation by farmers in live stock raising and a close association with the big markets will insure live stock being handled at more profit for the farmer. There is a great waste in marketing live stock. If farmers themselves, through their own co-operative shipping associations, market their own live stock they can easily save this waste. They can save shrinkage by shipping to the nearest market prices equal; ship in bunched lots with neighbors; make the money for themselves that the dealer makes from their stock."

With farmers organizing and employing experts to seek the best markets for their associations, the unorganized farmers had best think about their chances outside of organization.

End The Misery Of Wearing Worthless Trusses

Hoow 60 Days Trial Is The Only Safe Way to Buy Anything For Rupture.

Here is something absolutely GUARANTEED to keep rupture from coming out—something that does away with the misery-causing leg-strap and body springs.

Away Wit Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—$173 IN TWO WEEKS, made by Mr. Williams, Illinois, selling the Automatic Jack, combination 12 tools in one. Used by auto owners, teamsters, liveries, factories, mills, miners, farmers, etc. Easy sales, big profit. Exclusive county rights if you write QUICK. Automatic Jack Company, Box O, Bloomfield, Indiana.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogues. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

FARMS—Sold and exchanged, large tracts and small tracts. North, South, East or West. List your farms with me. Isenbarger, 33 Union Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

DON'T WAIT, if you want a farm, on our line, in the Park Region, Aitkin county. Limited acreage left for sale. For prices and descriptions, write Land Agent, C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co., 314 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—to hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Co., L 511, Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailormade suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 321, Chicago.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "lay-offs." Parcel post means thousands of postal appointments. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. N 26, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S 839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS CHANCES

FREE—INVESTING FOR PROFIT MAGAZINE—SEND me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 452. 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

HAVE YOU $50 or more to invest in a good paying manufacturing proposition that will stand closest investigation? Address International Cordless & Weightless Window Co., Inc., 4095 Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa. Send send for catalog.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen bldg., Washington, D. C.

Free Pony

Who Wants Me—Quick?

Boys and Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony all for your own? Then send me your name and address today—quick. Some one is going to get him—you can have him—*but hurry!*

My Name is "Major"

Well Broken Gentle Kind

42 Inches High

I Am Now 42-in. High and 3 yrs. Old. I am a Pet, Too.

My color is black. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either ride me or drive me and I am just as kind and gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy. I do not scare because I know better—have been taught better. I want a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I'll go anywhere to find them. I am just waiting to come to someone. I'll make some boy or girl happy, because that's what I was made for. That's what I was intended for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send me your name and address on the coupon below (or a postal,) and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry—I must go somewhere, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

Wagon and Harness, Too, Come With Me

This is one of the most beautiful ponies, that I have ever given to any boy or girl in all my life, and I have given away more than 25 Shetland Ponies. This one, **"Major"** is a beauty. He will make the heart of any boy or girl leap with joy. I wish you could see him. I just hate to let him go, but go he must, free of all cost to some boy or girl friend of mine who is willing to do me a small favor.

I am going to send a beautiful carriage along with him, and harness too, and I expect a saddle also. Might as well. I want to please and that's the way to do it. I want the boy or girl who gets this elegant Shetland Pony and outfit to be just the happiest person in all the world. I want them to remember me as long as they live, and they will, too. I have dozens of little boy and girl friends to whom I have given ponies and presents, all over the United States and I get letters from them every now and then. They send me pictures of the ponies I gave them, and tell me how pleased they are and that I always do as I say—Now my friend, if you want **"Major"**, just send me your name and do it quick. **I have a gift for you.** A postal card or the coupon in the corner, will do. Hurry! I'll send you the present, pony pictures and letters from boys and girls to prove what I say, so hurry!

Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago

I Want This Pony

Uncle Billy, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I want **"Major"** and I want you to send me the pony pictures, your free gift, and tell me how to get this pony. Below is my full name and address. Send quick.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

_____

Get Your Cream Separator NOW

Most Women Prefer the New Butterfly

Only $2 DOWN

One Year To Pay

Here is the opportunity you have been waiting for—a chance to get one of these big-capacity, light-running, easy-cleaning, close-skimming New Butterfly Cream Separators without taking the money out of your pocket.

By paying only $2 down, you can get the biggest machine we make, use it 30 days free, then if you decide to keep it pay us the rest of our low factory-to-farm price (only $24 and up) in small, easy installments. You can make these payments monthly out of the extra cream profits which the machine will save for you. You buy direct from the manufacturer and save half. You try the machine 30 days on your own farm before you decide to keep it. You get a signed lifetime guarantee. You have the benefit of this great labor-saving machine while it is earning its own cost and more. You don't risk a single penny. We pay the freight both ways if the separator fails to please you. Get your separator NOW at factory prices and on terms so easy you won't feel the cost at all.

New Butterfly Cream Separators

will make you $10 to $15 a year more profit from every cow you own. They are handsome, high-grade, durable machines. The most modern and convenient separator you can buy. No other separator costs more to make, has so many patented improvements or gives you as much value for your money. We will prove this on your own farm, or no sale. Thousands are in daily use all over the United States. Read the letter at right.

Davenport, Iowa.

Dear Sirs: I like the separator; I think it is a daisy. It certainly is everything you claim it to be. I would not exchange it for any other separator, regardless of make or price. The——, which I am shipping you today, took all the strength a man had to run, but my little 8-year-old boy can run this one easily. It skims perfectly clean, and is so easy to wash.

EDWARD SCHMIDT.

No. 5½
One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device
Frictionless Pivot Ball-Bearings; Open, Easily-Cleaned Milk and Cream Spouts; Self-Draining Bowl and Tank.

30 Days' Free Trial

Lifetime Guarantee

Fill out the coupon below—mail it to us right away for free catalog folder. Get our big special offer on the five sizes of machines we make, so you can pick out the one that exactly suits your requirements. We will ship it to you on our easy payment terms of only $2 down and let you try it 30 days on your own farm. When the 30 days are up, **if for any reason** you are not pleased—if you don't prefer the New Butterfly to any other separator you ever saw or used—just return the machine to us. We will pay the freight both ways and refund your first payment. You won't be out a single penny.

TEAR ALONG DOTTED LINE

Every New Butterfly Separator is guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship, regardless of how many years you have used it. No other separator manufacturer will give you this signed lifetime guarantee.

Direct from Factory

Only $24 and Up

—according to size. We make two styles and five sizes of the New Butterfly Separator. Our Free Catalog Folder describes all of them. Every machine we build is beautifully finished throughout and guaranteed a lifetime. Note these special features: No disks to wash and rust out. The New Butterfly Skimming Device is complete in one piece—made of aluminum—the "everlasting," easy-cleaning metal. Shelby Seamless Steel Bowl—phosphor bronze bearings, vertical shafts, adjustable cream platter, ratchet crank, self-draining bowl, low-down self-draining milk supply tank, closed bottom, open milk and cream spouts, oil-bathed ball-bearings, and many other exclusive features.

Mail This Coupon Today

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2298 *Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.*

Gentlemen: Please send me at once your big colored Catalog Folder, with full description, illustrations, factory prices and self-earning, easy-payment terms on the New Butterfly Cream Separator. I keep.....cows.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

(14)

Our Big Illustrated Catalog Folder

tells all about this wonderful machine, contains letters from many users, shows large colored illustrations, pictures the machine in use; shows how every part is made, and tells you all about our factory-to-farm self-earning separator plan. Fill out the coupon at left—mail it to us today for the Free Catalog Folder and BIG SPECIAL OFFER.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2298 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

PROFIT Developes Any Business. Make Agriculture Profitable to Average Farmer and Yields will Increase

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 11 JUNE FIRST, 1913 Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

A Department for Live Folks who want the best. Our readers are asked to contribute their thoughts. If you have a helpful idea pass it on. Be neighborly. Contributions always welcome.

A wise old owl sat in an oak;
The more he saw the less he spoke
The less he spoke the more he heard
Why can't we all be like that bird?

The farm well tilled means the purse well filled.

When borrowing becomes a habit it is a chronic disease.

The best lessons a man can learn are from his own mistakes.

The rule of gold is usually an exception to the Golden Rule.

Some folks make fools of themselves; some are born that way.

Success is one part talent, two parts opportunity, and the rest, perserverance.

The man who loses his temper always finds it before he needs to lose it again.

Sam Saxon says that those who succeed according to rule are usually the exceptions to it.

A good maxim is—When you can't do what you want to do, try to want to do what you can do.

The more good we find in other people the more they will find in us, and there's some good in everybody.

Some folks plant crocuses in the yard for a bit of spring brightness and beauty. Some just let the dandelions grow.

"Doing well enough" isn't what wins those little extra luxuries and enjoyments. It is the horse that is a neck ahead that brings home the bets.

Our national constitution guarantees us all the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But about all that some of us get is the pursuit.

Poke all the fun you like at book farming, but you will find that nine out of every ten successful farmers are doing just what the book farmers say is good.

The man who, unashamed of anything he has done, can look himself and his neighbors straight in the eye is happier and better off than the man with a million who cannot.

It is worth a lot to a man to know he's done his best, and played the game of life on the square. No matter how poor he is, he can still be happy, something impossible to the shirker or the crook.

A Fatal Delusion

SEE PAGES 13 AND 14.

Now that the city schools have begun farming the vacant lots with school children, the city man can go "back to the farm easily," and about as much as he cares to.

The union labor of Kansas City has organized a Co-operative Trading Association, and recently opened three retail stores. The association bought a carload of Texas onions at three cents a pound in ten-pound sacks. A "producer to consumer" enterprise that should succeed.

On May 17 four hundred farmers' institutes out in Kansas each held a co-operative meeting. These meetings are designed and called by the state agricultural college, and the subjects discussed were: Co-operation in community breeding of stock; in production of pure-bred seed; in the construction of silos; in buying machinery; in owning machinery; in buying fuel and feed; in marketing eggs; in picking and marketing fruit; in marketing grain; in marketing potatoes; in marketing cream.

Jones is a good farmer, who had the same kind of soil, in the same neighborhood with Smith, and Green, and Brown. Jones made more money, and worked less hard. One day he found the other three together and told them just how he surpassed them. They listened, and then tried out the plans. During the years gone by, Jones had learned much from farm papers, and did many things advised in books and bulletins. Smith and Green and Brown laughed at "book farming." And even today they laugh at it, even while doing it, for what Jones told them was "book farming." Jones laughs (to himself) at them.

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Shorty Himself.)

NUMBER II

Some women can drive a team of horses hitched to a wagon through a gateway and some can only try. My wife can try. She usually gets the horses through all right. They will go through, anyhow. But as my wife thinks lines are to pull, she pulls on them. Consequently the wagon doesn't get through as well as it might. One of the posts usually gets right in front of one of the rear wheels. I've had my wife get our old team and wagon so mixed up with two gateposts in three seconds that it took us all ten minutes to straighten things out.

A number of years ago one of our neighbors purchased one of those "Manlove" farm gates that open when you drive over a trip-lever as you approach, and then closes after you have passed through, provided you drive over another trip-lever. Provided again the machinery is in working order. Well, it was a good gate, and it is a good gate yet. It works, and is never out of order. The only thing necessary is to hit the lever with the wheel. But right here a funny thing happens: While my wife can hit both of the gate posts, she can't hit either one of those levers, and I'm not saying anything against the levers, either. But that is really not a part of this story, and my wife says it has no business in it, so I will leave it out, of course. The idea is that now, instead of getting out, opening the gate, getting back in the wagon, driving through, getting out, shutting the gate, getting back in and driving off—I drive right through and on. Of course, with the old style gate, I could have asked my wife to get out and open it, and let me drive through, but that is all I could have done—asked her—for finally I would have to get out and open the gate myself. It is not easy work for people who are five

(Continued on Page 3)

Up-to-Date Farming

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

June 13 If this is the latest date in your address as printed on the paper, your subscription expires with this month, June, 1913. We sincerely hope to have your renewal.

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An Indiana Farm Conference

A GREAT gathering of Indiana business interests, including bankers, brokers, grain exchanges, farm implement dealers, agricultural college experts, business men, and incidentally a farmer or two from various counties will be in conference in Indianapolis, June 3 and 4, about the time this paper is being read by our subscribers. One of the chief objects is to thoroughly investigate the problems of agriculture and country life, and arrange, under the new vocational law, for teaching agriculture in the public schools, the installation of a county demonstration agent in each county, and to do other things for the benefit of agriculture, which, if truly beneficial will be of great benefit to all business and the country-at-large, as well as farming.

Conferences are often of value, as they tend to produce new habits of thinking and action, greatly needed. While the farmer has always been able to produce sufficient bread and meat and fiber to feed and clothe the world, few of them do their work economically. The average cost of production is needlessly greater than it should be. Better farming methods are much to be desired, and any movement in behalf of better farming is a worthy one. Yet, it has its dangers. If better farming means greater production, and greater production means lower prices, wherein is the farmer benefited? If he decreases the cost by means which brings about a decrease in the selling price, will he not lose his gain and more? Is the real test of successful farming the number of bushels of wheat an acre will produce, or the number of dollars profit an acre will return? And, if an average yield of twenty bushels per acre will sell at eighty cents a bushel, who can guarantee that an average yield of thirty bushels would also sell at eighty cents a bushel?

We suggest that these conferences look ahead as to price, as well as to production. We respectfully submit that if the prices are encouraging to production, the farmer and Mother Nature will be able to produce all the world wants. The business world has no need to exercise itself over the farmer's end of agriculture. No one has yet gone hungry or naked on his account. But there is need for the business world to look after its own part of the work—the distribution. Give the farmer a fair price, and production will care for itself. Let the business world help determine how prices may be maintained at a profitable point. Let them cut out some of the excessive costs of distribution. That is in their line, and is for them to undertake, as they are mainly responsible for the system as it exists. Before they go before the farmers, urging that they produce greater yields, let them first be able to assure the farmers that those bumper crops will return a profitable price. Good crops are desirable, but good prices are absolutely necessary to the welfare of agriculture.

A good farmer is one able to make a comfortable living from the soil, rears his family well, is of service to the community in which he lives, and leaves his farm more productive than he found it.—L. H. Bailey.

All Farm Papers Are Doing It

BROTHER FARMER, we want to enjoy the privilege right this minute of saying, "I told you so." For ten years we have been telling everybody, and farmers particularly, that the marketing system was not what is should be, and that it could be remedied only by the co-operative efforts of farmers themselves. We endeavored years ago to obtain the co-operation of agricultural colleges, farm papers, and business men in an effort to correct the marketing evils by assisting the farmer to organize so it might be accomplished. Our statements were doubted by some, laughed at by others, and bitterly assailed by a few.

For the past few weeks we have been gleefully gloating over our exchanges. Very few farm papers now reach us without strong articles on the necessity of better marketing methods. State agricultural colleges have given out strong statements to the same effect. Certain business interests are now asking how they can help the farmers to organize. The United States Department of Agriculture has provided for a toy they call the "Bureau of Marketing." And nearly all of these are the very things we taught ten years ago and have been consistently teaching since. Farm papers who laughed at or denounced our articles then are printing identically the same arguments today. They have seen a "great light," evidently. We have no cause to doubt their sincerity, and we welcome them to the work.

We cannot refrain from saying, however, that while these good institutions have at last heard "the voice of the prophet," they have not evidently heard the words distinctly, and the words are these:

THE FIRST THING AND THE ONLY THING TO DO IS TO ORGANIZE THE FARMERS IN A NAIONAL MOVEMENT SO THEY MAY HAVE AND CONTROL A NATIONAL MARKETING SYSTEM, BASED UPON SOUND AND ECONOMIC BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

It can be done, and must be done before tangible results can be obtained, and until the others see the full light, we shall continue to alone build up the organization along the lines we have advocated for years, and along the lines the others will also be advocating in due time.

The spray pump and the powder dust machine should now be brought into play on all potato, tomato and truck farms. Spray and powder for bugs and blight. Write advertisers for catalogues and you will also receive a fund of valuable information on the subject of insects, diseases, and their prevention. Prevention is cheaper and far more efficient than remedial measures after trouble has begun.

What Sanitation Means in Money

WE FARMERS are prone to look on sanitation as something connected with a hospital, including sterilized apparatus, and scrupulous cleanliness to the degree of nonsense. We smile to ourselves at the idea of a sanitary farm. Can a farm of the earth, earthy, in short, just "dirt" be sanitary? It surely can, and there is nothing foolish in the idea whatever.

First, keep down the weeds. These are the most unsanitary things on the farm. They not only rob the soil of its fertility, but they inoculate it with poisons that hinder the growth of valuable vegetation. Moreover, they harbor and furnish breeding places for insects that make us trouble. Keep the fields, the fence rows, the lawn and barnyards free from weeds.

Keep the barnyards clean, and prevent disease to the farm animals. This applies also to the chicken yards and the hog pens. Flies are the carriers of disease among both animals and people. Do all you can to eradicate them. Don't think you can do nothing, for you can do much. Keep the stables clean, the manure piled up in the manure shed, which you can have screened. Spray the manure with sulphate of iron, and sift kainit over each addition to the pile. This not only prevents flies from breeding, but saves the nitrates, the most valuable part of the manure, much of which escapes in the air if not prevented.

Use lime freely around the house, chicken and barnyards. Keep a barrel of air-slacked lime in a dry place for this purpose. Do these things and you will accomplish wonders in the way of sanitation.

Sanitation is not alone a matter of cleanliness, but of money as well. The farmer who keeps out the weeds, eradicates the flies, kills lurking cholera and other disease germs, and saves the nitrates in the farm manure, will have better health, better "luck," better crops, more efficient and profitable stock, and his bank account will be far more satisfactory.

Tightening the purse-strings to keep in the pennies sometimes shuts out dollars.

Advertising Apples

IN ORDER to increase the sale and consumption of apples, growers, shippers and dealers have devised a co-operative advertising campaign called the "stamp plan." To properly market the coming crop of apples, with profit to the producer, consumption must be increased. To increase consumption the price to consumers must be decreased, and the apple-eating habit formed in millions of homes. Large sales at small profits is better business than small sales at larger profits. The campaign to make apples more profitable all around hinges on the amount the public will consume, and this in turn hinges on the price the public is required to pay for the fruit, and to a degree, their knowledge of its value as a staple article of diet. It seems to be a matter of education as well as business. The people are to be informed on what apples are really worth and what they should pay. This education is to be partly accomplished through advertising, and the campaign is a means of raising funds to defray the expenses of the advertising campaign. Stamps to be affixed to all packages of apples, barrels, boxes, crates, etc., will be sold. On boxes a one-cent stamp will be affixed, while barrels will take a two-cent stamp. Growers and shippers are to be asked to purchase and affix the stamps. The stamp issue will be under the control of a duly authorized advertising committee, who will employ the funds thus produced in the advertising campaign to convince consumers they should eat more apples, to convince retailers they should sell at moderate prices, and to bring to the producer the extra profits such a procedure is expected to make possible.

All of this is good as far as it goes. It is for the producers, however, to organize their own selling system and first insure themselves a fair profit from the apples they send to market. The "stamp plan," by increasing markets, can be made a valuable aid to the producers, who should give it support.

"Figgers"

STATISTICS, they say, are dry and uninteresting. Yet, farm papers and farm colleges have been feeding the farmers on figures to show them the great opportunities they neglect by failing to do better farming. Recently Professor Stone, of Indiana, president of the State Agricultural College, in an address delivered in Indianapolis, declared that if the Indiana farmers possessed and would act upon the knowledge on corn production the college could supply, the corn crops of Indiana could be increased ten fold. Possibly this is true; but, if Indiana farmers raised ten times as much as they now raise, **how much would that corn be worth a bushel?** What is always the effect when a great surplus is produced?

Regulates the Commission Man

THE New York state legislature has passed a law regulating the commission business. It requires the commission men doing business in that state to take out a license, and the state commissioner of agriculture is empowered to revoke the licenses of those who do not do a square business, and to refuse licenses to any whose integrity is in question; it compels the commission man to give a $3,000 fidelity bond, any part of which can be collected by the farmer for any loss he may sustain at the hands of a dishonest dealer. Now, this law would be of great service if farmers were only organized to provide easy means to take advantage of its provisions.

A Real Problem to Face

AGAIN we assert that the unorganized farmers of this country had best look forward to future markets. There is now underway a tremendous sentiment in favor of a change in marketing methods and when the change comes about the unorganized farmer will be absolutely at the mercy of the "powers that be," and the organized farmers will be chief amongst those powers. There has been need for farmers' organizations in the past; there is greater need for them now, but these needs are as nothing compared to the needs in the near future.

If Farmers Kept Books

ONE of the first principles of success is to know what one is doing. Business without bookkeeping could not exist, therefore, bookkeeping must be valuable to business—any business. Farming is a business.

Farmers would make more money if they kept book accounts. Not many farmers believe this, or they would be keeping books. Those who do, however, know it is true. Those who do not, knowing nothing about the value of it, have no right to an opinion.

The Middleman

JUST now the middleman is the "goat." Farmers, consumers, editors, and a goodly number of the business classes lay charges of a serious nature at his door. He is blamed for both the low prices of products on the farm, and the high cost of those same products in the corner grocery.

A "middleman" of some sort is a necessity. Business cannot exist without him, honest, dishonest, good or bad, we must have him. All time and talk employed to eradicate the middleman is wasted. We can't do it, and maintain civilization. The average farmer cannot dispose of his crop direct to the consumer. The idea is not only impractical, it is impossible. An agency between producer and consumer is an absolute necessity, and that agency is a "middleman."

The present method of operation can be vastly improved, however. But let us state right here, and most emphatically, that improvement cannot come without co-operation, and co-operation without organization is impossible. Organization is and must be the first step. Congress may pass laws, and make appropriations; the Department of Agriculture may establish marketing bureaus and make investigations; educators may orate, and editors may erupt, and conferences may convene, but no change in affairs can be made until the farmers are shown what to do and how to do it, and then they can not do what will be required of them except through organization.

Once this is done, then efficient action may be taken toward eliminating the unnecessary and unreliable features of the middleman system.

One of the first steps to be taken is ousting the dishonest middleman. The records and reputation of all marketing agencies must be made known. Shippers must know whom to trust, and whom to distrust. Refuse business to the unreliable middleman and his elimination is accomplished. In this work there must be co-operation of honest farmers, honest middlemen, and possibly the government. This also is impossible without organization. If others think differently, let them come forward with a remedy that can be successfully applied without it. No theory, gentlemen, but a practical plan that will stand the "acid test" of business success and efficiency.

Still another, and very necessary step is the proper distribution. Under the present system the middlemen are powerless to prevent glutted markets. With the right kind of an organization, the co-operative action of shippers and dealers could successfully handle this problem. Without organization, nothing can be done.

There has been, and is too great a tendency to generalize and theorize. What is needed is a thorough, conscientious investigation of practical plans to remedy an evil everyone knows to exist. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has taught for years that only by organization can anything be accomplished. So firm is our belief in this conclusion that we have done our utmost to help farmers organize on a practical plan. Much has been accomplished and we will continue our efforts along this line until the organization is completed. We have not been content to teach the necessity and value of organization theoretically alone, but practically as well. We have been instrumental in organizing thousands of local unions. We shall continue to do so.

The outlook is most encouraging. Agitation of these vital problems is stirring the minds of the more thoughtful people everywhere who will quickly see the futility of long continued discussions that end where they begin. Willing and capable hands will deal with the actual as well as theoretical problems, and the national system of co-operation and controlled marketing will be quickly perfected, and the problem of the middleman solved to the extent that the millions now lost, wasted, and filched from the producing and consuming classes will be saved to them. But we reiterate that, no matter what the new system may be, nor how operated, it cannot become effective except through the medium of organized agriculture, with organized communities as its foundation.

Human Rights in West Virginia

FOR months the coal fields of West Virginia have been in the throes of a terrible struggle between the mine owners and the miners. It is the old contest between capital and labor. The miners want more of the wealth created by their dangerous and difficult labor. The mine owners refused their requests, and a strike was called. Then a bitter struggle began, and conditions went from bad to worse until the governor of the state declared martial law, and sent the soldiers into the mining districts to quell what had come to be an insurrection. Soon after the miners complained that the state troops were but carrying out the commands of the mine owners, and that their treatment of the miners was most unjust and brutal; that without just cause the miners were herded in "bull pens," refused a hearing in a court of justice, and otherwise outraged. So serious were these complaints, and so critical did the situation become that Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana, introduced a resolution in the United States Senate that the body should make a thorough investigation of the situation. Immediately a storm of protest arose from both the civil authorities of West Virginia and the mine owners. The miners, on the other hand, hailed the news with joy.

From an impartial standpoint it would seem that if the mine owners and the state officials had been doing only that which was right and proper, and all in their power to treat the miners fairly, and honorably, they would have nothing to fear from a Senate investigation, and would have welcomed it. Their opposition clearly indicates a condition they feel will not bear the light. Nothing could have been stronger proof that investigation is necessary. It certainly looks as though the mine owners own not only the mines and the miners, but the state government as well. The investigation has been ordered and it is to be hoped that swift justice will be meted to both mine owners and miners.

A Motorcycle to the Rescue

The old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention" is again demonstrated with a new twist.

Recently the small gasoline engine owned by Thurman Golding, of Greentower, Ind., was disabled, seriously inconveniencing him and delaying the work on his farm.

Ingenious Mr. Golding was not to be stopped in his work by this indisposition of his gasoline engine, at least not while his motorcycle was on the place.

He blocked up the rear wheel of his flyer, slipped a belt around it and soon had the water tank filled and the other farm machinery running.

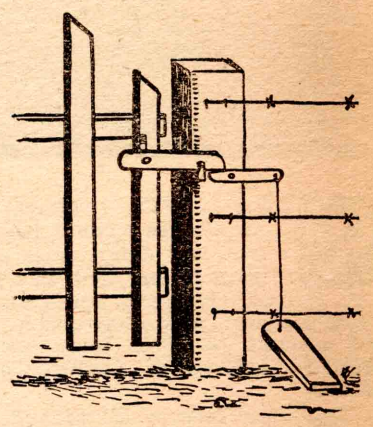
In the motorcycle the farmer has not only a rapid means of transportation, but a steady, reliable, portable engine, that's always ready to do its duty, and it only remains for such men as Mr. Golding to discover new and different uses for these sturdy time-savers.

Shorty's Shortcuts

(Continued from Page 1)

feet high and four feet in circumference to climb in and out of a wagon. So, after Neighbor Wallace bought his mechanical gate, I soon had one or two myself.

This gate gave me another idea, and I made a little mechanical opener of my own for the back yard gate, between the kitchen and the well and garden. When carrying two buckets of water, or a basket of tomatoes, or any burden that called for both hands, I needed something to open the garden gate for me, so I set to work and made it, with a hammer, brace and bit, saw, pocket-knife, a piece of wire, and a few pieces of wood. Here it is:



These gate improvements have saved me a great amount of time and energy and are a source of much satisfaction. Of course, I couldn't show all the features of the garden gate, and make the opening contrivance clear, as I am better at making hay than making pictures. I will say, however, the gate shuts itself, and stays shut until some one opens it. It is also a better looking gate than its picture, which my wife says is a caricature, and Webster (Noah, not Daniel) says a caricature is a picture of an article where the beauties are hidden and the blemishes are exaggerated, yet still leaves some resemblance to the article.

Yours as ever,

SHORTY.

Mr. Dooley and the Japs

"Good mahrnin,' Hinnissy."

"Good mahrnin,' Mister Dooley. How is yer ham an' aigs this mahrnin'?

"Nothin' to cackle about, Hinnissy. Ye see, I've bin gettin' so mootch iv th' Jappynese quistion into me systim that I fale loike a sicriterry iv shtate goin' wist on a furlough an' a free railroad pass. If me ould frind, Billy Bryan, can't put a twist in th' tail iv th' Callyfornya wildcat an' nozzle him, I'd loike to know who can."

"Phwat's th' troobel all about, Mister Dooley?"

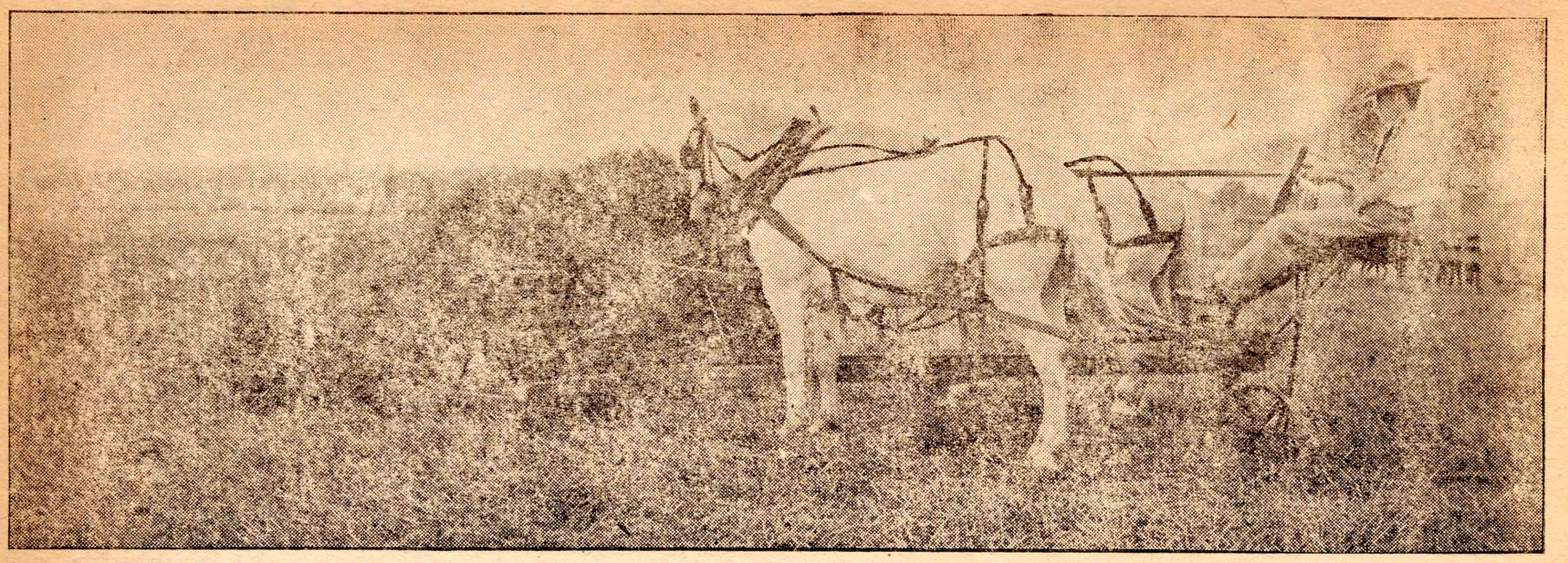
"Will, ye see, Hinnissy, thim Japs have bin flockin' in through th' Golden Gate. Th' paypul iv Callyfornya wants to put a padlock on th' gate an' throw th' kay into th' Paycific, but thim Japs sez they'll crawl betwane thim bars avin if they tear their shmokin' jackits. It's a bad mess, Hinnissy, but I belave afther all it shows that th' Callyfornyans are beginnin' to wake up a little. Ye see, they've got some iv th' foinest land out there in th' whole wurrld, includin' avin th' North Pole. It's a great place f'r raisin' ostrich fithers an' ahranges an' figs an' prunes an' other boardin' house lookshuries. Now thim Japs have bin comin' in there an' gobblin' up th' land er squattin' down on it an' ye couldn't pry thim loose with a crowbar. That's why th' Callyfornyans are all gettin' togither an' telling' thim Japs, 'Ye'll have to vacant these primmyses insoide iv thirty days or we'll give ye sixty in th' workhouse on nothin' but porterhouse steak. Ye're not sittyzuns an' we don't want ye hangin' 'round, so whin yer lease iggspires, ye naden't try to poomp new loife into it. It's movin' day iv'ry day in Callyfornya an' it's yer move."

"It's a boornin' shame."

"No, it's not, Hinnessy. It's wan iv th' bist things that could happin to this coonthry iv ours, avin if ye won't agree with me on this point. Ye see, it's nicissary f'r thim haythin to come in here an' show us that there's money in th' soil but we must go about it roight to git it. Thim Callyfornyans, instid iv fightin' wan anither are now united aginst thim Japs. In ither words, they're co-operatin.' They're pullin' togither, Hinnissy. They've found that they can't do mootch unliss they manage things roight. Amerrycun fahrmers all over th' land are jist wakin' up to th' fact that they've got to pull togither to make a success iv their wurrk an' to get th' rale fruits iv their toil. They've got to know th' markits an' sind their produce where it's naded. Thin they'll begin to make th' progriss that they're intitled to. It's th' only way, I till ye, Hinnissy, an' ye kin put that in yer poipe an' shmoke it."

Why Brooms Should be Cheap

A FARMER can, as an individual, learn the business of successful production, but he cannot, as an individual, or even in small associations follow the necessary business practises of successful marketing. He may learn the principles, it is true, but not the practise. In 1911 high prices were paid for broom corn brush, so high that in 1912 the broom corn districts were covered with broom corn fields, and prices went to near nothing. The great crop of 1912 sold for a great deal less than the smaller crop of 1911, less than the cost of production. If each broom corn farmer had harvested only half his crop, selecting the best brush and let the balance rot on the ground the farm and the farmer would have been vastly better off. The half would have brought him far more cash than the whole crop harvested, and the other half would have made humus which is worth something. Now, the broom manufacturers have brush enough to be able to beat down the price of the 1913 crop. After a few years of low prices, few farmers will produce heavily, a shortage will occur, and prices go high for a short time, and then the same foolish tragedy will be enacted all over again. What is the use of teaching the broom corn farmers how to grow more broom corn under such conditions? Why not teach them how to market, so they can hold their surplus, and not dump it on the market? Selling it doesn't get rid of it, but only puts it where it can do the broom corn farmers great injury.



Iowa's Alfalfa Story

OPPORTUNITY, training, and nature has made a feeder of beef and dairy cattle of the Iowa farmer, but with it, he is likewise a horse-raiser, a pork-producer, and a hay-maker. For all around farming, Iowa has the greatest amount of facilities of all states.

The Iowa farmer, all around agriculturist as he is, has found in alfalfa the greatest all around crop he can have growing on his farm, and he has also found that he can grow it in abundance. He wanted something to keep up the fertility of his soil, to make good horseflesh, beef, pork, milk and butter. Formerly he used a combination of corn, oats and clover, but he is coming to see that alfalfa does the work of all these and does it better, quicker, and cheaper. The Iowa farmer who has alfalfa puts hogs on the market for twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than he could without it. A farmer in the vicinity of Minden sowed fifteen acres in 1911, after harvesting his oat crop. He disced and harrowed the field, and August 20 broadcasted twenty pounds of seed to the acre. In the summer of 1912 he pastured thirty sows and 184 pigs from early spring until late fall, giving them a light ration of grain. He also cut six loads of excellent hay. On February 15, 1913, he sold his hogs and the average weight was 338 pounds. Another farmer in the same neighborhood pastured nine sows and forty shoats the entire season on three acres of alfalfa and cut four tons of hay besides. And not only is alfalfa a pasturage of great value for hogs, but they eat the cured hay with a relish. Eight pounds of hay fed with each bushel of corn increased the amount of grain one-half, and as to quality, alfalfa fed pigs top the market, and are unusually healthful and thrifty. An alfalfa-fed sow will have stronger, better pigs than those without this ideal food.

Mr. C. M. Lau, of Davenport, is very successful with alfalfa. He uses lime and "nitragin" to inoculate the soil when preparing for alfalfa, and by experiment has found such treatment of value. He does not top-dress with barnyard manure, as such practice introduces weeds, blue grass, clover, timothy and other things that occupy the land to the detriment of alfalfa, eventually killing it out. He advocates the use of basic slag, chicken guano, steamed bone and potash. He wintered forty head of cattle on alfalfa hay from four acres and six acres of silage corn. His alfalfa was exhausted and then he fed timothy instead, and his milk cows immediately dropped off many pounds of butter-fat per week.

Leonard Everett is one of the largest growers of alfalfa in the state. He has three hundred acres of it on his numerous farms near Council Bluffs. He turned one hundred head of cattle on one forty-acre field, after the first cutting was made and declares that alfalfa will keep three times as much stock as other pastures, and in seasons of drouth, when the ordinary pastures are dry and bare, the alfalfa fields are green and growing.

E. H. Geiss, of Neola, has what is believed to be the largest alfalfa field in the state, having forty acres. Last winter he fed sixty pure-bred Hereford cows, 130 head of heifers, eighty stock steers, and eighty-five head of pure-bred Berkshire hogs on the hay from twenty acres of alfalfa.

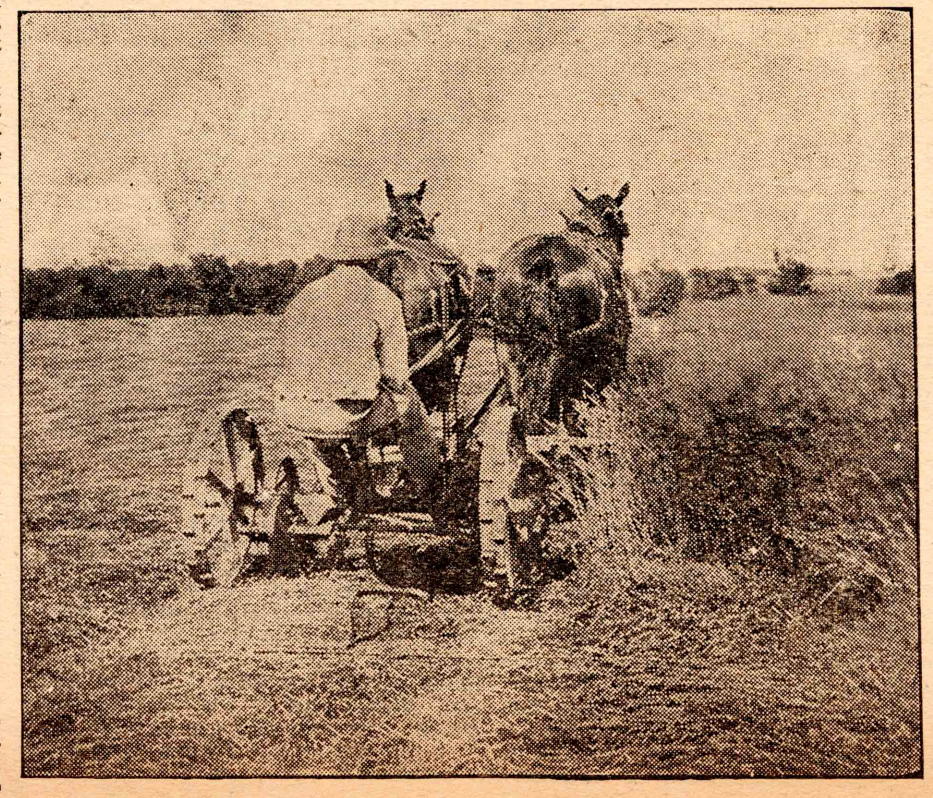
As to hay, H. C. Brandes, of Avoca, harvested as many tons of alfalfa from eleven acres as he did timothy from forty acres. And one ton of alfalfa is easily worth two of timothy for feeding value, if either are fed exclusively.

This very brief outline of the story of what alfalfa is doing for Iowa farmers is worthy of careful consideration by every farmer, not only in Iowa, but everywhere. Alfalfa can be made to adapt itself over a wider range than timothy and clover. It grows from Puget Sound to Mexico, and from Canada to the gulf. The experiment stations of every state are developing alfalfa specialists to aid the farmers of their state to grow this wonder-worker.

Every farmer who can should have alfalfa, whether two acres or twenty, or ten times twenty. If you do not know whether or not alfalfa can be made to succeed on your farm, find out. A good way will be to take up the matter in your local union meetings, if you are progressive enough to have a local union. (If not, get one, for a man so unprogressive as to live in a community and not promote a local organization is hardly progressive enough to make a success of alfalfa.) Get the entire neighborhood interested in the matter, and send to the agricultural college for an expert to come, visit your neighborhood, and give you full instructions by means of a lecture.

In the main, whether or not you will have alfalfa, and realize the profits it is capable of giving you, depends mostly on yourself. If you are one who firmly determines to do a thing, and then goes about doing it with energy, enterprise and intelligence, your farm will probably have a good alfalfa field in a comparatively short time. Half-hearted, slip-shod methods, based on guess-work and hope will not succeed with alfalfa, or anything else. Thoroughness and Persistence are the steeds to hitch to the chariot of success.

The future is pregnant with great possibilities, but the present must be properly employed if we are to realize them.



Photographs by Courtesy of International Harvester Company

The Farmer and Science

AGRICULTURE is a science, and the better a scientist a farmer is, the better farming he can do. Science is knowledge of why and how. Anything that isn't true isn't scientific. There is as much science in farming, or more, than there is in medicine or manufacturing. In fact, farming combines about all there is in science. If the soil is sick, so the farmer can not produce good crops thereon, he has to doctor it up before he can manufacture the crop. It would be as safe and as sensible to expect a physician ignorant of the science of life and medicine to cure a disease as to expect a farmer ignorant of the science of soil and crops to make a poor farm over into a rich one, and make money by doing so.

One of the chief functions of our agricultural colleges is to teach the science of agriculture. The experiment stations are for determining the facts. Every farmer learns much from his own experience, and some from the experience of his neighbors. But he has neither the time nor means to learn many things that would be of great value to him. It was not farmers, but scientists that found the way to prevent potato scab, destroy the San Jose scale, produced the cow that makes four pounds of butter daily, and changed the razor-back hog into the Poland China, and the Berkshire. It was not farmers, but scientists who discovered that alfalfa could be grown in nearly all parts of the country. The farmers of this country owe a great debt to scientific investigations. The agricultural college and the experiment station is doing a great work. Thousands of farmers owe their success to the assistance received from them.

For a Good Reason.

The curate of a large and fashionable church was endeavoring to teach the significance of white to a Sunday school class.

"Why," said he, "does a bride invariably desire to be clothed in white at her marriage?" As no one answered, he explained. "White," said he, "stands for joy, and the wedding day is the most joyous occasion of a woman's life."

A small boy queried:

"Why do the men all wear black?"

Where Duty Ends

Customer (sarcastically)—"I've managed to cut this steak, but I'm bothered if I can chew it."

Waiter—"Yes, sir. We guarantee our knives, but our responsibility does not extend to our customer's teeth."

Two Miles Too Far

A German farmer was in search of a horse. "I've got just the horse for you," said the liveryman. "He's five years old, sound as a dollar and goes 10 miles without stopping."

The German threw up his hands . "Not for me," he said; "not for me. I live eight miles from town, and mit dot horse I haf to valk back two miles."—National Monthly.

Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

THERE are crop damages and rumors of crop damages; and crop improvements and rumors of crop improvements in the land today. And there are raids by the bears and counter raids by the bulls; and slashing of prices and boosting of prices. Millions of bushels of grain are sold and bought every day that the seed may have just been put in the ground, or of wheat that the head has not pushed out of boot yet. In all this wild scramble and gamble where millions are made and some millions lost, the farmer goes patiently plodding on, co-operating with nature to produce what they can without knowing what it will bring. The uncertainty of the weather, which is the greatest factor in crop production, we will always have with us, but there is no good reason why the crop should not be accurately measured when it is produced and the unconsumed supply known, when desired, all through the year. Such knowledge could be used to make and maintain a fair, equitable price to the end that speculation in the necessities of life would be impossible. Take potatoes for instance. The 1912 crop was a very large one. Whether the government estimate was approximately correct we do not know. But we do know that there were heavy losses by rot in some sections. The amount of this loss was not known, but, having only the

"YOU BETTER GET YOUR WHEAT IN AS QUICK AS YOU CAN BEFORE THE PRICE GOES LOWER." QUESTION: BUT WHY DOES THE DEALER WANT IT IF HE REALLY THINKS THE PRICE WILL GO LOWER?

enormous yield in view and the fear of a surplus at the end of the season caused prices to be maintained low all through the season until about May 15. At that time a shortage developed and the price went up by leaps and bounds. Without exact knowledge of the amount of potatoes in the hands of farmers yet, which can not be had short of a comprehensive organization for reporting, no reliable prediction can be made whether the high prices will be maintained. But this is the point we want to emphasze: If the present high price is because of a real shortage in the supply now, then it follows that the large crop did not include a surplus. But this was not known until the last month in the marketing season and probably ninety per cent. of the crop sold below the price it should have brought, and the equitable price based on supply and demand. So it is accurate knowledge of supply that we need when a crop is produced and all the time through the marketing season. The 1912 crop was estimated at 420,000,000 bushels. It looks now as though all of the crop could have been sold at at least fifteen cents a bushel higher or about $60,000,000 more if exact knowledge would always have been at hand. And the same conditions often obtain in other crops.

Is it worth while to organize?

Winter wheat crop prospects continue very bright. Spring wheat conditions are reported as excellent, although the seeding was delayed some by wet weather. Oats acreage is a little short, but corn acreage more than compensates and will probably show the largest of record. The cotton acreage has been increased over last year and the condition of the plant is generally satisfactory. Cattle and hogs suffered a temporary slump in prices, but much of the loss has been regained. Vegetable crops and prospects are very satisfactory. Fruit prospects, taken as a whole, promise even a larger yield than last season's bumper crop.

The visible supplies of grain have decreased, and, except for wheat, are small for the season of the year, all cash grains and hay are sharply higher than two weeks before.

The following tables tell the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on May 17, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	May 17 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	46,278,000		—5,407,000	X 8,355,000	X 16,216,000
CORN	6,131,000		—1,982,000	—4,957,000	— 2,984,000
OATS	9,790,000		—2,451,000	— 444,000	— 3,185,000
BARLEY	3,534,000		— 366,000	X 2,453,000	X 2,106,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 27,897,000 bushels. This is 2,819,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 10,966,000 bushels on the same date, which is 2,159,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on May 23, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	May 23	2 Wks before	AYr. before
Chi.	1.07 @1.08½	1.02 @1.04½	1.14
St. L.	1.02 @1.05	1.07 @1.10½	1.18
K. C.	.94 @ .97	.87 @ .89½	1.16
Cinci.	1.05 @1.08	1.09 @1.12	1.20
N. Y.			1.23½

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 92⅛c; No. 1 northern, 90⅛@92⅞c. At Chicago—92½@94½c and 91@93c, respectively. Two weeks before, Minneapolis, 91c, and 89¾@90½c, respectively. A year before, $1.16⅝ and $1.15⅞@1.16⅛ respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chi.	.62 @62½	58	@58½	81½	@82½
St. L.	61½ @62	60	@60½	84	@85
K. C.	62	57¼	@57½	82	@82½
Cinci.	62 @62½	59	@59½	85	@86
N. Y.	65½				85½

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chi.	.39½@40¾	36¾	54½	@55½	
St. L.	42½	35¼	55½	@56	
K. C.	39 @39½	35¾	@36		54½
Cinci.	42 @42½	35	@35½	57	@58
N. Y.	46 @46½				62

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

Chicago grain futures closed on May 23, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—May, 91c; July, 90c; September, 89¼c; December, 91¼c.

CORN—May, 58c; July, 57⅜c; September, 58¼c; December, 56⅛c.

OATS—May, 41¼c; July, 38⅞c; September, 37¾c; December, 38½c.

COTTON

New York, May 23.—Cash cotton closed, middling upland, 12.10c; middling gulf, 12.35c. The price is 25c a cwt. higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was 11.60 and 11.85 cents respectively.

LIVE STOCK

Indianapolis, May 23, 1913.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$7.00@8.40
Range of day's quotations for steers	7.60@8.15
Good to choice steers, 1,300 lbs. and up	8.15@8.65
Good to medium steers, 900 lbs. to 1,200 lbs.	7.25@7.85
HOGS—Range of day's paying prices	7.50@8.55
Range of day's quotations	7.50@8.65
Best heavies, 210 lbs. and up	8.50@8.65
Common to choice lights, 130 to 180 lbs.	8.50@8.60

Chicago Produce Market

May 23, 1913

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	100	105	79
Tuesday	43	67	47
Wednesday	41	30	44
Thursday	33	36	41
Friday	46	46	38
Saturday	58	34	27
Total, 6 days	321	318	276

A damper was put on "bullish" enthusiasm today. Buyers were determined to hold back until Monday, and receivers who insisted on making sales had to accept 8c to 10c lower prices. Holders who asked steady figures could not dispose of any goods, and business was restricted to very small volume, as there were sellers not ready to accept reductions after the success of the last few days. The trade is waiting for Monday. If receipts then are small, buyers will be at a disadvantage and prices will go higher. Scarcely 10 cars of Potatoes changed hands today, although receipts were largest since Monday.

Sales reported were: Wisconsins in bulk —1 car dark at 65c, 2 cars good at 70c, 1 car at 72c. Minnesota, sacked—1 car at 65c.

Per bu., bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Kings or Burbanks, common, mixed, to good sound	60@65c
Rurals, outside fancy	67@73c
Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked	60@67c

NEW POTATOES—Are easy. Enough have been coming in lately to give the market a good supply. They have not been cleaning up. Receivers say the Louisiana stock runs uneven and not so desirable as some of the others. Prices have weakened some all around.

Per barrel, Florida, white, No. 1	$5.00@....
No. 2	2.00@3.50
Red	4.75@5.00
Alabama, red	4.73@5.00
Hampers, Louisiana, red	1.00@1.25
White	1.00@....
Florida, red, No. 1	1.25@1.50
No. 2	1.75@....

The price of old potatoes is 23c a bushel higher than two weeks before. A year before the prices ranged from 90 cents to $1.10.

The market has been excited. A great dearth of supply has been felt in the markets. It may be attributed to an exhaustion of supply or to the fact that farmers are busy and have not been hauling potatoes. The price will probably not be maintained as high as at present, as the bins will not be scraped clean and sent to market which may make very low prices. But it is impossible to forecast the future and this emphasizes the need of a comprehensive organization of farmers so the supply can be known at anytime—such an organization as we are building as rapidly as the farmers will move.

The price of new potatoes is about the same as two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9@9.50. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat straw, $6.50@7.

HAY—Receipts, 350 tons. Inquiry good and supply light. Prices firm.

Choice timothy hay	$18.00@18.50
No. 1 timothy	15.50@16.50
No. 2 timothy	13.00@14.00

The price of timothy hay is $1 to $2 a ton higher than two weeks before. The price of choice timothy a year before was $26.50 to $27.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. No change quoted.

Per ton. Illinois Corn	$100.00@120.00
Oklahoma	50.00@ 80.00

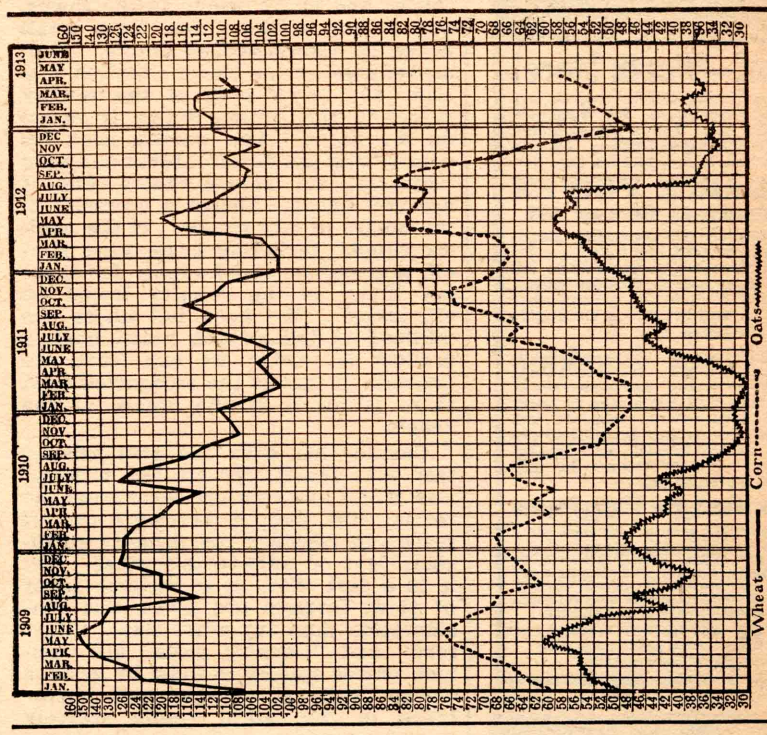
BEANS—Outside of what there is doing in pea beans there is little trade. All other lines are in but very limited request. Pea beans that are choice, bright, are fair sale and firm, but there are imperfect goods which sell slowly. Prices have been subject to but little change for some time. Stocks in the hands of dealers seem to be ample for current needs. No consignment offerings are noticed. Quotable as follows:

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice	$2.30@2.35
Really fine, bright	2.40@....
Prime	2.20@2.25
Stock faulty	1.25@1.00
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red Kidneys, choice	$2.10@2.20

The price of pea beans is 10c a bushel higher than two weeks before. A year ago the price of hand-picked choice was $2.85 @2.90.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	21,341	31,277	20,581
Tuesday	27,477	27,331	29,291
Wedn'sday	25,086	23,635	19,047
Thursday	16,052	19,925	20.407
Friday	18,021	20,668	18,543
Saturday	21,307	25,633	19,606
Total	129,284	148,469	127,475



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period 1909 to March, 1913, inclusive. The figures on right are prices in cents. The highest prices were as follows: Wheat, $1. Corn, 59½c. Oats, 38c. The lowest prices were: Wheat, 1.02. Corn, 56c. Oats, 35½c.

Receipts April 1, 1913, to May 24, 1913, 1,282,463 cases.
Receipts April 1, 1912, to May 25, 1912, 1,275,740 cases.
Receipts April 1, 1911, to May 27, 1911, 1,095,995 cases.
Receipts April 1, 1910, to May 28, 1910, 1,307,482 cases.

The market is quotably steady and no special change in prices.

Buyers are discriminating against Southern eggs. Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma eggs are not as desirable as the western and northern stock.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 16@18c, depending an quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16¾@17¾.

Firsts quotably 18¼@18¾c—top price, it must be understood, means new cases and Northern stock.

Checks—In good supply and meeting with a good demand. Quotably 14½ @ 15c.

Dirties—In good supply and in good demand. Quotably 15½@16c.

Storage packed eggs. "Firsts," were quotable at 18¾@19¼c.

The price is fractionally higher than two weeks before.

APPLES—It has got so that, owing to the lateness of the season, sales are only in a small way. The demand is only in that way. Some of the retailers are about through handling apples. The supply is small, and all good stock which remains is firmly held.

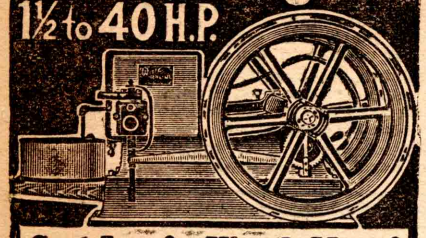
Campaign in North Dakota

Organizer R. A. Southworth, who was so successful in organization in Idaho up to the point when that state organized its State Union, which assumes charge of organizing work, has gone to North Dakota. At present he is working in Ward county. His instructions are to appoint county and local organizers, as rapidly as possible and assist them in all parts of the state. His permanent address, while in North Dakota, or until further notice, will be Devils Lake.

The North Dakota farmers are in great need of a sound marketing organization. They have been annually robbed of tens of millions of dollars in marketing their crops. Take the 1912 spring wheat crop as an example. North Dakota raised 143,820,000 bushels (government report). Spring wheat is worth as much for grinding as winter wheat is and, when no unusual condition exists usually sells a little higher. But there was an unusual condition following the 1912 crop—it was an extremely large one, lacking only three and one-half million bushels of being twice as large as the crop of 1911 and more than three times as large as the crop of 1910. The buyers knew that the farmers had no organization; they knew that they could not work in concert in marketing and they knew they would throw the crop on the market at almost any price. Therefore, they put the price down just as low as the growers would take and still not dry up the fount of supply. The price paid for spring wheat since the 1912 crop began to go on the market was 15 to 20 cents below the price of winter wheat in the Chicago market. Notwithstanding that spring wheat is worth as much or more for flour the growers in North Dakota were thus robbed of at least $21,573,000 just because they permitted the organized buyers to name the price and the middlemen put this difference in their own pockets. A like illustration can be applied to the other spring wheat states.

The farmers of North Dakota now have the opportunity to change this and in the future dictate the price. Correspond with Mr. Southworth.

WITTE Engines
1½ to 40 H.P.



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FARMERS AND THOSE WHO ARE NOT

WE doubt if the great part of the world's population that are not farmers realize what farming is to them. Take a single item—Poultry. There are poultry farms or ranches, a few of them, where poultry is the main, sometimes the only product, and where fowls are kept and raised by thousands; and many people in the towns, and a few in the cities, keep small flocks in circumscribed limits. But, as declared by the North Carolina Station, the great bulk of the poultry raised in the United States is raised on the farms. The world's need for poultry and the demand for it has been increasing for several years, and it has now become almost a necessity in the homes of city people. If the poultry supply, including eggs, were shut off, a prominent food supply for those not living in the country would be eliminated. We need not quote the millions of dollars each year's poultry product is worth; we can leave the estimate of that to the recognized need there is for it in the homes of the people.

Couple this with the still greater fact that practically all the necessaries of life and comfort come from the farms, and then it is easily out of reason to consider the farmers an insignificant or unimportant class. Yet it is a fact that, in a business point of view, farmers are given less consideration than any other class. "Hayseed" and "Country Jake" are common names applied to them by persons whose depth of thought and importance in the world would scarcely measure up with the insects the farmers trample upon.

But we must admit that the average farmer is extra conservative. He sees his farm and the crops that grow thereon, but he too seldom takes note of the progress that is being made all around him. He is too nearly content with the things that used to be, and that is how senseless dudes have learned there is a "Country Jake." But this is not for always. The sunshine of advancement is bringing to life thoughts that trend upward, and people that now could scarcely live without the chickens and eggs from the farm will soon learn that real business has been added to the products of the soil.

Parcel Post Improvement

Congressman Lewis, of Maryland, father of the Parcel Post law, has recommended changes to permit of increasing the weight to one hundred pounds, reducing the rate, and making the service of greater value to farmers in marketing produce. The postmaster-general has power to make these changes without congressional action.

A Direct Marketing Experiment

To demonstrate the possibility of economy in distributing farm products the Texas Onion Growers Association is shipping two hundred car loads of Bermuda onions to Chicago to be sold at three cents a pound in ten-pound cartons. Hampers containing a choice assortment of vegetables are to be retailed at $1.20.

Safeguarding the Shipper

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered railroads in Minnesota and Wisconsin to provide sufficient number of heated cars for potato shipments next winter. Growers and shippers lost heavily through inadequate facilities during the cold weather of last winter.

Is He Worth It

In one county of Missouri a farm expert is employed at an annual salary of $3,000. He has a contract for another year at this amount. If he could terminate the contract today, a neighboring county would employ him at a salary of $6,000.

THE SILO'S ADVANTAGES

SILOS and silage are great topics for discussion nowadays.

A good silo can be made a profitable investment on every farm where livestock is a part of the farm business. It supplies a cheap food, and permits other more valuable crops to go to market.

Any farmer who has a summer silo has a good pasturage, and one acre of ensilage will keep more cows through the summer than three acres of pasture.

On farms where hay and stalks are going to waste, in other words where the fullest live-stock carrying capacity of the land has not already been reached, the silo is not a necessity and may not add materially to the profits obtained.

Silage that is rich in corn is a more valuable feed than that which is deficient. And corn in the silo is even more valuable for feeding than corn in the crib.

Sorghum makes good silage, but corn makes the best. Where corn yields less than sorghum, or kaffir corn, it is advisable to use these in preference, for what is lost in quality is more than made up in quantity.

Cane silage is more fattening than corn silage. Use the latter for milk and butter, and the former for beef.

Even such a blessing and a necessity as fire is dangerous and destructive unless properly controlled. A silo is valuable to the farmer who will properly fill it, and properly feed its contents to the right sort of stock. It is intelligence and judgment—the "know how" that makes scientific farming profitable. Those who are unwilling to learn the how and why of better farming are probably right when they say it doesn't pay them. Make-shift methods are best for make-shift people. The cow that will hustle for herself is the right kind of a cow for the man who will not hustle for her.

A silo would be of little use to the man who would fill it in any kind of way, and feed it to any kind of animals after any sort of fashion. The silo isn't a success in the hands of any kind of a farmer. But any farmer who is willing to learn, and will do his best can make the silo pay.

The farmer who makes stock raising a part of his farming makes more money from the increased fertility of his soil, than from the profits on the sale of the stock. A silo is one of the best known means of conserving soil fertility.

At present prices for labor, feed stuff, and beef cattle, silage will put $5 worth of weight on a steer at a cost of $3.50, in thirty days. Remember, you get paid for your time at current wages, paid for your feed at market prices, and paid a profit of $1.50 extra, besides the manure saved.

Great is silage!

When cultivating the corn the last time over, count the misisng hills and stalks in ten rows, then compute the number missing in the field. When you harvest the corn next fall, count the barren stalks and the nubbins on ten rows and compute how much you lost because each stalk did not have a good ear thereon. Add this loss to the loss by an imperfect stand. You will thus be made to realize what you lose by not being sure that your seed is of the best, the seed bed properly prepared, the planting done at the right depth, and the ground harrowed so the young sprouts can come through readily.

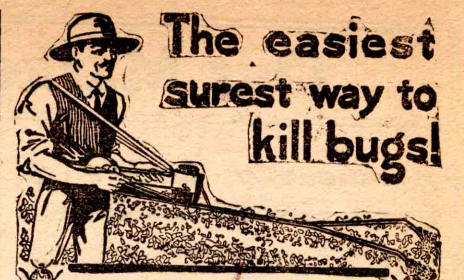
It Leaked Out

"My first husband and I kept our marriage a secret for a whole year."

"It was hard to do, wasn't it?"

"No, and we could have kept it secret much longer, but there happened to be a meddlesome newspaper man in the lawyer's office where I went to apply for a divorce."

The easiest surest way to kill bugs!



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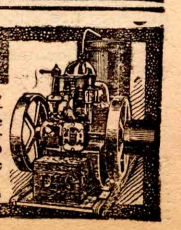

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THE HORSE AND THE TRACTOR

THE horse will always be the chief dependence for power on the average American farm, even as man will always be the chief dependence of the factory. Machines can do the work of many men, it is true, but machines cannot do work without men. Machines will do a great part of farming, but farming without horses for any purpose is well night inconceivable. There will always be a place for the horse on the farm, but there is also a place for the machinery that will take the place of many horses. The horse costs as much when idle as when working. The tractor is only an expense while it is earning. The tractor will work longer hours, and work as well in hot as in cool weather. A shed will shelter a twelve-horse-power tractor. It takes a large barn, with stalls, and hay mows and grain bins to shelter twelve horses. A part of the season a large amount of horse-power is needed, and the rest of the time there is a surplus of power that cuts down the profits. Farmers need horses, but they also need the power machine that will when called upon, do the work of many horses at less cost. There are thousands of farms where half the horses could be sold, the money invested in a good tractor, and the costs of production would be vastly decreased.

FEEDING THE PIG FOR PROFIT IN PORK

THE cost of producing a pound of pork varies with the value of the rations fed to produce it. The value of the rations depend partly on the cost to produce them, and partly on the prices to be obtained for them in the market. Cheap pork means pork produced on rations easily produced and of low market value.

Pork can be produced cheaply on corn and clover in some sections. In other sections, where corn and clover are more expensive to grow, and more valuable in the market, the cost of a pound of pork will be increased on those crops. The farmers of the various sections of country have different problems in pig feeding. The Alabama farmer, who reads an account of an Iowa farmer who made easy money on corn and clover, doesn't conclude that corn and clover are the crops for him to produce cheap pork. The Iowa farmer can produce corn at thirty cents a bushel and green clover at $20 an acre. The Alabama farmer would find his expense in producing the same crops more expensive, as a rule. In Iowa, pork can be produced at five cents a pound on the farm, with a fair profit to the farmer. In Alabama (or other southern states) it could hardly be done.

To put "flesh" on pigs, and make them fat, therefore, requires plenty of food with protein and fat, enough ash to supply a large and strong frame on which to build the flesh and fat, and then plenty of water, both to drink and combined with food, as in green clover, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, rape, alfalfa, and other succulent feeds.

As a rule, our most successful hog raisers have found the largest profits are obtained by putting the animals on the market at the youngest possible age to meet market requirements in point of weight. Some markets demand light hogs of from 125 to 160 pounds. Others want heavy hogs, weighing from 200 to 250 pounds. The farmer should learn his market, and make his plans accordingly. Every pound put on a pig weighing 160 pounds, intended for the light-hog market is not put on at a profit. It costs more to put a pound on a 160-pound porker than it does on a 125-pounder. That is why the profits are better when the hogs are sold as soon as they reach the acceptable size.

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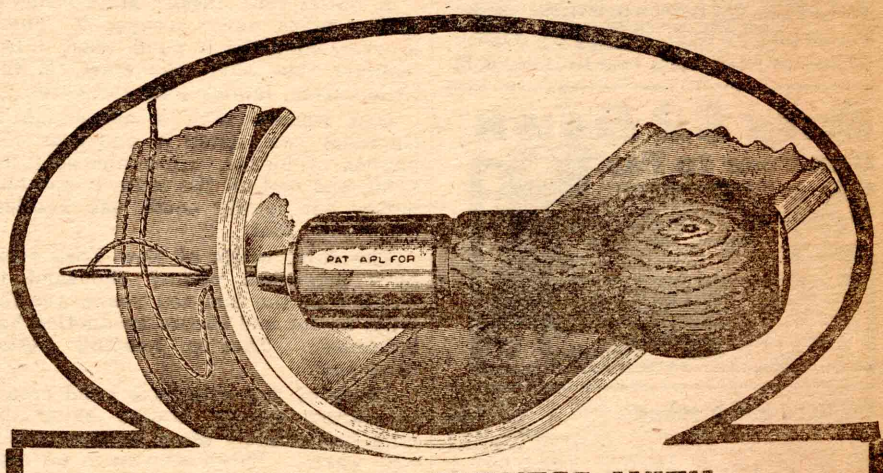

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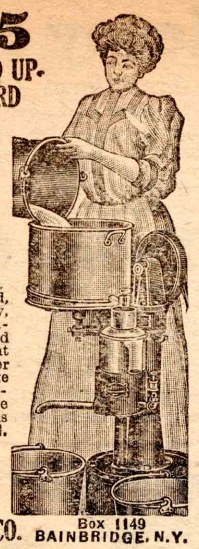

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The best will bring the biggest price
In many cases brings it twice
As much as will the common grade,
And so it is with all things made.
Then do the very best you can,
Ne'er mind about the other man;
And if your products do excel,
'Twill be because you did it well.
—Albert E. Vassar.

Some farmers keep cows. Others make their cows keep them.

Take care of the mother, and the young colt will take care of itself.

Thirty-five per cent. of all butter made is made out on the farm, by the farmers' wives.

A cow should yield over 150 pounds of butter annually to pay for her keep on the farm.

A pig in the milk-trough, or milk in a pig-trough, its all the same, and the profits are big.

Mason county, Ky., boasts of having over two hundred silos. The silage is fed principally to beef cattle.

Sam Saxon says the true test of a gentleman farmer is—can he teach a calf to drink without cussing?

Many a New Yorker uses milk for his breakfast that was produced on a farm five hundred miles away the day before.

The Illinois experiment station fed corn silage and alfalfa hay to dairy cows that averaged 8,500 pounds of milk per year.

On the average farm it takes the proceeds of 130 pounds of butter to pay for the hay and grain a cow eats during a year.

The butter-fat, skim-milk, and calf produced by a good cow should make the farmer $100 clear profit, after paying for her feed and care.

Sam Saxon says that two animals should always have rings in their noses, aye, three. The civilized hog, the uncivilized savage, and the bull.

"Keep the lambs on the jump," says an exchange. Make them healthy and happy with good food and good quarters and they will "keep on the jump" all right.

A bullet that doesn't start straight to the mark never reaches it. There is everything in a good start. Remember this when you start off the little calves, lambs, pigs and colts.

One woman with a seven-eighths Guernsey cow, made in one year 408 pounds of butter, which she sold for $180, and had all the milk, cream and butter her family could use besides. Good cow, that.

The dairy cattle of New York state have decreased twenty thousand in number in the last ten years, yet the milk, butter and cheese production has increased. They're keeping better cows now.

Those of you who have hand cream separators should always skim the milk immediately after milking, while still warm. Those who have no separator should lose little time in getting one. Lose time—lose money.

The good cow is a friend to humanity, the "mother" of the small family, the mainstay of the widow, the lifegiver to babies and children, the salvation of a million farms, and the most valuable beast God ever made aside from the human being.—W. G.

Some farmers would be more prosperous if they took as good care of their calves as of their families. On the other hand, some farmers would have happier homes if they took as good care of their families as of their calves.

Would you be making good money on every milk cow in your barn, if you were getting twenty-five cents a pound for butter-fat, or five cents a quart for milk? These are good prices, certainly. Yet we venture to say there are plenty of cows on the average dairy farms that could not pay their board at those figures.

While it is quite true that heavy milk producers consume more feed than light milkers, the former produces more milk per dollar's worth of feed than the latter. A scrub cow giving a gallon at a milking consumes as much feed, however, as a good cow that gives five gallons a day. Weed out the poor producers.

The cheap foods (carbohydrates such as fodder, corn silage, pasture grasses, corn, etc.) produce butter fat, says a Jersey dairy man. while high-priced foods (proteins such as bran, cottonseed meal, etc.) produce skim milk. That is a good reason why you should have plenty of each. You can't get butter fat without having skim milk left.

No matter what method of separating cream from milk is used, some butterfat is left in the milk. But the machine separator gets it all but three pounds per year per cow, while the old fashioned methods leave fifteen pounds per cow per year. The loss on five cows per year is seventy-five pounds of butter, worth $25. Too much to lose when a $50 machine will save it, and will last for years.

Profanity Justified

Lady—Why, you naughty boy. I never heard such language since the day I was born.

Small Boy—Yes, mum; I s'pose dere wuz a good deal of cussin' de day you wuz born.

Peace and Good-Will

A Southern Missouri man was being tried on a charge of assault. The state brought into court as the weapons used a rail, an ax, a pair of tongs, a saw and a rifle. The defendant's counsel exhibited as the other man's weapons a scythe blade, a pitchfork, a pistol and a hoe.

The jury's verdict is said to have been: "Resolved, that we, the jury, would have given one dollar each to have seen the fight."—Exchange.

A Superfluity.

Little George was six years old at New Year's, and the family was much interested in having him start to school in February; but he insisted that he was not going.

One day his grandmother said to him, "Georgia, you are going to school with sister this winter, aren't you?"

"No, Grandma, I'm not going to school at all. I can't read, nor I can't write, nor I can't sing, and I'd like to know what good I'd be at school."

A Mail-Made Mechanic

A New York lawyer hired a colored chauffeur some time ago. The darky, who had newly arrived from Virginia, could run a car; but, as developed subsequently, he had studied the mechanism of automobiles through the medium of a course of correspondence lessons by mail.

The discovery came about in the second week of his employment in the new job. The car stalled on a lonely Long Island road, fifteen miles from almost anywhere. The chauffeur climbed out of his seat and got down under the car. He spent some minutes there and then emerged.

"Dey's three different things de matter wif dis car," he announced; "an' I don't know whut nary one of 'em is!"

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The new 72-page De Laval Dairy Hand Book, in which important dairy questions are ably discussed by the best authorities, is a book that every cow owner should have. Mailed free upon request if you mention this paper. New 1913 De Laval catalog also mailed upon request. Write to nearest office.

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It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Calf.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes 28 miles away, they looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school six miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can see court-house clock 2 miles away and tell exact minute.—Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.

Best investment for the money I ever made.—Mathie Brown, Batavia, Ill.

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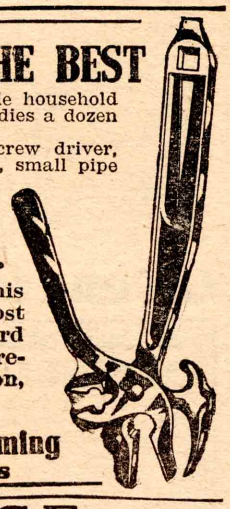
and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.

It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.



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We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal subscription, 50 cents.

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Indianapolis

3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

POULTRY NOTES

The hen came striding down the street
To scratch the rose bed with both feet,
Oh, what would we poor mortals do
Had she four feet instead of two?

Keep the nests clean.

Quality and uniformity counts in the egg market.

The infertile egg is the quality egg for market.

Whole corn is an excellent food for setting hens.

Sour milk is a splendid food for chicks—tonic and nourishing.

Have enough nests. One nest for every four hens is about right.

The hen's greatest profit producing period is during her first and second years.

There is very little danger of overfeeding young stock, if feed on right materials.

Uniform products command highest prices. Pure-bred fowls produce uniform products.

Given the same care and feed, pure-bred fowls will always make more profit than mongrels.

Excelsior is excellent for nest bottoms. It should be renewed often, and the old should be burned.

The loss to the farmers from bad methods of handling and marketing eggs amounts to $45,000,000 annually.

Plenty of exercise is what increases the egg yield, provided the fowls get plenty of egg-forming food while getting the exercise.

Keep using lime and whitewash freely. Mix kerosene or crude oil with the whitewash, mix it thin and apply wit'ı a spray pump.

White diarrhea usually sets in within forty-eight hours after the chick is hatched, though it may develop up until the chick is four days old. Feed sour milk to check and prevent an epidemic of it.

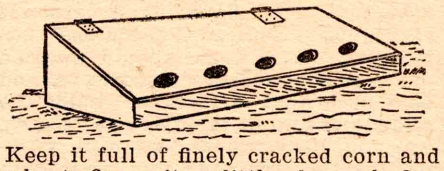
The farmer who keeps sufficient number of fowls to send a case or more of fresh eggs to market each week can make poultry pay handsomely if he sends only good eggs, under his own trademark.

The Buttercups, a Mediterranean variety of egg-producing poultry, are rapidly winning great favor in this country. Though the fowls came from the Island of Cicily, just off the coast of Italy, they have an American name.

One reason why the Barred Plymouth Rock is so popular with our readers is because this variety was one of the first general purpose fowls to win great popularity. Our mothers and grandmothers raised them. We know they are good. Another reason is, a better fowl for farmers does not exist. Others are as good, however.

SELF-FEEDER FOR SMALL CHICKS

SMALL chicks will not eat more than they want, and they should have all they want whenever they want it. The busy farmer's wife does not always know just when a little chick is hungry, and hasn't the time to run around to see every hour or so. Above is a model of a chick feeder that has been used with the utmost success and satisfaction. It is fifteen inches long, five inches wide, three inches high in the back, and one and one-half inches high in front. The top is a thin board, and the holes are bored with a one and one-fourth inch auger. This lid is fastened at the top with small hinges.



Keep it full of finely cracked corn and wheat, fine grit, a little charcoal. One of these self-feeders placed near a dozen coops will care for as many broods of little chicks. It must be placed where larger fowls can not have access to it, but then the little chicks should be kept in a lot where other fowls are not permitted. A chick-tight poultry yard is a necessity on every farm if chickens are to be kept at greatest profit.

STRANGE WAY TO PRESERVE EGGS

A MODE of preserving eggs has been practiced in Bavaria recently which is said to be satisfactory. The eggs are placed in water of a temperature of about 95 degrees for a quarter of an hour. Then they are put on a net, held for five seconds in boiling water, and then, as quickly as possible, removed into cold water. The eggs, still wet, are laid on a clean cloth and allowed to dry by exposure to the air. They must not be dried off with a cloth or towel. When they are dry they are packed in a box with bran and ground peat. The box is stored in a cool place, out of reach of frost. Eggs thus preserved in June were found to be perfectly fresh next March.

Positively No.

A little girl was told if she didn't behave she would be shut up in the chicken-coop. To which she gave the following ultimatum: "You can shut me up in the chicken-coop if you want to, but I ain't going to lay any eggs."—Judge.

Strictly Confidential.

Clara: "Rose told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her."

Belle: "She's a mean thing; I told her not to tell you."

Clara: "Well, I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me, so don't tell her I did."

Guaranteed Rupture Holder On 60 Days Trial

Won't Cost You a Cent if the Two Months' Test Doesn't Prove All Our Claims.

You can make a thorough 60-day test of this guaranteed rupture holder without having to risk a single cent. We'll make one especially for your case and let you see for yourself how it takes all the misery out of being ruptured.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of **good** enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

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The Iron sells itself. Every house a prospect. How to get one FREE. Send for Agents' Terms and Territory.

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I'll Stop Your Worm Losses

President S. R. FEIL Reg. Pharmacist and Chemist

(79)

READ THIS LETTER

"Ship us at once another 300-lb. barrel of Sal-Vet. We find it an invaluable asset to successful sheep farming. Every sheep on our place is in excellent, thrifty condition."—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

I want the privilege of sending you a 60-day supply of SAL-VET, the great worm destroyer and conditioner, at my risk and without asking you a single penny in advance.

If your stock (especially sheep and hogs) cough, look gaunt and thin, have dull eyes, laggard steps and drooping ears—look out for worms. They are stealing your stock profits and keeping your animals from thriving and putting on money-making flesh. Some may even die. I'll stop these losses, or no pay.

SAL-VET

I never ask any man to pay me a penny for Sal-Vet until he has convinced himself that it has rid his stock of worms—stopped his losses and increased his profits. Read this liberal offer, already accepted by hundreds of thousands of farmers:

PRICES
40 lbs. $2.25, 100 lbs. $5, 200 lbs. $9, 300 lbs. $13.00, 500 lbs. $21.12. No shipment made of less than 40 lbs. on 60 day offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Just fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have; mail it to me today. I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives; when the 60 days are up report results. If Sal-Vet does not do all I claim, I'll cancel the charge; you won't owe me a penny. Send no money, just the coupon. Address

S. R. Feil, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept UPF Cleveland, Ohio

60-day trial shipments are based on 1 lb. of "Sal-Vet" for each hog or sheep, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as nearly as we can come without breaking regular packages.

I will pay the freight and you may pay for it if it does not cancel the charge.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres., THE S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not you are to cancel the charge.

Name ..... P.O. ..... State .....
Shipping Sta. ..... No. Sheep ..... Hogs .....
Cattle ..... Horses .....
UPF 6-1-13

IRON WITHOUT A FIRE

Cut out the drudgery. Save time—labor—fuel. No walking back and forth to change irons—always the right heat for the best work if it's an

IMPROVED MONITOR SAD IRON

Self Heating. Satisfaction Guaranteed

Over half a million Monitors in use. Strong, simple, easy to operate. Heat regulated instantly, no dirt, no odor.

Agents, Salesmen, Managers Wanted $10 to $20 a Day

No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made $5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made $14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains everything. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.

THE MONITOR SAD IRON CO.
257 Wayne Street, Big Prairie, Ohio

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.,
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. **Lasts all season.** Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. **Sold by dealers,** or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Bee Cell Supporter

A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Ask your druggist or send us $2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entiredly satisfactory. Descriptive circular FREE.

The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

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50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents.

Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

Dressmaking Lessons Free

Complete Illustrated Course of Lessons Given to Women Readers at This Parer For a Short Time Only

We have just published in one large volume one of the most valuable and most comprehensive courses of instruction in home dressmaking ever written. This course of lessons covers practically every phase of the subject of dressmaking. It tells you how to make most every garment from the simplest house apron to the most elaborate evening gown.

This valuable book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," will be found of great assistance to beginners as well as experienced dressmakers. You can turn to this book and find a satisfactory answer to practically every dressmaking question which might come up. It illustrates and fully describes 200 very latest styles for ladies and children. It gives valuable instructions on fitting and finishing—instruction needed by every woman. Here are some of the interesting subjects taught in these lessons:

How to Sponge and Shrink Wool Goods.

How to Shrink Wash Materials.

How to Make a Tailored Coat at Home.

How to Make a Plain Shirtwaist by the Newest and Easiest Method.

How to Make a Boned Lining.

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How to Make Children's Coats and School Clothes.

How to make Baby Clothes, Long and Short.

We are giving these valuable dressmaking books away absolutely free just to introduce our popular publication. Send us your name and address at once, together with 4 cents in stamps to cover mailing expense, and secure one of these valuable books before the offer is withdrawn. Address ARTHUR CAPPER COMPANY, Dept. DM-42, Topeka, Kan.

Work in Woman's World

There's a dark little flat in a poor little street
Where never a sunbeam falls,
And never the patter of children's feet
Is heard in the dingy halls.
And never a fairy has entered there
And never a playful gnome.
The rooms are cold and the walls are bare,
And silence broods in the dampened air,
But somebody calls it Home.

WHAT WIVES CAN DO

IT IS a mistake to look upon the farm as a mere machine to make money. It is a home, a shelter, a place where we should be happiest and most content. The house and grounds should be a source of pride and satisfaction. The home should sweeten our joys and soften our sorrows, and be a place that attracts and holds the companionship of families and friends. Are you, dear woman and man, striving together for your own, your children's and your community's sakes, to make your home a real home, a harbor of peace, of plenty, and of life's richest blessings, or are you only using it as a mere convenience in your efforts to make money?

Much of the burden of the home rests upon the woman, and she can do much to make homelife what it should be, or she may neglect these opportunities and suffer in consequence.

A contributor to a well-known weekly publication brought out the possibilities of the woman's influence in this respect so forcibly that we give a selection from her story that carries with it a moral lesson of great value. Here it is:

Recently the wife of a prosperous farmer died. The doctors could find no reason whatever for her death. One old physician who had known her longest gave as his opinion, "She just did not want to live." When the neighbors gathered to make ready for the funeral they understood why she did not want to live. The big house was so bare and barnlike. From cellar to garret there was not a comfort or convenience in it. Even the cookstove had lost some of its legs and bricks supplied their places. Her husband had big barns full of the latest machinery and the choicest stock. He had plenty of hired help. He knew what he wanted and always got it. Don't blame him too much The dead wife's timidity was the real root of it alll At the very start of her married life she could have prevented such a situation If the needs of the home had been presented persistently and consistently they would have been heeded

Now here the story of another kind of wife It was in haying time and of course all the men were rushed Several times she called their attention to the fact there was no stovewood cut and that she had scraped up all the chips and bark to be found. At noon they laughed when they saw one end of a long fence rail burning in the cookstove and the other resting in a chair in the middle of the kitchen. They hurried back to the field after dinner without cutting any wood. At night they came in for supper. They found the brave woman calmly sewing; there was no fire and no supper. The tired, hungry men did not forget their lesson.

HELPS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

If a package or envelope is sealed with white of egg instead of gum it cannot be steamed open.

When making mustard add a tiny drop of salad oil to it while it is being mixed. It will greatly improve the flavor.

A cup of moderately strong tea, in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused, will frequently cure a nervous headache.

Fingers stained with fresh fruit, walnuts, etc., should be dipped in strong tea, rubbed with a nail brush, and then washed in warm water.

Never have a metal spoon in a saucepan if you wish the contents to boil quickly, for the spoon is the means of carrying off a great deal of heat.

When making a ground-rice pudding a great improvement to it is to add two teaspoonsful of cornflour to the mixture. This makes it very creamy, and adds greatly to the flavor.

Always add a small piece of butter to milk puddings when cooking them, as this not only improves the taste, but prevents the pudding from boiling over.

"Children Teething"

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Should too much salt have been added to the soup, slice a raw potato and place it to boil in the soup for a few minutes. It will absorbe a great deal of the salt.

We like to can a nice supply of garden beets when young and tender. We boil them in salted water until soft, peel and slice into cans, turn boiling vinegar over them and seal. We add sugar to some, making a sweet pickle.—Mrs. . C. L.

Try to keep a pair of scissors in the kitchen, and cut salad vegetables with these. A pair of scissors does good work among the lettuce leaves.

As everything points to a big supply of fruits, try to get ready for the work so there will be no unnecessary delay. Among other things, send to Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 359.

Patterns of Fashion

6124, FOUR-GORED SKIRT.—The closing is made at the left side of the front and the empire or regulation waistline used. Dart or gathers can be made at the side. Linen or serge material should be used. Sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

6115.—This pretty frock has two full length tucks at each side beginning at the shoulders. The closing is in the center of the front and the sleeve is set in without any fullness at the shoulder, and may be full length if preferred. Gingham, pongee or cashmere can be used to make this dress with the sash of ribbon or satin. Sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Medium size requires 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material, ½ yard of 36-inch satin for the belt.

6123—This shirtwaist has a tuck at each shoulder in front, but the back is plain. The neck may have a high or low finish and the sleeve may be long or short. This style is appropriate for challis, silk, madras or linen. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, ¾ yards of 27-inch material for the collar and cuffs.

Price of each of above patterns, 10 cents.

Send all order to

Fashion Department

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lots of Weather.

"I want to do some spring shopping today, dear," said a fond wife—"that is, if the weather is favorable. What is the forecast?"

At the other end of the table her husband, consulting his paper, read aloud: "Rain, hail, snow, thunder, lightning and floods."

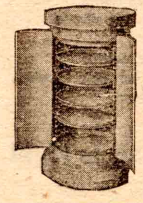
SELL YOUR SUMMER EGGS AT 40c A DOZEN

Don't accept 15c from your dealer. Anybody can keep eggs strictly fresh with

Sure-Keep Egg Preserver

In the winter sell them as fresh at 40 cents to 50 cents dozen. Recommended by Department of Agriculture. One cent preserves a dozen eggs. Biggest farm money maker. No apparatus needed—only Sure-Keep and a jar. Agents wanted. Sample and directions, prepaid 25 cents. Booklet free.

SURE-KEEP EGG PRESERVER CO.,
Box 27, Anderson, Ind.



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Preserves the contents without Ice or Chemicals. Vermin-proof and sanitary under all conditions. Practical for farm or city use. **First cost is the only cost.** Catalogue Free.

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WONDER FLY KILLER A seamless metal device that attracts and **kills flies.** Lasts an entire season. Will not leak or clog. Does not soil or injure anything. **Satisfaction or money back.** Ask your dealer. If he can not supply it send us 75 cents for ½ doz., prepaid by express.

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One Year Each $1

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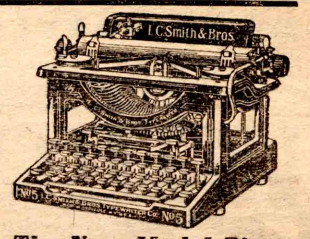
The Business Farmer Uses a Typewriter



The New Model Five
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is the only writing machine that is ball bearing at all important points and made to do all kinds of work without attachments.

It will pay you to send for the book.

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Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphaoets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS. This offer may not appear again.

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5000 BARGAINS LIKE THIS

Such a slashing of prices on home furnishings never before known! We have startled the entire nation of Home Lovers by our amazing bargain offers. People everywhere are asking how we can do it. Here's the answer—

Solid Oak Kitchen Cabinet 26 x 42—Flour Bins 45 lb. capacity. **$7.65**

From Forest to Factory—Direct to You

We own forests, sawmills, railways, factories and warehouses. Our plan sponges out all middle dealers, catalog houses, etc., because none can match our absolutely, lowest, bed-rock prices. Over 1,000,000 satisfied customers now take regular advantage of this tremendous money saving—why don't you?

Order direct from this advertisement

30 Days Test Trial

Everything shipped on 30 days' test trial basis. Money back instantly. You are sole judge of satisfaction. You take no risk whatever. *We won't let you!*

Free Silverware Would you like some elegant Wm. Rogers & Co. silverware free? We are giving away $1,000,000 worth. Send for our big book of 5000 bargains now—before 30 days are up—or you cannot share in the free silverware distribution. You must send for the book NOW, *at once*, to get FREE silverware. Don't delay a minute or you may be too late.

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9c PER FOOT

Best Quality Copper—Extra Heavy Cable
A *better* conductor than required by Insurance Companies. System complete with full directions for installing. No agents. *You* get wholesale price.

Buy Direct—On Trial—Freight Prepaid
Pay after you are satisfied. Our Rods are securely protecting thousands of farm homes and will protect yours. Write postal for FREE book on lightning protection. Tells plainly just the facts you will be interested in. Ask for it today.

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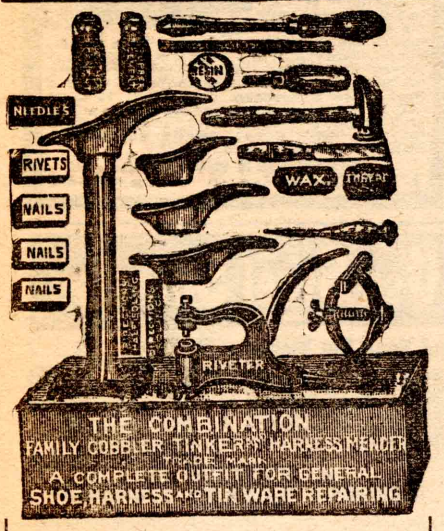
Dept UD Detroit, Mich.

Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description.
Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams Street, Toledo, O.



A Complete Outfit for
Shoe, Boot, Rubber, and Harness Repairing

The desirability of this premium will be apparent at once. Many odd jobs about the home and barn can be done with this fine outfit. Repair all the family shoes, repair harness, carpets, belts, etc.

This outfit contains:

1 Men's Last	1 paper 4-8 Clinch Nails
1 Boy's Last	1 paper 5-8 Clinch Nails
1 Woman's Last	1 paper 6-8 Clinch Nails
1 Child's Last	1 paper Heel Nails
1 Iron Stand for Last	4 pairs Heel Plates, assorted sizes
1 Shoe-hammer	1 Bottle Leather Cement
1 Shoe Knife	1 Bottle Rubber Cement
1 Peg Awl Haft	1 Ball Shoe Thread
1 Peg Awl	1 Bunch Bristles
1 Sewing Awl Haft	6 Harness Needles
1 Sewing Awl	1 Ball Wax
1 Stabbing Awl Haft	Directions for Halfsoling.
1 Stabbing Awl	

33 ARTICLES SECURELY PACKED
Great time and money saver; needed in every family.

Our Offer We will send the complete Home Repairing outfit as described as a premium for 3 yearly (new or renewal) subscriptions at 50c ($1.50), receiver to pay express.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

STEP- AND TIME-SAVERS

THIS is to be a story of hammer and nails. Nothing to buy, nothing to make, nothing to do but—

Drive the nail aright, boys
Hit it on the head.
Strike with all your might, boys
While the iron is red.

—or, in other words, the moment you finish reading this get son, brother or husband to get a hammer and some nails, and put them where you want them. Or, do it yourself.

This is to be a scheme to save both steps and disorder.

First, near the water bench, or the sink, or wherever the business of washing face and hands is done, put up nails for the wash basin, the dipper, the soap box, a mirror, a fingernail brush, tooth brushes and one or two for extras.

Second, back of the stove, and along either side, put two rows, one about fifteen inches above the other, for pans, skillets, and cooking utensils, that are often used. Have them handy no matter how it looks, this is not a campaign to make an art exhibit of of the kitchen, but to save mother's tired feet.

On the back door and behind it put two rows of nails for coats, caps, hats, jackets, and other wearing apparel of the men folks. If little ones make the home lively, put up a row low for their use, and teach them to use them. How many, many times a day does mother pick up things that ought never to be thrown down. Nails will help.

Use the walls, as well as the shelves in the pantry by putting in nails and hanging up the utensils that will "hang." It saves space, it saves time, and it saves utensils.

Have a nail for the broom. Bore a hole through the handle. Brooms that hang on the wall never have the brush twisted and bent out of shape. A good straight brush makes sweeping easier, and lasts longer. The straw that is bent soon breaks.

After all this is done, go out in the woodshed, and drive in the rest of the nails. Hang up the baskets, the rubber boots, rubber coats, ropes, pails, and all the other articles that soon "go to the dogs" because they are left laying around.

Nails are cheap, and everyone has a hammer. Use them both. It will pay.

WHY THEY MARRIED

POSTCARDS having been sent out to married men with the inquiry, "Why did you marry?" a large number of responses came to hand, from the following is a selection:

"That's what I have been trying for eleven years to find out."

"Married to get square with her mother, but never have."

"Because Sarah told me that five other men had proposed to her."

"The father thought eight years' courtin' was almost long enough."

"I was tired of buying presents and going to theaters and concerts, and wanted a rest. Have saved money."

"Please don't stir me up."

"Because I thought she was one among a thousand; now I sometimes thing she is a thousand among one."

"Because I did not have the experience I have now."

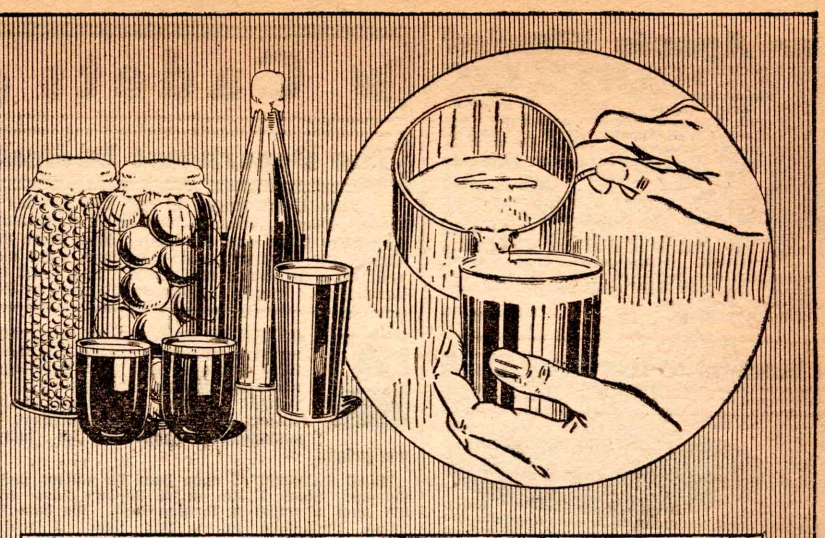
"That's the same question that my friends ask me."

"Because I had more money than I knew what to do with. Now I have more to do than I have money with."

"I wanted a companion of the opposite sex. P. S.—She is still opposite."

"Because it is just my luck."

"I yearned for company. We now have it all the time."



Thus Sealed, They Cannot Spoil

Seal Jellies, Preserves, Vegetables and Catsup With ***Parowax*** and they will keep indefinitely, and retain their natural flavor.

Sealing with Parowax is much simpler and easier, too. No struggling with tops. No fuss, no bother. Not even paper covers need be used.

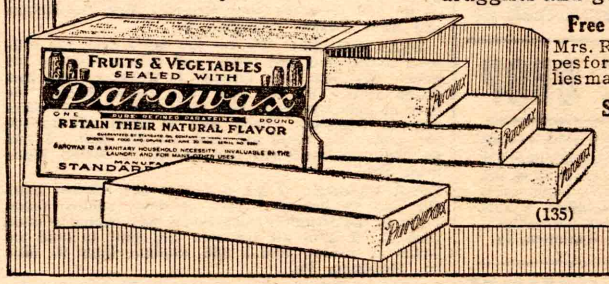
Pour this pure, refined paraffine directly on the cooled contents of each jelly glass.

Dip tops of jars and bottles in melted Parowax. No mould or fermentation can result.

Parowax

is indispensable in the laundry—both for washing and starching as well as ironing.

Costs but a trifle. Sold by all druggists and grocers.



Free Book of Recipes
Mrs. Rorer's prize recipes for preserves and jellies mailed upon request.

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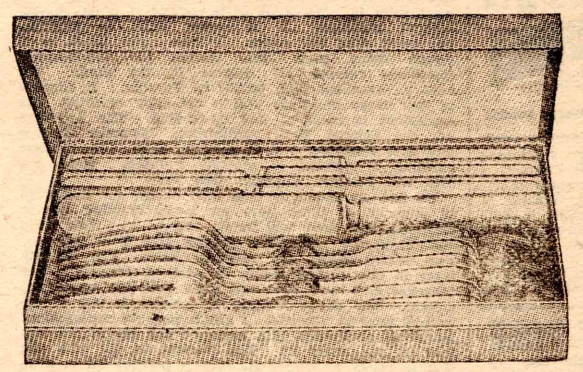
CHICAGO, ILL.

(135)



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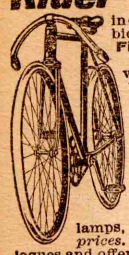

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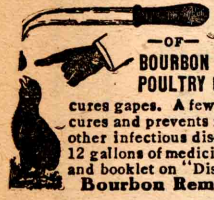

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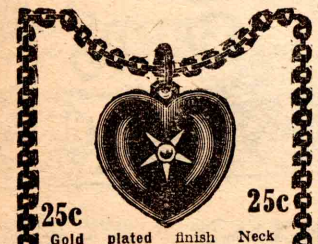

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The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

AS SUMMER approaches our young writers multiply as do the beautiful flowers, and that intelligent activity makes us know that the future holds in store better things for this great country. We necessarily shorten the letters we print:

DEAR CADETS: I come from the eastern part of Colorado, where I live on a 640-acre farm, about 260 acres of which is farming land. We have been taking Up-to-Date for a long time. I was 19 the 8th of March, and have lived on a farm all my life. I would be glad for the Cadets to write me, and I will answer all.—Otis Cauble, Holyoke, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: The principal crops in Virginia are corn, wheat, oats, and all kinds of garden vegetables. I am 18 years old, and like to ride horseback. I am fond of all out door sports. I hope to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Amanda D. Pierson, Clinchport, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a rancher here in Colorado, and enjoy it very much. The ranch and country near it is entirely surrounded by mountains. Several prominent mountains are in plain view from the ranch—Pilot Knob, Elk mountain, Sand mountain, Morgan mountain, Wolf mountain, Ethel's Peak, and Storm mountain. Would like to hear from the writers.—R. A. Phillips, Deep Creek, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: I live on an eighty-acre farm in the Buckeye state. I have been reading the Cadet page for a long time, and would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets. I would like a post card shower for May 23, for myself and sister, as we both have the same birthday, May 23.—Martha and Anna Wrasse, Arlington, O.

DEAR CADETS: We are two miles from the railroad station and post office, and have a farm of 100 acres. We have been farming in Texas for the past fifteen years. We call our home Sunset Farm. We have no cold winters in this part of Texas. We plant corn in February. Land sells at from $20 to $50 per acre. We would sell ours for $28 cash. I will be twenty-six years old July 23.—A. L. Hafer, Westfield, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, sixteen years old, and we live on a farm of three hundred acres. I am in the Hyndman high school and expect to complete it. I want all the boys and girls to send me letters or photos, and I will answer.—Mary C. Miller, Hyndman, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: The winters in Phoenix are delightful. We do not have snow here. I hardly know what snow is. We think it is terrible if a day passes without sunshine. It is rather warm in summer, but stock does not suffer. I have never heard of a person dying from heat, though the thermometer sometimes reaches 117 degrees in the shade. We have an excellent high school in Pheonix. It consists of four large buildings and a one-story building. The equipment is excellent and up-to-date. The buildings are the Science Hall, Auditorium, Domestic Science and Arts Building, and Commercial Hall. The smaller building is devoted to manual training. There are over five hundred students this year.

We had an unusually cold spell during the first days of January so there were no lovely fragrant orange blossoms, and there will be no oranges here this year; and California suffered a greater loss than Arizona. The ostrich farms are excellent here. The greatest farm in the United States is west of Phoenix. The ostriches and their eggs and little ones are interesting objects. The Grand Canyon of Arizona is one of the world's greatest wonders. I admit we have rattlesnakes, scorpions, centipedes, gila monsters and tarantulas, but they do not worry us. The scorpion is the only one that is really a bother; its bite is painful for a little while, but it is really harmless. I live in an adobe or mud house. Don't take it for a dugout. The adobe is moulded into large bricks like the cement, and the house is constructed in the same way. It is plastered on both sides so that the adobe does not show. It is very cool in the summer. I live on a twenty-acre farm a quarter of a mile out of the city limits, and a mile and a quarter from the center of the town. I am nineteen years old, and expect to go to college next year and take domestic science. I enjoy the Cadet letters very much. I have cards from almost all of the states, and from Australia and Africa. I hope to get one from our little European friend in Holland.—Rena C. LaTourette, Route 1, Phoenix, Arizona.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country boy of nineteen, and live on a farm about a mile from a small railroad town. My brother and I have run the farm for about five years, and have been taking Up-to-Date Farming about a year. I will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Eugene F. Stirnaman, Fort Gage, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of fifteen years, and would like to exchange postals with the boys and girls of the Up-to-Date Family. I work outside in summer and go to school in winter. I am going to have a garden of my own this summer. Where I live is all surrounded by mountains. I get lonesome sometimes when at home and have nothing to do, so if you write I will thank you, and will try to answer all that write to me.—Mary Landers, Hague, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 120 acres, away out in Idaho. We have big crops of fruit, and enjoy eating apples. We raise alfalfa and let it make seed. Sometimes it does better than at other times. I am seventeen years old and love farm life. I would like to hear from the girls and boys.—Elvira Lundt, Fayette, Idaho, R. F. D. 2.

DEAR CADETS: Don't you think it would be nice for the Cadets to start circle letters? Mother and all of her brothers and sisters have a circle letter. Each member of the circle writes his letter, and every other member reads it. Then when the letter returns you take your letter out. In that way you get to keep all the letters you write to the circle. Will not some of you join in a circle with me? I would like to have a Cadet from every state to write to me, and I will start the circle letter and give directions. Mother owns a farm here, and I like country life very much, but I work at the auto trade. Last year mother and my three brothers killed twenty-seven rattlesnakes. We have unlimited range here, and mother and my brothers are running a turkey ranch. They hatch the eggs in incubators. I was born July 18, 1892, and I will answer all communications I receive. Up-to-Date is doing splendid work.—F. A. Lipcomb, Blocksburg, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Virginia girl of twenty-one years. My mother takes Up-to-Date Farming, and thinks it a fine paper, I enjoy reading the Cadet page, and think there are some very interesting letters. I live on a small farm, but I enjoy city life much better than the country. I visit the beautiful city of Washington, D. C. I was employed there last winter, and I expect to return when the weather gets cold. I would be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Ada Cooper, Bristow, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farm boy of 16 years, and live on a farm of 125 acres in the good old state of Pennsylvania; I would not live in town. We have taken this paper about four years, and we think it is a fine paper. I will try to answer all cards and letters I receive from the boys and girls.—John E. Conrad, Big Run, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a sixteen-year-old blue eyed farmer girl from Louisiana, and live on a 400-acre farm, where we raise corn, cotton, sugar cane, and potatoes. We have taken Up-to-Date Farming for two years, and think it is the best farm paper we ever did read. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos with all the Cadet boys and girls; so please write.—Laurence Derowen, New Iberia, La.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm and our principal crops are corn, wheat, tobacco and potatoes, also some fruit. Now, Cadets, don't get me mixed up with my cousin Anna Belle, just because my name is Belle. I am paying her a visit now, and if she knew I put her name in my letter I expect I would get a paddling. She writes to some Cadet in Kentucky, but she won't tell me who it is. If you boys or girls can tell me I will send you my photo. She only writes to this one, but I can't blame her for his photo is a beauty. I am seventeen years old. Now, don't address your letters to Anne Belle, but this way.—Belle Branard, Harrison, O.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the country and you may know I have a good time and am on the go.

My hair is black, my eyes are blue;
My mouth is large, my freckles too.
I am five feet eight, both up and down,
When measured last I was in town.
I weigh one hundred and thirty-two,
The last time I weighed I was rather blue,
My age was twenty-four last year
And from the Cadets I want to hear,
All who write will be answered straight,
And here's three cheers for Up-to-Date.
—John King, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Indiana girl and live on a farm of 160 acres in the southern part of the state. I am fond of music, and have an organ. My brother has a violin, and we play together. He is thirteen years old, and I am sixteen. Papa has eight horses. I am fond of horseback riding. I have a flock of hens of my own, and I have four hens setting on duck eggs. Would be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—Ray Doolittle, Fredonia, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: Will you allow a Philipino farmer's daughter to enter your circle? On our 2012-acre farm we raise sugar cane from which we make sugar. I am the fourth of five sisters, and am thirteen years old. One of my sisters plays the piano, another plays the violin, and another sings. I am studying the violin too. Father teaches us, and we have fine times with music in our home. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls.—Conchinta H. Lopez(Hda Faraon, Fabrica, Occ. Neg., Philipine Islands.

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About That Time.

Teacher—"Do you know, Tommy, when shingles first came into use?" Tommy—"I think when I was between five and six years old, ma'am."

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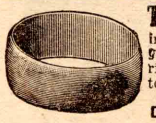

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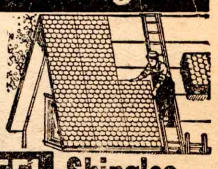

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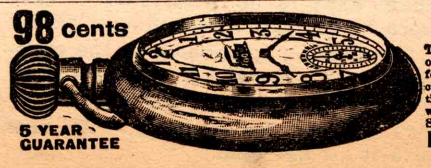

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A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

About fifty years ago the first agricultural college was established to teach better agriculture and soon they were in every state. Yet in fifty years the average yields of crops has not increased. Then came the experiment stations; then farmers' institutes to take the teachings to all the counties; these were followed by Gospel of Greater Production trains, and demonstration farms by railroads, but still, down to 1912, no material increase in the average acre yields has resulted.

—o—

Somebody estimated that the cost to the county to teach farmers how to farm better to produce more has been costing $500,000 a day. But we see in the Year Book of the department of agriculture, that, as far as accomplishing the desired results goes that all this money has been wasted. That is, the yields have not increased. This is a strong assertion and people who have not access to the Year Book may doubt it, so we give a few examples.

—o—

The average yields of corn, in bushels, an acre, from 1866 down to 1911, forty-six years, were: (The dash separates the time in five-year periods.)

25.3, 23.6, 26.0, 23.6, 28.3—29.1, 30.8, 23.8, 20.7, 29.5—26.2, 26.7, 26.9, 29.2, 27.6—18.6, 24.6, 22.7, 25.8, 26.5—22.0, 20.1, 26.3, 27.0, 20.7—27.0, 23.1, 22.5, 19.4, 26.2—28.2, 23.8, 24.8, 25.3, 25.3—16.7, 26.8, 25.5, 26.8, 28.8—30.3, 25.9, 26.2, 25.5, 27.7—23.9,

—o—

The average yields of wheat, in bushels, per acre, in the same period, were as follows:

9.9, 11.6, 12.1, 13.6, 12.4—11.6, 12.0, 12.7, 12.3, 11.1—10.5, 13.9, 13.1, 13.8, 13.1—10.2, 13.6, 11.6, 13.0, 10.4—12.4, 12.1, 11.1, 12.9, 11.1—15.3, 13.4, 11.4, 13.2, 13.7—12.4, 13.4, 15.3, 12.3, 12.3—15.0, 14.5, 12.9, 12.5, 14.5—15.5, 14.0, 14.0, 15.8, 13.9—12.5.

—o—

The same thing is noticed in oats, which started at 30.2 bushels average in 1866, forty-six years ago, and was 24.4 bushels in 1911. The greatest average was 34.5 bushels for 1902 and the smallest was 19.8 in 1900. The yield of barley in 1866 was 27.9 bushels, and in 1911 was 21.0 bushels. The highest was for 1902, 29.0 bushels. Potatoes made an average yield of 100.2 bushels in 1866, but only 80.9 bushels in 1911. The greatest yield in this time was in 1875, 110.5 bushels, and the smallest average yield was in 1881, 53.5 bushels. The average yield of hay an acre was 1.23 tons in 1866, and 1.10 tons in 1911. The highest average was 1.55 tons in 1898, and the lowest was 1.06 tons in 1895.

—o—

The average yields of cotton per acre, in pounds, from 1890 to 1911, inclusive, twenty-two years, were as follows:

187.0, 179.4, 209.2, 148.8, 191.7—155.6, 124.1, 181.9, 219.0, 184.1—194.4, 169.0, 188.5, 174.5, 204.9—186.1, 202.5, 178.3, 194.9, 154.3—170.7, 208.2.

—o—

It will be observed that the greatest acre yield was 219.0 pounds. This occurred in 1898. By refering to the cash prices in New York, also found in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, we find that large yields had the same effect on prices then as now. For instance the highest price on the 1898 crop was 7 13-16 cents and it sold down to 5 5-16 cents a pound. Since that crop the price has not been so low.

—o—

So we say again that as far as all of the enormous effort and expense, over forty-six years, to increase the average acre yields of crops is concerned, it has been wasted. If we are not forced to this conclusion, then what other conclusion can we arrive at? There can not be a question about the efforts being made. The United States Department of Agriculture that spends its millions for increased production, one or more agricultural colleges and experiment stations in each state, a farmers' institute in every county and greater crop trains run over nearly all railroads at the enormous expense estimated now at 500,000 a day all to teach the farmers how to farm better and raise more, and all at the expense of the people, yet the average yields stubbornly refuse to rise a bushel or fraction of a bushel per acre and maintain the rise.

—o—

We are forced to the conclusion that something has been lacking. What has been lacking in the program? What is the thing needed?

—o—

Failure in any good cause is to be regretted. But to persist along the same lines and increase the expense, perhaps to double it, and in the end to announce continued failure borders on a crime. And this is exactly what the exclusive larger crop teachers are preparing for through the country demonstration agents' propaganda.

—o—

Purdue Experiment Station, of Indiana, is trying to put a demonstration agent in each of the ninety-two counties in Indiana. The expense will be $3,000 for each county, or 270,000 for all of the counties if they succeed. And this will be the approximate expense each year. Of course, producers and consumers must pay this much more because this is a new movement and new offices are created and new employes will fill them. In short all of these people will be added to the middlemen class that we hear so much complaint about. And what we say of Indiana applies equally to many other states now, because the plan is to put a demonstration agent in each county in the country.

—o—

As long as the big crops sell for less money than the small ones, and as long as farming does not steadily yield enough money to afford the farmer to buy fertilizers, and as long as farmers are without a marketing system that will find all of the demand, resulting in larger markets for larger crops it is the worst kind of folly to increase the effort and expense toward increasing yields because it can't and won't be done.

—o—

But give the average farmer profitable prices year after year and you can depend on him to increase his production without any outside help whatever. PROFIT develops manufacturing, merchandising and fills the professional fields without any driving the people in, by outside forces. And it will be the same way with agriculture. First solve the marketing problem to guarantee the profits and there will be no need to teach scientific methods of getting good crops from impoverished soil, because the soil won't then remain impoverished.

No PROFIT drives the people out of any business and reduces the volume of any business. PROFIT brings people into a business and develops any business. And there you are. PROFIT is the one thing that has been lacking. PROFIT is the one thing needed. Was there any profit to the average cotton grower in the record-breaking yield of 1898 of 219 pounds average to the acre, at the highest cash price in New York of 7 13-16 cents, or $17.22 per acre? Suppose the average farmer had ten acres of cotton, it would be only $172.00 for his year's work.

—o—

So we can't condemn the exclusive greater crop workers too much. But we see that it's their living to continue along the same line. As soon as they take up the other side, too, the marketing side and work for a PROFIT in agriculture the whole problem will solve itself.

—o—

We appeal to every farmer to not go all through this year working exclusively for production, but to prepare now for marketing the crops when they are produced.

—o—

The one thing needed is PROFIT. The profit depends on the price you receive. If you let others make the price they will be sure to pocket most of the PROFIT. But if you will see

The Voice of Reconstruction

When a flood sweeps over a vast area, desolating the cities and towns which lie in its course, the appeal for assistance gets a unanimous response from the whole country.

With all commercial and social order wiped out, an afflicted community is unable to do for itself. It must draw upon the resources of the nation of which it is a part.

In such an emergency, the telephone gives its greatest service when it carries the voice of distress to the outside world, and the voice of the outside world back to those suffering.

At the most critical time, the nearest telephone connected and working in the Bell System affords instant communication with distant places.

And always the Bell System, with its extensive resources and reserve means, is able to restore its service promptly, and in facilitating the work of rebuilding, performs one of its highest civic functions.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System

21 RUBY JEWEL $25 GOLD WATCH $3.95

The watch you have always wanted—sent to you without your sending any money to us—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $25.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.95 and the watch is yours. Write today.
Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 23 Chicago

SILOS and SILAGE FREE
Great 240-Page Book
Over forty illustrations. A vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage," "How to Build Silos," "How to Maintain Soil Fertility by Silage System." All about Summer Silos and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Limited, Revised and Enlarged Edition now ready. Sent free for 25c to pay for a 1 year's subscription to FARM LIFE, Dept. U3, Spencer, Ind.

ALFALFA
The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce $60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow 20 pounds per acre early in the spring on well prepared ground or disk land every two weeks and sow in August. Will produce three crops of fine hay the following season. Write for prices. O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

to it that a local union of the Farmers Society of Equity is organized in your community now you and your brother farmers will put most of the PROFITS taken by others into your own pocket when marketing time comes.

—o—

Remember, as soon as you have a local union you can immediately begin to do business through the established Equity System. No waits, no delay. Send the blank below with the names of your neighbors who you particularly want to be associated with you as charter members of the union. We will co-operate with you and all the others to organize your community.

—o—

Fill out the blank and send before you lay the paper aside. It means more for your whole community than you can now imagine.

Time for a Barber

He had had a little too much "tea." Wishing to see how he looked, he picked up a brush that had a mirror on the back of it. By mistake he turned the brush side to him. Gazing for a while, he laid the brush down with a sigh, and said: "I didn't know (hic) it was so bad as that. I certainly do (hic) need a shave."

Polished Manners.

A pompous Englishman, it is said, once saw Abraham Lincoln blacking his own boots.

"An Englishman never blacks his own boots," said the Briton.

Lincoln's eyes twinkled. "Whose boots does he blacken?" he inquired.

THIS IS THE BLANK

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly at .....

This list was sent by .....P. O. ..... State.....

Who do you want to help you to organize, if anybody? .....

NAME	R. R.	P. O.	STATE

Write Distinctly

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....
10 .....
11 .....
12 .....
13 .....
14 .....
15 .....
16 .....

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogues. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

HURRY! HURRY!—If you want Aitkin county lands. Prices low. Terms easy. They're going fast. Write Land Agent, Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 314 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

HOME SEEKERS—New York state farms are flood free, frost free, fine fruit, all sizes, prices and locations. Send for catalogue. Spencer & Woodbury, Fulton, N. Y.

VIRGINIA FARMS—Write for literature describing great bargains in Virginia farm lands. Venable & Ford, Lynchburg, Va.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-511, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat Free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Company, Dept. 356, Chicago.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government positions. $60 to $100 month to commence. Vacations. Steady work. Over 12,000 appointments this year. Parcel Post requires several thousand. Influence unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dep't O 26, Rochester, N. Y.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY IN GROWING GOLDEN SEAL. Write for prices of roots. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Lots Like Him.

"He's one of our most successful financiers."

"That's so? I didn't know he was rich."

"He isn't. But he's supporting a family of five on $12 a week."

This Bracelet 25c

To introduce our line we will send this fine bracelet postpaid for 25 cents. Fits any size wrist. Made in handsome gold finish. Handsome heart shape, set with stone. Not more than two to any one person. This bracelet is all the rage—to be in style you should have one. Send 25 cents; stamps or coin.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Free Pony

Who Wants Me—Quick?

Boys and Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony all for your own? Then send me your name and address today—quick. Some one is going to get him—you can have him—*but hurry!*

My Name is *"Major"*

Well Broken Gentle Kind

42 Inches High

I Am Now 42-in. High and 3 yrs. Old I am a Pet, Too

My color is black. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either ride me or drive me and I am just as kind and gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy. I do not scare because I know better—have been taught better. I want a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I'll go anywhere to find them. I am just waiting to come to someone. I'll make some boy or girl happy, because that's what I was made for. That's what I was intended for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send me your name and address on the coupon below (or a postal,) and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry—I must go somewhere, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

Wagon and Harness, Too, Come With Me

This is one of the most beautiful ponies, that I have ever given to any boy or girl in all my life, and I have given away more than 25 Shetland Ponies. This one, **"Major"** is a beauty. He will make the heart of any boy or girl leap with joy. I wish you could see him. I just hate to let him go, but go he must, free of all cost to some boy or girl friend of mine who is willing to do me a small favor.

I am going to send a beautiful carriage along with him, and harness too, and I expect a saddle also. Might as well. I want to please and that's the way to do it. I want the boy or girl who gets this elegant Shetland Pony and outfit to be just the happiest person in all the world. I want them to remember me as long as they live, and they will, too. I have dozens of little boy and girl friends to whom I have given ponies and presents, all over the United States and I get letters from them every now and then. They send me pictures of the ponies I gave them, and tell me how pleased they are and that I always do as I say—Now my friend, if you want **"Major"**, just send me your name and do it quick. **I have a gift for you.** A postal card or the coupon in the corner, will do. Hurry! I'll send you the present, pony pictures and letters from boys and girls to prove what I say, so hurry!

Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago

I Want This Pony

Uncle Billy, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I want **"Major"** and I want you to send me the pony pictures, your free gift, and tell me how to get this pony. Below is my full name and address. Send quick.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

IDAHO ORGANIZES STATE UNION

Pocatello, Ida., May 19, 1913—This city saw the organization of a state union of the Farmers Society of Equity today. Fifteen counties were represented by from one to fifteen delegates each. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and underneath it was plainly discernable a determination to build up the state organization on strictly business lines. The Society in this state is fortunate in securing leaders from the best business farmers of each county, and the state officials are men of known experience and ability.

A. Y. Satterfield, of Sterling, a man of exceptional ability in organization work, was elected president, and O. E. Scott, who has had long and successful experience as manager for a large co-operative shipping association, was elected secretary-treasurer. A capable board of directors was provided, consisting of one member from each organized county.

The convention met in the hall of the commercial club, and was opened by an address of welcome delivered by one of the members. During the afternoon session the body was invited to attend a banquet given in their honor by the commercial club. The invitation was accepted, and at 8:45 p. m. the convention adjourned and went immediately to the U. S. cafe where a magnificent spread awaited them. Banker Church presided as toastmaster. After-dinner speeches continued until every worker and member who desired to speak had his "say." Many of these speeches were worthy of permanent record. One noteworthy fact was established vividly—that all the fine array of food and clothing came from the soil, and it was in the welfare of the producers that the convention was held. After three hours of mental and physical feasting, we disbanded, a happy lot of delegates who were ready to turn homeward firm in our belief that we had taken a long step toward greater prosperity and the uplifted life.—R. A. Southworth, General Organizer.

All reports in Idaho must now be sent to the State Union F. S. E., Pocatello, Ida. A. Y. Satterfield is state organizer as well as president of the state union.

LOCAL UNION SUPPLIES

HEADQUARTERS has sent samples of office stationary, including letterheads, envelopes, report of shipment blanks, statements, remittance blank, trade marks, etc., to all local and county unions. The idea was to suggest what is needed for business, and prices were quoted at which headquarters can supply them. We also sent forms for appointing township canvassers and the necessary blanks with a request to make a complete canvass at once to get every member possible with the acreage of crops growing for 1913, and another blank to list farmers who will not become members and the acreage of crops they are growing.

The time has come when every farmer should declare himself whether in favor of establishing his own business system, or in favor of continuing the speculators' system—to separate the goats from the sheep. The information such a canvass will bring to the local unions, and through them to county, state and national union, about how farmers themselves look on practical business co-operation and the crops represented by members and non-members, will be of immense value.

A communication was also sent to the secretary of each local to be read in the next meeting. Members should attend the next meeting and take part in the matters that will come up.

Fence Posts

All locals and members that are now, or will soon be in need of fence posts, should get in touch at once with John W. Oaks, Secretary, Wawina, Minn., and make arrangements for their needs. The members of the local at Wawina have 50,000 tamarac fence posts ready for delivery. Quality guaranteed.

A Co-Operative Cannery Established

Our local is putting up a canning factory, and have the building, a 30x30 structure, erected, and are installing the machinery. We bought the city lots, and the members got together and did all the work during spare time, saving considerable expense. All Florida newspapers are giving us credit for our enterprise.—C. H. Carroll, Zephyrhills, Fla.

A Busy Manager

I have opened an office, with telephone connections. We pay in cash for all produce we handle as soon as it is unloaded from the wagons, as buyers have placed funds here in our banks to pay for our stuff as it is loaded. Prospects are very good, and we are sure of "doing things" this summer. We have arranged for cash payments for our coming crop of cucumbers, also.

You should see the smiles of satisfaction pass over the countenances of our members as they receive the cash for their produce when it is delivered. There ar many other things I will write about as soon as time will permit. It is almost impossible for me to handle this work alone, and I shall have some competent help very soon.—C. B. Lozier, Business Agent, Baldwin, County Union, Alabama.

Results Produce an Awakening

Only ordinary interest was manifested in our locality until just recently when one of our members made a shipment through the Equity System and realized $60 above the market price on two cars of potatoes. We look for results in the future.—Robt. Andrus, Ucon, Idaho.

Moving Along

We unloaded a car of feed yesterday, shipped sixteen cases of eggs, gave an order for $20 worth of seeds, and a car of corn, so you see we are moving along.—John Peterson, Galesburg, Kas.

We Want You to Know

A book of much value will be sent to any one interested in a silo filler. It is full of information every farmer with a silo wants to know. Sent free by Jos. Dick Manufacturing Company, Canton, O.

Every reader with three or more cows who has no cream separator should send for the catalog of the New Butterfly Separator. It was advertised in a full page, in May 15th issue. Look up the advertisement. Or, better still, send a postal to Albaugh-Dover Co., Manufacturers, 2298 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

A very handsome and valuable catalog has been received from the Witte Iron Works, 1975 Oakland avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Farmers who do not have a gas engine should send for this catalog and learn how valuable an engine can be on the farm.

A refrigerator that does not require ice is a great convenience, and money saver. Such a device will give many farm homes refrigeration that have not had it before because of lack of ice. About ninety-nine out of every hundred farm homes need the Iceless Refrigerator made by Iceless Refrigerator Co., Box 75, Winchester, Ind. Send for catalog.

Farmers who bale their hay make more money from it. Bale and sell for highest prices. For price of a standard Hay Baling Press to suit your needs (and pocketbook, too) write P. K. Dederick's Sons, 521 Tivoli street, Albany, N. Y. Sent postal.

The work in many dairy barns could be cut in two with small investment in equipment. For information how to do it write J. E. Porter Co., Ottowa, Ill.

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent On Trial

Don't Wear a Truss Any Longer. After Thirty Years' Experience, I Have Produced an Appliancs for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture

If you have tried most everything else, come to me, Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free, my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure; showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

Others Failed But the Appliance Cured

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy, and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully, WM. PATTERSON.

No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Bad Case Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—I began using your Appliance for the cure of Rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think, in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable. Very sincerely yours. SAM. A. HOOVER.

High Point, N. C.

Child Cured in Four Months

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly, ANDREW EGGENSBERGER.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks:—Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffers from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My appliance is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers, I am Yours very sincerely,

80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa. JAMES A. BRITTON.

C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him today.

TEN REASONS WHY

You Should Get BROOKS RUPTURE APPLIANCE

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

REMEMBER

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

FREE Information Coupon

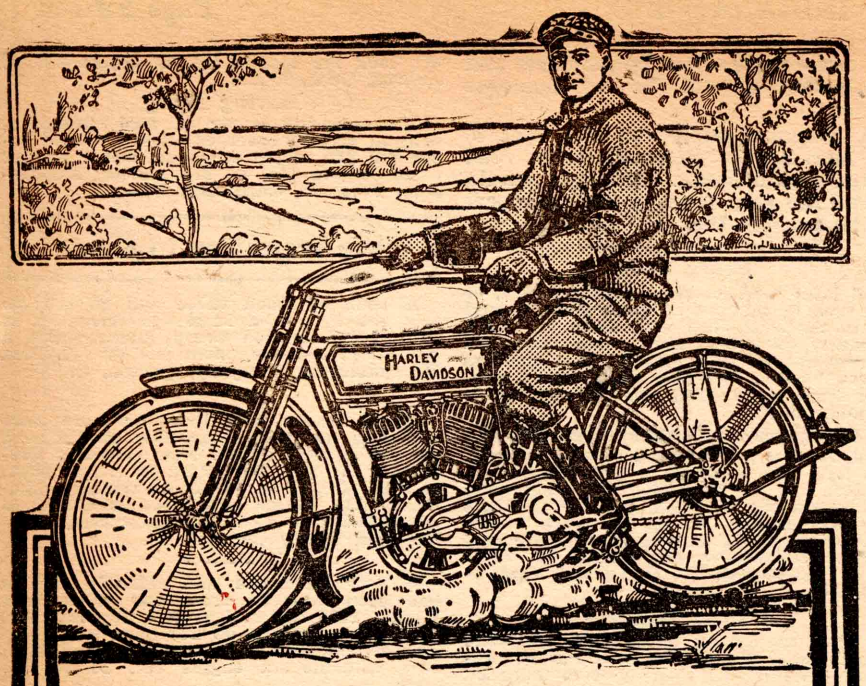
C. E. BROOKS, 35D, State Street, Marshall, Michigan.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D. ..... State .....



Why the Motorcycle Keeps Boys on the Farm

DON'T expect your boy to be happy on the farm if the summer season brings only work. When the day's work is over don't tell him the horses are too tired for road work, because it is this tying to the farm, this inability to join his chums in their pastimes or to seek his own pleasures that often makes farm life distasteful to him. Get him a

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

It will let down the bars and take him where he wishes in a fraction of the time he would use by team. It will open up a thousand and one pleasures heretofore denied him. You will find he will return at bed time, happy, contented and satisfied with his lot in life. But when you buy him a motorcycle, be sure that you obtain one that is economical, reliable and durable. Buy him a Harley-Davidson, because

It is the Most Economical

The Harley-Davidson holds the world's official record for economy.

It is the Most Reliable

The Harley-Davidson is the only machine which has ever been awarded a diamond medal and a thousand plus five score in an endurance contest. The plus five was for its super-excellent performance. These awards were made by the National Federation of American Motorcyclists.

It is the Most Durable

The first Harley-Davidson made, over eleven years ago, has covered now over one hundred thousand miles and is still giving satisfation and today retains even its original bearings.

Seven departments of the U. S. Government use a total of nearly 4000 of these machines.

Over 3900 R. F. D. Carriers daily cover their routes on a Harley-Davidson, a fitting tribute to the reliability of this machine.

Call on our nearest dealer for demonstration or write for catalog.

Harley-Davidson Motor Company

PRODUCERS OF HIGH GRADE MOTORCYCLES FOR OVER ELEVEN YEARS

777 A Street **MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

Second Nature

"He married a widow with three children."

"That's just like Einstein; even his children are in his wife's name."

Turn About

"Earlie, why don't you let your little brother have your sled part of the time?"

"I do, ma. I take it going down the hill, and he has it going back."

This Superb Artist Model Piano Shipped

FREE

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 12 — JUNE FIFTEENTH, 1913 — Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

A Department for Live Folks who want the best. Our readers are asked to contribute their thoughts. If you have a helpful idea pass it on. Be neighborly. Contributions always welcome.

There is a farmer who is yy
Enough to take his ee,
And study nature with his ii
And think of what he cc
He hears the chatter of the jj,
As they each other tt,
And sees that when a tree dkk
It makes a home for bb.
A yoke of oxen he will uu,
And their mistakes he will xqq
When plowing for his pp.
He little buys, but much he sells,
And therefore little oo;
And when he hoes his soil by spells
He also soils his hose.

The man who lives for himself lives for nothing.

Poverty is no disgrace, but that is all we can say in its favor.

"A weed" says Webster, "is a plant whose use is as yet unknown."

Man is the only animal that laughs; also the only one that hangs himself.

Talking about mutual benefits, bees help the clover, and the clover helps the bees.

The mission of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been the same for ten years—more money for farmers.

Man should live to be one hundred years old, says some authority. But so few of us do all we should do.

Business men who take up farming usually make it pay. Business methods are not at all out of place on a farm.

A barrel of apples remove five cents worth of fertility from the farmer's soil, and five dollars from the consumer's pocket.

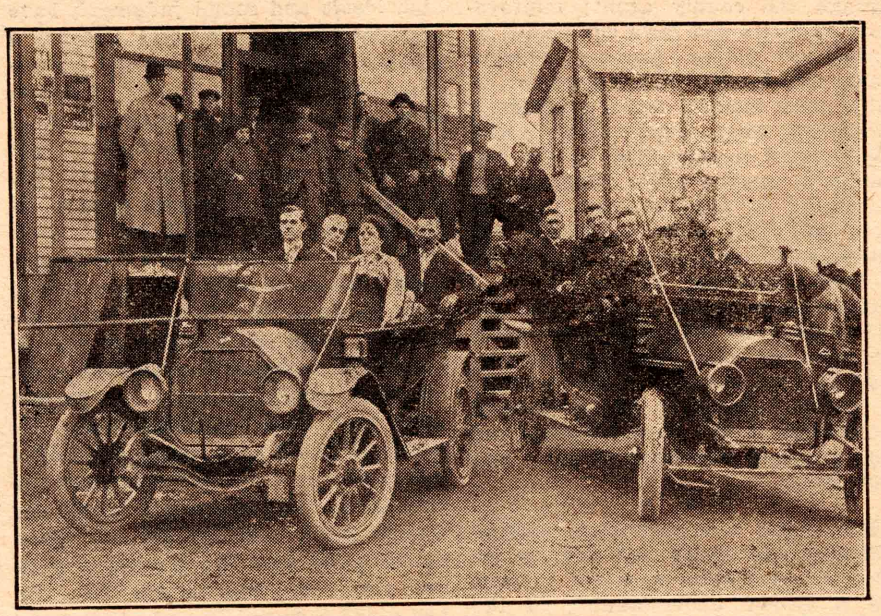
No longer cuss the cockle-burrs—a valuable oil is made from them, and they are being cultivated as a farm crop in some sections.

The last hour has passed behind me. I can not reach the one ahead. Therefore, it is up to me to take care of the one that is here now.

It is so easy to slip down a little and drift back a little that keeping up and getting ahead keeps a man's mind right on the job all the time.

About seventy per cent. of all the oats grown in the United States is used for feed. The other thirty per cent. is used in the manufacture of oat meal.

There is nothing that does us as much good as to have a friendly, cheerful neighbor drop in for an hour's chat. Do your neighbors say that about you?



Officers and members of Limestone (Pa.) local union of the F. S. E. in the autos. Left auto, front, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Switzer; rear, Jacob Stahlman, president; P. E. Miller, vice-president. Rright auto, front, N. P. Sloan, W. H. Fleming; rear, B. G. Aaron, J. E. Switzer and L. M. Mohney.

The Farmers' Club

With all that is being written in agricultural papers, and spoken on agricultural platforms on the advisability and necessity of organization and co-operation, little can be accomplished until some definite plan is put in effect by some person or persons. UP-TO-DATE FARMING is engaged in practical work along this line, and the illustration above is one of the great number of evidences that its efforts bring forth good fruit. The Limestone local of the F. S. E. is one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers' clubs in the country. There should be thousands more like it, and this paper is ready to give its assistance in their establishment.

(See Page 13)

The Tenant's Fate

(By Sam Saxon)

The man who owns a patch of dirt has means to buy his baby's shirt. The guy who works another's land, must moil and toil to beat the band, and drift around from place to place, and feel that he is in disgrace. He moves about from north to south and lives along from hand to mouth. For him there's neither wealth or fame; he leaves no grand ancestral name. His years are many and his toil brings riches from a stubborn soil, for he who farms another's land finds it's been run to beat the band. From break of dawn to close of day he toils along his weary way, and takes his earnings in his hand to give the man who owns the land. His legs are seamed with bramble scars, his landlord rides in motor cars. To labor hard for fifty years, endure the burdens and the tears; to have no grateful weeks of rest; to tug and toil and do his best, and grind and moil and delve and save, and at the last to get a grave! It's six feet long and two feet wide, and it's not his until he's died. This strip of earth is his reward; 'twas given by his last landlord. Our Uncle Sam is good and great, and rich in wealth and real estate. There's land enough for every man, but he who gets is he who can. Yet when we reap our last reward, 'tis six-by-two of grassy sward. No matter whether poor or rich, we all go down into the ditch. Though great or small may be our worth, we all must tenant Mother Earth, and there we sleep in sweet content, and let our children pay the rent.

The Open-Minded Farmer

(By One of Them)

AGRICULTURAL college men and farm paper publishers complain that the man they can help, and hope to help, the farmer who does not succeed, will not go out of his way a step to make use of their proffered aid Also, that he is the very man in greatest need of their particular assistance They declare the farmer hasn't availed himself of his opportunities, through lack of interest and ambition, or utterly fails to grasp the value of the service to be rendered him. On the other hand, the farmer who neglects or refuses to interest himself in these matters either doesn't know, or doesn't believe it worth his while. He thinks his time is worth more employed otherwise. Then, too, there has been a tendency on the part of the farmer to resent the idea that a soft-handed professor, or an inky-fingered editor can give him any advice about farming that is worth anything.

We can't all see things alike. Some see what others never would be able to observe. We can all learn from others. The wise man is one who wants to learn all that any other man can teach him. Farm boys who go into city offices, after working there a short time are often able to point out some improvement, some simple method that is better, not because he knows the business better than those who have worked there for years, but because he brings new ideas, a new vision to the office, and sees things in a different light. This is the method by which farmer boys have forged to the front in the city. One farmer, no more intelligent or successful than another, seeing things in a different way, can give helpful suggestions and ideas. An indifferent checker player, watching a game played by experts, can often see opportunities or dangers the others miss, not because he knows more of the game, for he does not; but because he looks on the board from a different point of view, and sees what is not apparent to the others. Many a manufacturer who has made a success of his business, and grew up in it, has had it reorganized by others with only a fraction of his experience, and found the reorganization highly profitable. A well-known contractor who has been unusually successful, says that he seldom had a man in his employ but what he learned something new from his work.

The farmer who thinks the agricultural paper, the demonstration work, or the institute can teach him nothing, do him no good, is only standing in his own light. Instead of holding their work in contempt, or treating it with indifference, let him be open-minded and try to get some good from it. Man left entirely to his own devices would never make much progress.

"It seems to me a waste of money

(Continued on page four)

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

June 13 If this is the latest date in your address as printed on the paper, your subscription expires with this month, June, 1913. We sincerely hope to have your renewal.

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More Help for Farmers

What the Indiana Conference Did, and Did Not Do

NEARLY five hundred people, comprising bankers, grain dealers, institute workers, ministers, editors, members of commercial clubs, members of agricultural associations, educators from the agricultural college and the public schools, and a few farmers met in Indianapolis on June 3, and held a conference lasting for two days, the purpose being to discuss the importance of the improvement of country life, making it more attractive, more profitable and more conducive to the upbuilding of a better citizenship on the farm. The object was to devise means whereby all the institutions represented might, through co-operative effort, do something practical to help bring all these good things about.

* * *

Notable speakers, including eminent authorities on agriculture and country life delivered a series of addresses, touching on the high cost of living, the necessity for better farming, the proper education of the boys and girls who are a few years hence to have, to hold, and to manage the stupendous task of producing food and raiment for our teeming millions, increasing rapidly.

* * *

The discussion was not alone along the line of the importance of teaching the farmer of today better methods of raising crops and feeding stock. It was acknowledged that the country furnishes, to the largest extent, the brain and brawn that is to maintain our nation in all its phases; in the government, in the education of its people, in the building of business, and in all lines of human endeavor.

* * *

As one speaker put it, "the farm is the best breeding place in the world for citizenship—for men and women of mental and moral vigor and worth; but, unless good blood, and brains, and ambition can find satisfaction and profit in country life they will not remain. Unless conditions are such that the farm home can supply the boy and the girl natures with those things which develop manhood and womanhood of high mental and moral force, and appeal to their ideals and ambitions and satisfy their desires, the best blood of the country will continue to leave the farms for the greater opportunities and emoluments of city life and enterprise. Thus deprived of its best, the standard of country life will be lowered, which must result in lowering the standards of our civilization." This, in short, was the meat of the conference, and the ideas evolved were indicative of what our leading educators and business institutions consider the most important matters before us.

* * *

"More prosperity for farmers, and a better use of it," was the big idea in every address.

* * *

The methods to bring this about, as advocated by the speakers, were progressive. Better education by means of vocational training in public schools; better methods of farming by means of agricultural extension work of the colleges, and farm demonstration through the county agent; improvement of farms and farm equipment by means of giving farmers cheaper money and longer time of payment, or better farm finance; better methods of marketing; improvement of the social life in rural communities, by the formation of country clubs, bringing the people of a neighborhood together more frequently, under conditions that will be an incentive and an inspiration to them; and last, but not least, a better understanding between the city and country, so that each may realize the interests they have in common, and that the welfare of the workers in one is essential to the welfare of the workers in the other. A great and good program, replete with great and good ideals.

* * *

But, while this conference will be productive of direct and definite results in awakening a wider interest and a deeper understanding of the needs of country life and agriculture, and to no small degree will promote active endeavor in many parts of Indiana, and possibly other states, in the development of the ideas advanced, it failed in one essential and important matter. While it ground the axe which it declared would hew a path to greater civilization and prosperity, it left it without a handle. The only means whereby these things can be readily and efficiently done—organization—was overlooked or disregarded. Thus has another great conference stood at the gateway to great accomplishments, and then passed into history loaded down with pleasant memories and neglected opportunities.

* * *

Money-making alone is not the end aimed at, it is true; but the end cannot be reached except through profitable agriculture; and as long as profit depends upon the market price of farm products, the profitable marketing of those products is and must be of first importance. After all is done that can be done along other lines, the problem of profitable prices will still confront us, and the only way to solve this problem is through co-operative marketing, which can be made possible only by organization. Inasmuch as organization would furnish the most desirable and efficient vehicle for conveying all the suggested reforms to the farm home, and putting them in effect, UP-TO-DATE FARMING still maintains that practical and complete organization is the first and most important step to be taken by the farmers for protection, for advancement, for profit. Everything which can be done without organization can be done so much better with it; and as so many things can be done through organization that are impossible without it, to ignore this phase of country life and activity is to obstruct and postpone progress to a large degree. Give our farmers a complete, practical and efficient form of organization, encouraged and aided by the friendly and helpful interests that offer so much assistance in other things, and they can and will develop agriculture and country life to a degree beyond the dreams of its idealists.

Two lines that are of importance to the farmer's wife are the clothes-line and the telephone line.

Idaho's State Union

THE farmers of Idaho are putting a crimp in the argument of those who still insist the farmers will not organize. In a few months' time three or four farmers, men of vision, faith, high ideals and sound judgment, have organized scores of local unions, a number of county unions, and a state union that has taken a grasp of affairs in a way that is astonishing, even to those who have accomplished it. All of which demonstrates that the founder of the Farmers Society of Equity was right when he believed that, given a practical plan for organizing a business system for marketing their products, the farmers would approve it, unite and establish it, and as long as they found it a profitable institution, would maintain it. In the years past, when conditions were different, it would have been a more difficult matter to do what the farmers are now doing. Experience has taught the farmer much that he did not know twenty years ago. He is a better business man today than he was then. He has a wider knowledge of affairs, and knows of the necessity for better business principles. He has a broader vision, can see farther into the future, has more faith in himself, and understands how to safeguard his interests through organization. In other words, twenty years ago farmers were not prepared for a business organization, nor capable of making a success of it. Today they are both.

We want to direct the reader's attention to extracts from reports sent to the headquarters of the Society by the president of the state union, and by one of the county organizers, which will be found in the organization department of this issue. These reports show that the farmer, when properly organized, becomes a business man in name and in fact, and that opportunities for profit are open to organized agriculture.

To know conditions as they are is no more important than to know how they became so.

Better Farming or Greater Profits

WE PRINT an article from one of our subscribers who is a warm advocate of the agricultural college, the experiment station, and county demonstration work. In a personal letter he takes us to task for not doing more in behalf of the "better farming" movement. We do not oppose better farming. We certainly agree that the farmer should cut down his production costs; but we have not been greatly enthusiastic on the matter of greater production because we have seen all the great bumper crops sold for prices so much less than small crops have brought the farmer that we could not conscientiously engage in an endeavor to induce the farmer to do a thing that would, under present conditions, cut down his income. As we have so often said, money and not big crops, is what the farmer wants. If greater production actually meant greater profit, we would do all in our power for a greater production. Better farming we are always ready to advocate, but better farming should not mean a production that cannot be sold at a profit. With two or more farm papers in each state, and state and national departments of agriculture, a dozen or so farm papers of national scope, farmer's institutes and demonstration work all teaching greater production, it did not seem that we were particularly needed in that field, so we have given our undivided attention to the problems of getting more money for what is produced, a course we intend to follow until farming is made as profitable as it should be.

There would be economy in the present styles for women if the materials were as cheap as they are scant.

High Living and Hard Times

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that during the latter part of 1912 the cost of living in this country was higher than at any other time in twenty-three years. The lowest cost in this period was reached in 1896, during the hard times. It is not a certainty, then, that low cost of living and prosperity go hand in hand at all times. Where is the workingman that, in order to obtain the low cost of living of 1896 would also be willing to return to the other low stages of activity and business which prevailed during that distressing period? Good prices all around are the stepping stones to a higher plan of prosperity. And those who attempt to force on this country a lower cost of living may, if they succeed, also bring about a lower standard of living. It all depends on how they go about it. If they begin by reducing the prices paid to the producers they will strike a fatal blow to the very foundation of prosperity. Producers are also consumers. To curtail their incomes is to curtail their purchasing power. Cut out the extravagance in the cost of delivering the products of the producer to the consumer, simplify the system of distribution, reform the methods of marketing the farmers' crops, so that he is not compelled to suffer on account of prices too low for profit, and the high cost of living problem will be on the way to a safe and sound solution.

The movement "back to the farm" we hear so much about isn't visible to the naked eye.

Fly Aphorisms

A fly has natural enemies; the most persistent and most effective should be man.

It costs less to buy a screen door than to get sick and lay off for a month.

It's a short haul from the garbage can to the dining table via the fly route.

Flies in the dining room usually precede nurses in the sick room.

A fly in the milk may mean a member of the family in the grave.

If at first you don't succeed, swat, swat, swat again.

Screens in the windows prevent crepe on the door.

Flies, as well as bad water, spread typhoid.

Look Ahead a Little

PROF. ANDREW M. SOULE, formerly of Tennessee and Virginia colleges, now of Georgia, has figured out the great profits the Georgia farmers could make by increasing their corn yields from twenty bushels to one hundred bushels an acre.

It is the same the country over. Every state college is doing its utmost to induce the farmers to produce big yields, showing them by figures the money they can make by so doing.

What happens to a merchant when he over-stocks? What happens to a manufacturer when he produces more than the demand requires? What will happen to the farmers if they do produce immense crops? Let these experts in figures take the average yields for years past, and the prices paid, and on the basis of these facts and figures, make an estimate of what corn would sell for if the average yield throughout the United States be increased ten bushels an acre.

We are heartily in favor of cheaper production. We also know that as the years go by, production must increase, but we maintain that when great increases occur, the temporary surplus ruins prices, and farmers lose profits that should be theirs. It is wholly untenable to argue that a great increase in total yield will mean a corresponding increase in income. The price of the surplus sets the price for all.

If the colleges would truly serve the farmers, they would look ahead to the profits as well as to the production. Surplus crops are desirable only when profitable. The colleges now serve only those who follow their teachings. There is lament in every college that so few are reached. Then why not use the college to assist in a work that will be of value to every farmer, whether or not he reads the college bulletins or follows its advice? Why not make the colleges instrumental at the marketing end? With the assistance and co-operation of the colleges, farmers could quickly build and put in operation a national organization that would make every crop grown yield greatly increased profits to the farmers. A temporary surplus would no longer be ruinous.

The farmer is his own boss, but a poor boss at that. He works himself long hours and pays himself low wages.

Higher Freight Rates

FOR several years the Interstate Commerce Commission has had a hand in making freight and passenger rates for railroads, and its policy has been to make them lower, and uniform. The reductions have been opposed by the railroads, and approved by the public. Now come the railroads before the commission to pray for the privilege of advancing their rates, giving as reason the claim that on account of greatly increased expense, in constructing new tracks, repairing old ones, building new cars to accomodate the greatly increased traffic of the country, increased wages paid to railroad workmen from section hands to division superintendents, and providing means to meet the still greater demands to be made in the future in way of prompt and efficient service, the present rates are insufficient to do all these things. As proof, they offer the fact that in order to secure funds to make these improvements, they must issue and sell bonds. In other words, must borrow the money, giving mortgages to secure the loan. The financial world refuses to loan them the money at the old rate, or stated differently, railroads can no longer sell their four and one-half per cent. bonds, because they are unable to show that with present freight rates they can make enough profit to pay the interest on the mortgages. and pay the mortgages themselves when due. That is, capital does not care to risk its funds in railroad investments at this time when its expenses are rapidly increasing and its income is held down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad companies, therefore, are asking the commission for permission to lay before it the proofs that their rates are too low for the good of the country.

Farmers are interested in lower rates, of course, and unless there is good reason for an increase in rates, will oppose any such movement. They depend upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to deal justly with both the railroads and shippers. The farmers know that their own business can not be in good condition, or profitable, if what they have to buy (labor and material) is too high in comparison with what they have to sell (farm products). They can easily understand that the railroads cannot thrive and prosper and give good service if it cannot sell its product (transportation) at a fair profit over expenses. They are willing to pay a fair price for what they must buy, but they justly demand a fair price for what they have to sell. If the claims of the railroads are true, and if rates are too low for progress and prosperity, then the railroads have a taste of the bitter dose the farmers have had to take for all these years—prices too low for permanent prosperity.

There is one other feature of this matter of interest to farmers. If the railroads can prove rates are too low, they will get higher rates. If rates are really too low. they should have higher rates; yet higher rates will mean less money for farmers. The railroads are backing the government in its effort to get farmers to raise more in order to lower the prices on farm products, so they may have larger traffic to handle at the higher rate. Now, just where does the farmer come in? Is not the prosperity of the farms as important as the prosperity of the railroads? Is not the farmer as important a personage as the railroad man? Should not the farms pay a profit, as well as railroads? Is not the farmer in need of capital to improve his farm and increase his service to the country, the same as the railroads? And should he not obtain the capital by selling his products for profitable prices, just as the railroads are asking to be permitted to do? If public welfare demands that railroads be paid good prices for their services, to enable them to grow and prosper, will public welfare also demand that farmers be paid good prices for their services, so agriculture may also grow and prosper?

There are two sides to this question, and if the railroads expect the farmer to be concerned in giving the roads a fair profit, it might be well for them to interest themselves slightly in profits for farmers, and to remember that price, and not production, is the measure of profit. In order to provide for more cars, more roads, more efficiency, the railroads ask for higher rates; but the farmer must merely produce more crops. He must not ask for higher prices. The railroads desire to increase their efficiency by raising rates. The farmer must increase his by raising more stuff, and cutting down the cost of production, regardless of how that may affect the price. Just as long as farmers are forced to take unprofitable prices for what they produce, that long will they oppose any increase in the cost of getting their produce to market. The farmer is not unreasonable, but he wants and is entitled to equal rights and fair treatment.

A fine, large, handsome stalk of corn often fails to produce an ear. It is results, not appearances, that count.

Mr. Dooley and the Dizzy Whirl

"Good mahrnin', Hinnissy!"

"Good mahrnin', Mister Dooley. Did ye survive thim autymobeel races all roight?"

"Did I survive thim? Hinnissy, I simply dragged through thim, but me ould brains is still whirlin' round an' round an' whiniver I think iv an autymobeel with th' wheels shpinnin' an' th' injines choogin' an' nothin' showin' iv th' driver but his goggles an' th' shpot where he wuz tin minutes ago thin I sez to mesilf, 'Mister Dooley,' sez I, 'kape all th' solid airth ye can oonder yer fate. Ye nivir wus daysigned to be whizzin' through space an' ayternity in wan iv thim divil-may-care machines."

"But they till me, Mister Dooley, that they're boostin' ricords nearly iv'ry day."

"Yis, an' I vinchoor to say that they're also boostin' their nicks. I till ye, Hinnissy, this craze f'r shpeed is wan iv th' signs iv th' toimes in which we live. We're goin' so fast that we nivir take toime to think. We're loike th' shquirrel in its cage. It gits to goin' round an' round loike thim racers, an' it's so intint on makin' the wheel go round that it nivir takes th' toime to think whither it's goin' anywhere er not. As a paypul we've bin makin' some big mistakes in not takin' good notice iv th' shtart an' th' finish iv the race. Jist so we hear th' harn a-tootin' an' see th' wheels shpinnin' round we think we're gettin' somewhere whin as a matter iv fact we may be goin' th' wrong way altogither.

"Th' racer that can't use his head is loike th' fahrmer that nivir shtops to ask himself, 'Have I got th' roight systim?' Am I really goin' ahead frum year to year or am I loike th' whirlwind racer that goes so fast that he throws doost into his own eyes an' can't see what th' rist iv th' wurrld is doin'?'

"Hinnissy, there are tins iv thousands iv harrd-worrkin' fahrmers today in this coonthry iv ours that have bin racin' around their fahrms f'r years in th' same identical way. They git oop airly in th' mahrnin' before th' roosters have had their sivin winks an' thin they shtart to race around th' fahrm an' they kape it oop all th' day an' whin th' noight comes they're too tired to injoy their avenin' male. Whin their crops is raised they sell thim if they can, an' if they can't they half give thim away, an' thin th' next shpring they shtart in an whirl around through th' spring an' soomer an' fall moonths. Hinnissy, me son, why don't they shtop to rade th' signs iv th' toimes an' foind out that they must use their brains as will as their brawn if they want to win th' race an' git th' proize that ought to be theirs? Let thim arganize, I till ye, an' take th' shtraight course that leads from their fahrms direct to th' shtores an' homes iv th' paypul that wants what they raise instid iv choog-choogin' round th' same track an' landin' roight where they shtarted? Till me that, Hinnissy, why do they do it?"

"It must be their old-fashioned goggles, Mister Dooley."

Good Roads on Credit

FORMER United States Senator Jonathan Bourne, now leading a movement for national aid for a comprehensive system of good roads, declared in an interview that improving the roads will keep country people from drifting to the cities so rapidly. He says congestion of population in the cities is a national evil; that the city population is increasing three times as fast as country population, and that the production of food stuffs is not nearly keeping pace with the increase in population. Therefore, he wants to spend three billion dollars in building good roads to keep the farmers on the farms.

Hard work, long hours, low prices, lack of entertainment and leisure, inadequate educational facilities are matters that have far more to do with the exodus from country to town than bad roads. Some sections of the country have splendid roads. Is there no drift from those sections to the city?

Has the distinguished gentleman compiled any statistics to show that country boulevards keep the farm boy contented in the country? We think not. Good roads are not the cure for this national ailment, if it is an ailment. But Mr. Bourne is exactly right when he says that the farm life must be made more pleasant and more profitable and the way to make it more pleasant and profitable is to see that the farmers get good prices when they raise good crops. Give the farmer good prices, making him a good profit, and he will raise good crops.

If production of foodstuffs has not kept pace with the demand, it is because the price has not been encouraging to production. If, instead of spending three billions on good roads the government would spend three millions to put the farmers in possession of a marketing system that would insure them a fair price for big crops, it would get the results it desires.

We are heartily in favor of good roads, and want to see the good roads movement spread and succeed. We need road improvement and do not underestimate its value, but good roads alone will not keep country folks on the farm, nor make farming pay. The state of New York has an extensive system of excellent roads, yet it advertises "abandoned" farms by the score. Therefore, to spend a stupenduous sum to build expensive highways, putting a bonded debt on the county for a long term of years, without at the same time doing something to mitigate other evil conditions that have far more to do with the present lack of pleasure and profit on the farm than bad roads seems to us a lack of broad-minded vision and business acumen.

The high price of porterhouse doesn't worry the farmer.

The fine country home is nearly always found on a stock farm.

Information Wanted

SOME one writing under the title of "A Practical Farmer" in one of our exchanges recently called attention to the fact that European countries raise twice the amount of potatoes to the acre that our farmers produce, and suggests that our potato growers "whip up" their soils for larger production. Our potato farmers raised so many potatoes in 1912 that the market was demoralized. There was no profit in the crop at the prices received. Had the yield been twice as much, prices would have been very much lower, and much of the crop could not have been sold at any price. Just why, under such conditions, it is believed to be advisable to whip the soil into greater yields we are at loss to understand. Will some of the advocates explain?

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:
Subject: My Most Profitable Crop

FIRST PRIZE	$5.00
SECOND PRIZE	$3.00
THIRD PRIZE	2.00

Notice to Subscribers

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of $1.00 each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

To Readers of Up-to-Date Farming: This department of the paper is to be a semi-monthly experience meeting, bringing together the best ideas and practises of farmers from all sections. There is no story so interesting or so valuable as the story of how a successful crop was made and marketed. We want to fill this department with such stories each issue. We want all to try for the prizes. The story of your most profitable crop will interest all our readers. It will do you good to prepare such a letter, as it will help you to analyze your own work, and figure out the effect of the ideas you have and the kind of farming you are doing.

Now, let us have your stories. Tell them in your own words, and we will see that they go in the paper in proper shape. Tell the full story of the crop, from preparation to marketing, if you wish, or give just the essentials.

It is the idea that counts, not the amount of money you make. The corn club boy with his acre of corn, if it was the most profitable acre, has an equal chance to win first prize with the cattleman who sells $10,000 worth of prime beef cattle. The prizes are worth working for, surely, while the good you can do by carrying inspiration and encouragement to others is worthy of your best effort. It matters not how small or how large the crop, nor how large the amount of profit. We want to know what was the most profitable crop you ever had, and how you made and marketed that crop, and to what you ascribe your success.

Yours cordially,
The Country Contributors' Editor.

My Flock of Sheep

WHILE I have not figured out the percentage of profit my sheep pay me, as it would be a difficult matter in my case, I believe my sheep are the most profitable "crop" on my farm. I figure that the wool is clear profit, extra from the other profits I obtain from them. I am confident that in cleaning up the fields and fence corners, making use of what otherwise would be wasted or a detriment, and in improving the fertility of my farm, my flock of sheep would prove highly profitable, though I never sold a pound of wool or mutton. I consider these services rendered me by my woolly friends to more than pay what it actually costs me for their keep. Then, when in addition to these profits, I am able to sell my fleeces, averaging eight pounds of fine wool to the head for eighteen cents a pound, and a number of early lambs that cost me comparatively little for from five to eight dollars each, at four months of age, and turn my old sheep over to the butcher at a figure that more than equals the actual cost of grain and forage fed, the money that comes to me from my flock is just like money found in the road. I keep the Dorset, and find them highly satisfactory. They shear a good fleece of wool that sells well, provided it is in good order, and I take care of that. The lambs come early, grow rapidly, and the mothers are prolific, and good milkers. The old sheep fatten readily, and the mutton is fine-grained and gives good satisfaction. I take enough pains to keep my flock vigorous and healthy, and by keeping in touch with my markets and trying to give them just what they want, when they want it most, I get prices that would make my sheep profitable to me, if I charged them up with full rations of grain and forage all the year around, and gave them no credit for the good they do my farm. —J. C. B., Virginia.

The Boy and Girl Crop

YOU ask for an account of my most profitable crop. Figured out in living value, rather than cost, my most profitable crop is my crop of boys and girls. I have three boys, aged twenty-one, sixteen and nine, respectively, and two girls, the eldest eighteen, the youngest seven. Their value to myself and wife, in net profit, might be difficult to ascertain, but their worth to us, in joy of life, in comfort, in pride, in all that makes life worth living, is beyond all measure.

More than once I have heard a father say his children were not worth their salt to him. He meant it, too, and I am not sure but he was right. If so he has only himself to blame. It takes a lot of judgment, ability, appreciation and forbearance to raise up a profitable crop of children. They must be cared for, nurtured, supplied with their needs for proper development, the same as a crop of corn, or a prize winning colt. We farmers have studied how to prepare our soil, cultivate and feed a crop to make it produce what we want. We go to no end of expense, time, hard labor, and care to make things just right for the dairy cow. We read books on fruit growing, and prune, and spray, and care for our trees that we may have apples of perfect form, color and flavor. Then we turn our children loose to take conditions as they find them, and make something of themselves. Our work in nurturing children is haphazard, as a rule, and not constructive. We do little to build up the qualities we know are valuable in men and women, but content ourselves with hedging them about with a set of rules about what not to do.

Wife and I decided, with the advent of the first child, to do all in our power to develop whatever good qualities the boy might have. We cultivated our children as a florist cultivates his flowers. We tried to build strong healthy bodies. We fed our children as near a "balanced ration" as we could, and made the food palatable as well as nourishing. We taught them self-reliance and responsibility. As soon as they grew old enough to understand the affairs of our household and business, we took them into partnership. We encouraged them to have ideas of their own by asking their opinions on all matters of policy where they were capable of forming opinions. We gave them a share in the profits, made them share in the losses, held them to account for all their expenses, and thus taught them the value of time, money, and right judgment. In consequence, every child we have is very much interested in everything done on our farm, and understands why it is necessary to do things right, and they have learned to love success in accomplishment. They are ambitious, with high ideals. And we are a very happy, fun-loving, life-enjoying family, with the utmost respect and regard for each other's opinions, and we work hand in hand to make the most of what we have. Our farming operations have been quite successful, and as the profits we have made are to a great extent due to the aid and encouragement of our blessed boys and girls, they are undoubtedly the most profitable crop we have produced.—C. W. B., Iowa.

A Banker Makes Farming Pay

R. F. ALLEY, of Hale Center, is a Texas farmer who is making irrigation pay. It is as a farmer that Mr. Alley finds his greatest delight, although he is president of the Hale Center bank. But being bank president does not keep Mr. Alley away from his farm. He is irrigating 160 acres and dry farming 1,000 acres.

Last year Mr. Alley entered irrigation in the state industrial congress contest. His maize produced 127 bushels to each acre. This year he expects to grow a larger crop, because he has found out how to prevent some errors of last year. State officials took weights on his maize, kept a record of time spent cultivating and harvesting it, and the state is authority for the statement that after deducting a charge for all labor and other cost of production the maize yielded a net income of six per cent. on $600 for each acre.

"We keep a record of every crop we grow," says Mr. Alley, "so that we know just how much profit each one pays. We also keep account of errors made so that they will not be repeated. In that we are learning many things of value. In this respect you might call it an experiment farm. Everything grown must pay a profit—profitable farming is our purpose."

Agriculture will rise no higher than the ability and ambition of the agriculturist.

Lessons from the Younger Generation

Haven't you often watched a group of boys on a rainy day or Sunday get together and hold a jumping contest? First one, then another, toes the mark, swings his arms, and hurls himself through the air, throwing feet forward, and then with his toe marks where his heels struck. They try and try again, each time doing just a little better as they limber their muscles and warm up to the work. Then for a week afterward, when alone, they train for the next contest. Without these contests no jumping would be thought of or done. **Without getting together there would be no contest.** There's a lesson here for older boys. By getting together in local unions you match your ideas with your neighbors. He comes right back at you, and you try to go him one better. It arouses your mind, brushes away the cobwebs, eats away the rust. It stimulates thought, and then as you go about your daily work, you keep on thinking, and prepare yourself for the next meeting. If you stay at home, away from association with your fellow man, you lose a lot of life. Pattern after the boys.

The Open-Minded Farmer

(Continued from Page 1)

to pay taxes in order to support them fellers up at that college, and have 'em come down here, with their hard collars and soft hands to show us old horny-handed farmers how to farm," grumbles a hard-working and fairly successful farmer. This is the natural point of view, but nevertheless it is a narrow one. Some of those college men are old in years and experience. And on those college farms more farming is done in one year than one farmer could do in fifty. When the "professor" from the college comes to you, he has no idea of telling you theories. By study he has learned certain facts that the farmer could never learn for himself. He comes to bring you these facts for what they are worth to you. And that they are worth something to you he is prepared to show by giving you the results of the tests that not only the college has made, but many successful farmers as well. What farmer is prepared to prove there is no value in them, or that he already knew them?

The agricultural lands of this country are rapidly advancing in price. The population is rapidly increasing. Future years will demand a far greater production. And the prices prevalent now demands cheap cost of production. How much, brother farmer, have you increased your average yields per acre during the last ten years? How will you increase them during the next ten? How much have you cheapened the cost of production? How can you cheapen it still more? These are questions the farmer of today, especially the young farmer, will have to answer successfully if he is to make his calling and election sure, for, sure as fate, the farm lands of this country will go into the hands of men who can do these things, and those who cannot will become tenants, or laborers, living from hand to mouth. Men of broad vision and deep foresight have seen these things coming to this country as they came in turn to the countries of Europe, and the agricultural colleges with their earnest workers are doing all that intelligence and science can do to lead the farmers to a knowledge of the means of making large yields with less labor and expense. It is up to the farmer to say whether or not he will keep pace with the progress or be crowded to the wall.—J. C. G.

The Place for Old Folks

WE HAVE just read a little story of a farmer who had spent a long and happy life on the farm. He was satisfied and content. He had worked and acquired a good farm. Under it he had laid tiles, and upon it he had sown wide sweeps of clovers and planted fine breadths of corn. His barns were modern; his feedlots were the habitat of fat cattle. A son came home from an agricultural college, eager to take hold. While the father was not old nor worn out, yet he deserved rest from strenuous toil. The unfortunate American thing to do in such cases is to move to town, giving the farm over to the care of the boy. This farmer loved his land too well and had too clear a perception of what town living with its narrowness and stagnation meant to him.

On this farm, among some trees on a little hill, he built a little bungalow for two. There he and his wife "retired," on the farm, and yet they were partners in the place and interested witnesses of its activities. The young son took hold. He married. Children came and grandmother was just across the way. The old man and his son were two interested partners; often the older man could give good counsel; sometimes in emergencies his services were in demand. He did not rust out in town but remained young in the country where he belonged. It was far better than living in town.

Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

WHILE the crop reports are uniformly favorable, our late information is that there is coming to be a deficiency of moisture in a great many localities, and it is affecting growing crops unfavorably. Also the spring crops are late over large areas because of cold weather. Whether these conditions will be factors in the final yields no person can tell now, but if they should become more aggravated we will see prices on grain and hay advance. The wheat harvest is under way in the southwest, and by the time this paper reaches its readers will be begun in Kansas. The recent dry weather has reduced the early estimates in the southwest, but it will be the largest for several years. The price has been put down in anticipation of the dumper. Cash wheat at Kansas City is 8c a bushel under Chicago, and 11c to 12c under St. Louis. It is 16c to 18c lower than the Kansas City price a year ago. The visible supply of wheat decreased over five and a half million bushels since our last report, compared with nearly twice as much decrease a year before.

The corn acreage shows an increase. The stand is good, but the crop needs warmer weather. The present price is about 20 cents a bushel higher than the first prices paid for the crop. Corn is splendidly controlled, as shown by the visible supply, and the price is good. Oats are at about the highest of the season and farmers are exercising fairly good control. We predict higher prices for corn and oats.

That the supply of hogs in the country is increasing is evidenced by the larger receipts at the markets. The average price paid on June 6 at Chicago was $8.58. The prices on corresponding days in former years were as follows: 1912, $7.57; 1911, $6.26; 1910, $9.61; 1909, $7.43; 1908, $5.66; 1907, $6.24; 1906, $6.51.

Southern vegetables furnish the usual problems. Lack of knowledge of what the markets will take and what the other fellows are shipping and where is constantly bringing grief to some shippers. The whole industry needs the Equity plan of organization and business system, and nothing better need be expected short of it.

The following tables tell the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on May 31, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	May 31, 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	40,645,000	—5,633,000
CORN	4,319,000	—1,822,000
OATS	10,016,000	X 226,000
BARLEY	2,800,000	— 734,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 23,812,000 bushels. This is 4,085 bushels less than two weeks before, and 6,696,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 11,117,000 bushels on the same date, which is 151,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 2,572,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets before as follows:

	June 7	2 Wks before	AYr. before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chi.	1.07 @1.03½	1.07 @1.08½	1.13
St. L.	1.04½ @1.06	1.02 @1.05	1.14½
K. C.	.92 @ .95	.94 @ .97	1.11
Cin.	1.05 @1.08	1.05 @1.08	1.20
N. Y.			1.24¼
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chi.	..59¾ @60¼	62 @62½	79½ @80¾
St. L.	60	61½ @62	84 @85
K. C.	58¼	62	81½
Cin.	..60 @61½	62 @62½	85½ @87
N. Y.	..	65½	83
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chi.	..40½ @41	39½ @30@	65 @56
St. L.	40½	42½	55½ @56½
K. C.	40½	39 @39½	55½ @56
Cin.	..39 @39½	42 @42½	58½ @59
N. Y.	..	46 @46½	57¾

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 92c; No. 1 northern, 90½@91½c. Two weeks before, 92⅛c and 90⅛@92⅞c, respectively. A year before, $1.15⅞ and $1.15⅛@1.15⅞, respectively.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on June 7, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—July, 90⅜c; September, 89⅝c; December, 91⅞c. Two weeks before, 90c, 89½c and 91¼c, respectively.

CORN—July, 58⅛c; September, 58¾c; December, 56⅝c. Two weeks before, 57⅜c, 58⅛c and 56⅛c, respectively.

OATS—July, 38⅜c; September, 37⅞c; December, 38⅝c. Two weeks before, 38⅞c, 37¾c and 38½c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, June 7.—Cash cotton closed, middling upland, 12.10c; middling gulf, 12.35c. The price is the same as two weeks before. A year before the price was 11.65c to 11.90c.

Live Stock

Indianapolis Stock Yards, June 7, 1913.

CATTLE—Range of day's paying prices for steers	$6.00@7.50
Range of day's quotations for fat steers	7.25@8.15
Good to choice steers, 1,300 pounds and up	8.15@8.50
Good to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 pounds	7.00@7.85
HOGS—Rangs of day's paying prices	7.75@8.70
Range of day's quotations	7.25@8.70
Best heavies, 200 pounds and up	8.65@8.70
Common to choice lights, 120 to 180 pounds	8.65@8.70

Chicago Produce Market

June 7, 1913.

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	140	125	69
Tuesday	56	112	28
Wednesday	42	80	26
Thursday	45	96	22
Friday	33	..	38
Saturday	36	145	27
Total, 6 days	352	558	210

Dullness pervaded the market today and prices were weakly held. Receipts were reported at 36 cars, making the total for the week 352 cars, or 142 cars more than for the same week last year. A good deal of stock remained on track at close of business and the condition of the market was unsatisfactory.

Sales reported were: Wisconsins, round whites and Rurals in bulk—5 cars at 30c.

Per bu., bulk or sacked, Wisconsin, Kings or Burbanks, common, mixed, to good sound	25@28c
Rurals	28@30c
Minnesota, round white, bulk or sacked	25@28c

NEW POTATOES—For several days there has been a declining market, due to good receipts. Texas is now furnishing most of the cars coming in. Louisiana stock has been cleaned up. Saturday is always a quiet day, and so it was today. Texas again a shade easier.

Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
—10,817,000	X 7,016,000	X 9,553,000
— 873,000	—3,029,000	—5,374,000
— 1,850,000	X 786,000	—4,161,000
— 407,000	X 2,008,000	X 1,573,000

Sales reported: Texas, per bu.—2 cars at 75c, 8 cars at 80c, 1 car at 90c.

Per bbl., Florida white, No. 1	$3.50@3.75
Alabama, red	3.50@3.75
Per bu., Texas, red, depending on size and appearance	.75@ .90

The prices of old potatoes are 30 to 40c a bushel lower than two weeks before. The prices a year before were 95c@$1.00 for good to $1.02@1.10 for choice. The prices of new potatoes are about $1.50 a barrel lower than two weeks before. A year before barrels sold for $3.25 to $4.50. Texas, red, at $1.25 to $1.55 a bushel.

We expect higher prices on old potatoes. We advise any of our readers who still have old potatoes to sell to be ready to unload when the reaction which is likely to come, because of the present light receipts now. See table of "arrivals" above.

STRAW—Rye Straw quotable at $9.50@$10.00. Oat Straw at $7.50@8.00. Wheat Straw $7.00@7.50.

All straw is 50c a ton higher.

HAY—Receipts, 1,105 tons. Timothy Hay steady. Demand rather good and offerings only fair. Prairie Hay in liberal supply and quiet. Demand light.

Choice Timothy Hay	$15.00@16.00
No. 1 Timothy	13.50@14.50
No. 2 Timothy	12.00@13.00

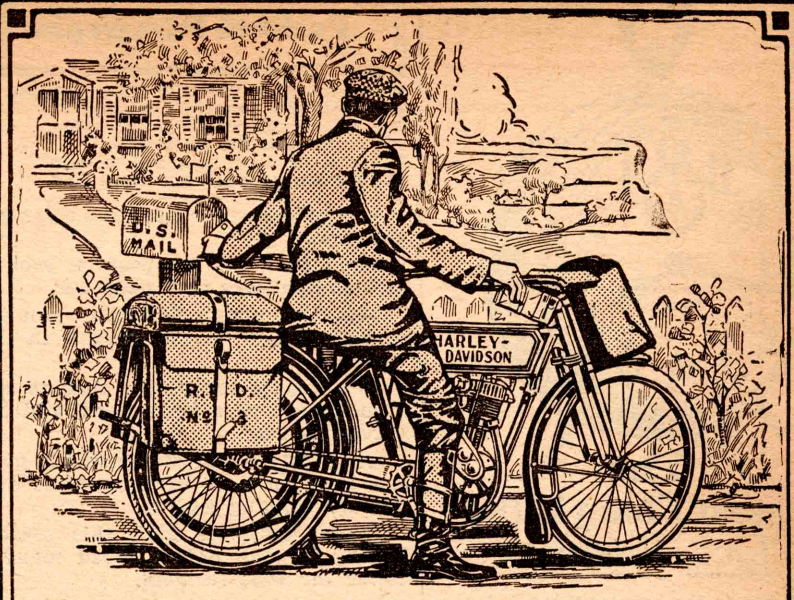
Timothy hay is $1.50 to $3 a ton lower than two weeks before. A year before the price of choce was $25.00 to $26.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. It has been so for a long time. Dealers report no changes.

Per ton, Illinois Corn	$100@120
Oklahoma	50@ 80

BEANS—There has been nothing really new in this market lately. It has remained quiet. What business there has been doing has been in Pea Beans mainly, and buyers

(Additional Markets on Page Fifteen.)



Why the Harley-Davidson is the Best Motorcycle for Country Use

THREE hundred thousand farmers last year had their mail delivered to them by carriers riding Harley-Davidsons. We belive there are more R. F. D. Carriers today riding Harley-Davidsons than there are riding all other makes combined. This in itself proves that the carriers have found that the Harley-Davidson possesses in the greatest degree the two qualities which a motorcycle must have if it is to render satisfactory service on country roads, namely; Power and Comfort.

POWER

That the Harley-Davidson is the most powerful motorcycle built is conclusively proven by the fact that it has won this season such celebrated contests as:

Colorado Springs-Pueblo 90 mile Road Race.

Bakersfield, California Road Race. (In this contest the Harley-Davidson 8 H. P. twin attained a speed of 68 miles an hour.)

Seattle-Portland Endurance Run.

Oklahoma Road Race.

Springfield Hill Climb.

Missouri Road Race. (In this contest the Harley-Davidson defeated its nearest competitors by 29 minutes.)

Established a new World's Record at San Jose, California, when the Harley-Davidson twin cylinder traveled 346 miles in seven hours on a dirt track.

COMFORT

A motorcycle to be ridden in comfort on country roads must be so built as to assimilate all the jar, jolt and vibration which would come from irregularity or roughness of the road. For this purpose in building the Harley-Davidson, we incorporated the Ful-Floteing Seat, which places 14 inches of concealed compressed springs between the rider and the jars and has a play or action of nearly 4½ inches. Thus when the rider strikes rough stretches of road the Ful-Floteing Seat will assimilate all irregularities up to 4½ inches. Therefore, while the back wheel may vibrate up and down over the bumps the rider rides along in an even line.

The Ful-Floteing Seat is a patented device, found only on the Harley-Davidson. Unquestionably this one feature is partially responsible for the fact that there are more Harley-Davidsons to be found in rural communities than any other make.

The Harley-Davidson holds the world's record for economy and will travel five to ten miles on a cents worth of gasoline. It costs nothing when idle and never tires. We have letter after letter from parents stating that the Harley-Davidson has been the means of curing the desire of their boys for city life and making them happy and contented with life on the farm.

We have issued a little booklet entitled "The Harley-Davidson on the Farm." Copy of this together with catalog can be obtained from our nearest dealer or will be gladly mailed direct on request. Call on our dealer or write for copies of these books today.

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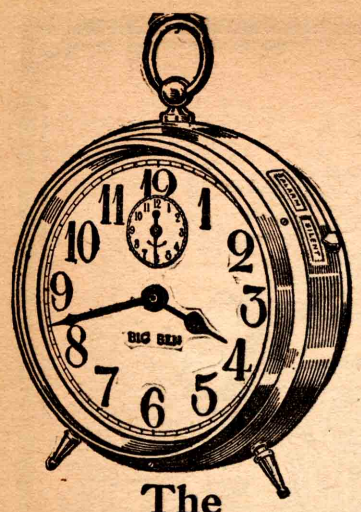


The Biggest Thing in the Clock Business

Big Ben is the biggest thing today in the alarm clock business.

He is only two years and a half old, but he's already getting more work from the States than any clock alive.

In two years and a half time, 18,000 jewelers—70% of the total number of United States watchmakers — have already adopted him. Two million and a half families leave it to him to call them up in the morning. Two million and a half families use him all day long to tell the right time by.

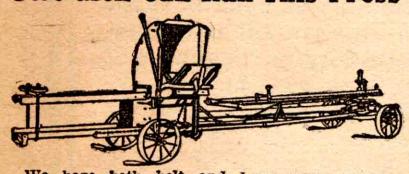
He is really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a timekeeper and a crackerjack of an alarm.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings *five minutes steadily or ten intermittently.* If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

He's sold by 18,000 watchmakers. His price is $2.50 anywhere in the States, $3.00 anywhere in Canada. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order mailed to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois,* will send him anywhere you say, express charges prepaid.

BIG BEN

Two Men Can Run This Press



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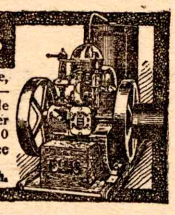

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Pastoral Paragraphs

"The king may rule o'er land and sea.
The lord may live right royally.
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor sail the ocean wide;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer, he must feed them all."

So live that your life lives after you are gone.

Don't overstock the pasture, even to accomodate your next neighbor.

The dust mulch is better than the sprinkling pot in the garden in dry weather.

Any time is the proper time to sow a good deed or a kind word, and the harvest is sure.

Get plenty while the getting is good is a good rule for the housewife during the canning season.

Binder twine is high this season. Buying in club orders saved many a dollar for wise farmers.

Try growing as much corn this year as you did last on half the acreage. Through this gateway lies the high-road to success.

When farmers have enough money they will have automobiles. When they have automobiles they will have good roads. Therein is the solution of the good roads question.

Be careful of the wire cuts. If the wound is deep and ragged call a veterinary quickly. Stop the bleeding by building with cotton and cloth bandages. Keep the wound clean and disinfected.

Now is the time to see that everything about the grain binder is in order and ready. Also fix any breaks about the harness. When the machine starts you can't afford to waste time tinkering.

The only way to keep up the supply of phosphorous in the soil is to buy it. Legumes and manure will supply nitrogen, but you must buy phosphoric acid in sacks. The same is true of lime.

OVERLOOKING GOOD MARKETS

MUCH is being said about better methods of marketing, and proofs that there is great need for such reform are abundant. The daily papers of Jacksonville, Fla., recently gave an instance of such a need in that city, which can doubtless be applied to nearly every city in the country. The account ran like this:

It is up to the Florida grower to develop the Jacksonville market. Growers conceive the idea that anything is good enough for the people of their home state, shipping only culls to this market, and then seem disappointed that these do not bring as much as the fancy products sold in northern cities. They seem to forget our people are as fond of good eating as any other, have money to pay for the best and are willing to spend it.

Or, they send fruits and vegetables to private customers, and then, having stocked up the possible customers of a commission man, send him the remainder, usually of inferior quality, and expect him to dispose of them at a good profit to the shipper.

Far too many growers ship stuff so green, or overripe, the commission man cannot offer it to his high-class trade, and is compelled to call in the street venders and induce them to take it off his hands at their own price.

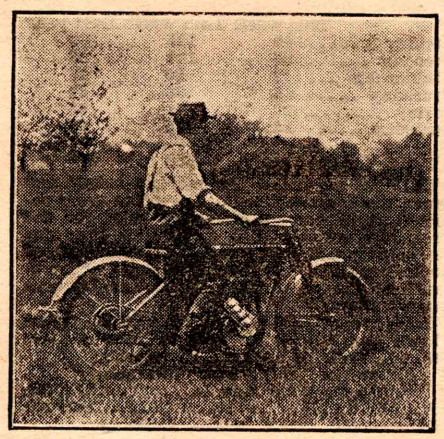
The individual shipper is unable to determine all these things for himself. Some few do, and strive hard to merit the successful trade. They are heavily handicapped, however, by the indiscriminate shipments of the uninformed and indifferent grower, with whose products they are forced into competition. No one benefits by this chaotic condition of marketing, not even the consumers. All suffer because of it. The remedy is simple. The growers must form a federation of shipping associations, each having its own expert shipping agent, and all having a system of grading, packing, and distributing, which, taken together with a system of reporting supply and demand will turn the larger portion of these losses into profit.

THE MEANING OF THE MOTOR

FARMERS are beginning to find that the motorcycle is a most valuable and indispensable article of farm equipment. The extent of its usefulness in the work of the farm can be seen in the fact that one out of every eight farmers in the state of Indiana has bought one.

The gasoline engine has been a factor which has served to introduce the motorcycle to the farmer. The increasing use of the gasoline engine as motive power in the operation of the farm machinery has made the farmer familiar with the good features of the motorcycle. There is nothing complicated about it, nothing to get out of order.

Farmers owning motorcycles find them economical. A gallon of gasoline gives from 75 to 100 miles of travel. It costs one-tenth to one-sixth of a cent a mile to operate the machine and the item of repairs on a well-built motorcycle does not amount to more than a trifle even after several years of service. The modern motorcycle can be operated safely by any one.



The farmers who use the two wheelers find the machines a big element in efficiency. It obviates the necessity of taking the horses from the work for errands. Breaks in farm machinery no longer incur hours of delay for the farmer who has the motorcycle at his disposal. Trips to town that took hours with the horses can be made in minutes with the machine. The motorcycle's usefulness on the farm, however, does not stop with its work. Its advent brings a world of pleasure. It is the one solution to the problem which faces the farmer today, that of retaining the interest of the young folks in the affairs of the farm home. He finds he must make life on the farm attractive. There is a dearth of efficient help to do the farm work, and unless there is created a greater incentive to live and work on the farm, this condition will grow more and more acute. The motorcycle is a deadly foe to lonesomeness on the farm. The women, especially, welcome it as a relief from the drudgery of farm existence. The farmer's wife and daughter find in the motorcycle freedom from restraint. The comfortable tandem seat enables them to participate in social and civic activities, and keeping the young folks on the farm is no great problem to the farmer who owns a motorcycle, which brings with its facilities for pleasure a new spirit of contentment.

GOING UP!

And now comes the agricultural implement manufacturers with the statement that, owing to increased cost of production, higher prices will be placed on the tools the farmer must buy. Wages, land, labor, tools, fertilizers, freight rates, all are climbing the ladder. It is but fair to insist that the prices of farm products go along with the rest.

Now is the time to Kill Potato Bugs

Roof That Building With Edwards STEEL Shingles

Yes, **STEEL** Shingles—the kind that never **rot, rust** nor **burn**—cost much less than **wood**—made **rust-proof** by famous "Tightcote" Process—made **leak-proof** by patent Interlocking Device—$10,000 guarantee against lightning loss—come in sheets of 100 or more shingles—easy to lay as a carpet—lay them on old roof or sheathing.

Sold direct from **factory** at factory **prices**—freight **PREPAID**—postal brings special price and latest catalog 691 **by return mail.** Give size of roof if possible.

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Best Quality Copper—Extra Heavy Cable
A *better* conductor than required by Insurance Companies. System complete with full directions for installing. No agents. *You* get wholesale price.
Buy Direct—On Trial—Freight Prepaid
Pay after you are satisfied. Our Rods are securely protecting thousands of farm homes and will protect yours. Write postal for FREE book on lightning protection. Tells plainly just the facts you will be interested in. Ask for it today.
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in House and Barn at even temperature Winter or Summer at Small Cost.
Send Postal for Free Water Supply Plan. It will cost you 100 pictures in actual use. Do it Now!
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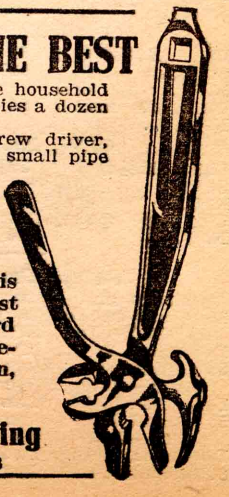

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We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal subscription, 50 cents.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Shorty Himself.)

NUMBER III

Friends, it is sometimes an uncomfortable thing to be both fat and ambitious. Ambition means action. Some folks think they have ambition when it is only a lazy wish to have what ambition put into practice might bring them. Desire isn't ambition—only the soil it grows in. To have great desires without having the energy to put in a lot of hard licks to gratify them is no sign of an ambitious person. Real ambition includes a lot of things, and chief among them is work. For a farmer it means a lot of vigorous thinking backed right up by a lot of vigorous hustling, and hustling is hard work for a fat man. But, as I learned years ago, the farmer who isn't ambitious has a harder time in life than one who is. I refused to give up my ambition if it was uncomfortable at times. And you will find this to be true, whether you are fat or not.

Milking cows, feeding and caring for them, raising hay and corn to feed them, is all hard work, and I wanted to make it count. That is, every bit of effort I put in along these lines I wanted to bring me in the largest posble returns. If there could be found a short-cut to the thing I was after—profit—I wanted to find it.

One of my neighbors had a few surplus cows for sale. I had just sold one of my old cows that had almost outlived her usefulness, so I went over to buy one of John's cows, provided we could make a bargain. John told me to take my pick of the lot for $40. He needed the money. I pointed out two that looked all right to me and said I would take which ever one of them he preferred to sell. He made his choice, and I took the other one home. Now, I knew he would keep the one he believed the best of the two, though from appearances I had no choice between them. Well, this is the point: I immediately began to weigh the milk, measure the feed, test the cream, to find out just what kind of a cow I had. I wanted to know whether I had a bargain, and a cow I should keep and save her calves, or if I should milk her for all she was worth as long as her milk could be made to pay for her feed and then turn her over to the butcher. After two months I was mighty well pleased, and during the year my new cow gave me 7,520 pounds of milk, testing 4.6 per cent. butter fat, equivalent to something over 400 pounds of butter. I told John he had sold me his best cow, and one that was worth $60 of many man's money. If he had been weighing and testing, he would have known the value of the cows in his herd. He would have sold two of the poorest of his cows for $20 each, and saved money in feed, got his $40, and kept his best payer. I have kept less cows than John, but I am quite sure I make more money, because I know what my cows are doing, and when I have one to sell, I know how much she is worth, and why, and I don't waste much time or feed on cows that don't pay. Knowledge, I have found, is a short cut to success with cows.

Yours as ever

Shorty.

Making Both Ends Meet

"Did your daughters marry rich men?"

"Not exactly. One married a farmer and another married an ultimate consumer. But the third may make up for all that."

"How so?"

"She's engaged to a middleman."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COMING! THE CROWLESS COCKEREL

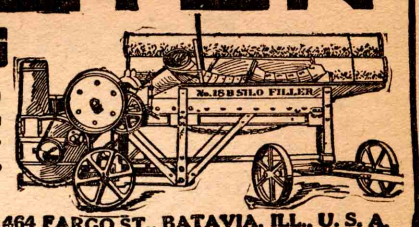
CROWLESS cocks is an achievement at which experts of the Bureau of Animal Industry are aiming, as a result of a communication from a farmer who asserts that he has solved the problem of divesting "chanticleer" of his early morning proclamations.

Secretary Houston and Dr. Galloway, assistant secretary, both city dwellers, are interested in these experiments which will be conducted as an investigation of the farmer's tip.

According to the farmer all that is necessary to stop a rooster from crowing is to remove one of the vocal cords or wrap absorbent cotton around the fowl's throat. It is not clear to the officials of the Department of Agriculture whether they are being kidded or not, but they propose to find out.

APPLETON

SILO FILLERS



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A Cart Load of Fun

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in **"A Cart Load of Fun"** are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. **"A Cart Load of Fun"** is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.
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Coming Features

By R. E. Olds, Designer

From this time on, when you buy a car, these are things to watch for.

Left-side drive—
Center control—
Oversize tires—
Set-in dash lights—
Free entrance in front—

Right-side drive has been abandoned by the leading cars. Hereafter drivers will sit close to the cars they pass.

Skimpy tires are out-of-date. So are projecting side lamps. So is a blocked front door. These features are absent in the best cars now. They'll be absent in all cars soon.

Reo Rod Control

Note that Reo the Fifth has all these new features. And our center control is a one-rod control—an exclusive Reo feature.

All the gear-shifting is done by moving this rod three inches in each of four directions. It's as simple as moving the spark lever.

There are no levers, side or center. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the driver's entrance on either side is clear. He need never dismount in the street.

When you see these features you'll not want a car without them.

Other Advances

Then the Reo marks the latest practice in some other great respects:

Analyzed steel—
Vast overcapacity—
15 roller bearings—
190 drop forgings—
A $75 magneto—
Doubly-heated carburetor—

Roller bearings cost five times what common bearings cost, but they do not break. Drop forgings cost twice as much as steel castings, but they don't have flaws.

In Reo the Fifth, steel is all made to formula. The gears are tested in a 50-ton crushing machine. The springs are tested for 100,000 vibrations.

Each driving part, for big margin of safety, is tested for 45 horsepower requirements. Each engine is given five long tests—48 hours altogether.

Parts are ground over and over. Important parts are hand-fitted. Nothing is left untested.

What They Cost

These things are costly. Oversize tires cost us $60 extra. Our unusual features, all combined, add $200 per car to our cost.

But we save this for you by building only one model. That saves about 20 per cent.

And these things are essential in a car that endures. A car without them may run well for a while, but the second season repairs and troubles come.

Reo the Fifth marks the best I know after 26 years of car building. I would not buy a lesser car myself, so I shall never build one.

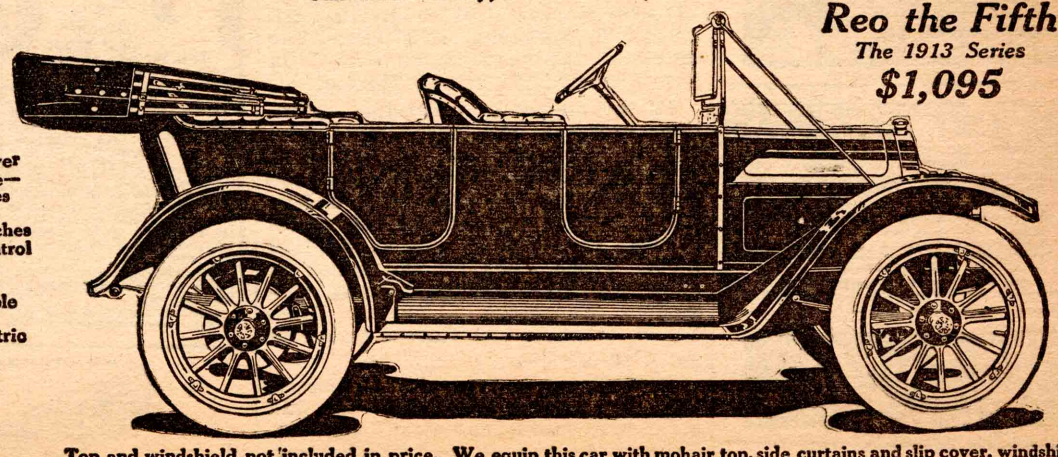
In the years to come you'll save hundreds of dollars by having a car built like this.

Sold by 1,000 dealers. Showrooms almost everywhere. Catalog on request.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Tires—34 x 4 Inches
Center Control
15 Roller Bearings
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Speed—45 Miles per Hour
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Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, Prest-O-Lite gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for $100 extra (list price $170).
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As all readers of this paper are interested in Live Stock their attention is called to the economy and value of Arabian Stock Food Tablets. Experiment station bulletins are unanimous in their claims, based on many careful tests that a good tonic or Stock Food is both profitable and positively necessary to the feeders of today, but the great objection is the great cost. "Should be bought for about one-half of the usual price" (6 to 15 cents per pound). Farmers' bulletin 73 and 144, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., show how Stock Foods are usually made, using about 90 per cent. cheap "Filler." You have a good "Filler" of your own. We give you here a formula proved and guaranteed as The Best Stock Food Known.

Formula: 50 pounds Common Bran, Chop or Meal 5 pounds Common Salt, mix and add a 50 cent package of Arabian Stock Food Tablets. Cost you only 50 cents for 50 pounds.

Arabian Stock Food Tablets are made from the seeds of wild flowers, the most reliable remedies known to medical science reduced to extract form for economy. For conditioning horses, cows, sheep, hogs and poultry this remedy has no equal. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We send by parcel post small package for 50 cents or large size for $1.00. Freely indorsed in United States Trade Reports.

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15.95 AND UPWARD

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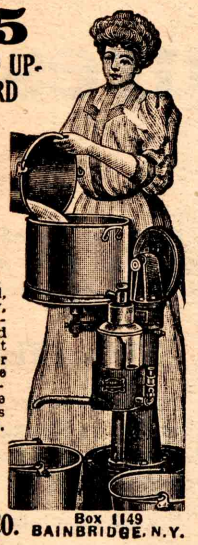

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ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. **No blister, no hair gone,** and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!

$24

Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here. **30 Days' Free Trial** Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. [12]

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SHEEP SHEARINGS

Tobacco dips are death to sheep scab.

The short-time tenant seldom owns sheep.

The early lamb gives you first chance at the profits.

Profit from wool comes from meeting market requirements.

Dirt and filth do less damage to wool than burs and chaff.

Sheep will go where cattle cannot, and will eat what cattle will not.

Wool held on the farm should be stored in a clean, dry place, in closely woven bags.

The breeding, feeding and health of the flock governs the quality of the wool produced.

A good shearing machine will secure fifteen per cent. more wool than shearing by hand.

The tripple-purpose sheep is the sheep for the average farmer. He wants lambs, mutton and wool.

Grade your wool, and don't mix the grades. Mixed lots bring the price of the most inferior wool in the lot.

Oil paint and tar marks do not come out in scouring wool. The manufacturer employs labor to cut them out, hence he pays less for marked wool than for wool not marked.

The farmer who has sheep should keep posted on the values of the different grades of wool. Knowing the value of the article sold enables the seller to bargain for a better price.

Sixty thousand western sheep arrived in Kansas City in one week a short time ago. Chicago received eighty-six thousand the same week. This caused a glut in the mutton market.

STOCK STATISTICS

TWENTY-FOUR years ago the highest price recorded in the Pittsburg stock yards was $4.20, paid for a load of 1385-pound steers. A load of 1857-pound steers sold at $4.10, good 1,100 to 1,200-pound steers at $3.75@3.90 and fair butcher steers at $3.25@3.50. Good feeders of 900 to 1,000 pounds were relatively high at $3.25@3.60. Fat bulls brought $2.50@3.25, one 1,480-pound bull selling at $1.75. Butcher cows were worth $2@3, and canners were quoted by the head. Veal calves were 75 cents higher that week at $4.75. Fresh cows sold at $20@35 apiece. The hog and sheep markets were not very exhilarating to producers either. Good hogs sold at $4.40@4.65 and best sheep at $4.35@4.50. A few spring lambs were on the market and sold at $5@5.25, averaging 44 to 48 pounds.

In a lump sum the horses of the United States are valued at the immense sum of $2,278,322,000. The average price of a horse has advanced $4.83 since 1912, and he is now held at $110.77. In the country there are 20,567,000 horses. Iowa has 1,568,000 horses, Illinois, 1,482,000, Texas, 1,181,000, Kansas, 1,099,000, Missouri, 1,084,000, Nebraska, 1,027,000. The range of valuation is from $147 in New Jersey to $58 in New Mexico.

In the matter of individual valuation, however, the horse must give way to the mule, that has a selling value of $124.31. In some states the mule is valued at $171.00. In Missouri, which produces 326,000 mules a year, the value is put at $117.00 each. Texas leads all the states in mule raising. Missouri, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas follow in the order named.

In 1903 we had 16,557,000 horses, now we have 20,567,000; we had 2,728,000 mules, now 4,386,000; we had 44,660,000 other cattle, now 36,000,000; we had 17,105,000 dairy cattle, now 20,000,000; we had 64,000,000 sheep, now 51,482,000; we had 46,922,000 hogs, now 61,180,000.

PRODUCTION OF AYRSHIRES

Netherhall Brownie 13th, owned by J. W. Ogden, Morristown, N. J., produced in two years 1,159 pounds of butter, which, at 30 cents a pound, had a value of $357.70. The skim milk and two calves more than paid for her feed.

Bessie of Rosemont, owned by Geo. H. McFadden, gave in one year 11,784 pounds of milk, making 566 pounds of butter.

The Kansas Agricultural College owns a two-year-old Ayrshire cow named Canary Bell that gave 10,092 pounds of milk and made 434 pounds of butter in one year.

Queen Ester, an Ayrshire cow owned by H. C. Groom, has a year's record of 13,681 pounds of milk and 523 pounds of butter.

A college cow, by name of College Maude, owned by the Kansas Agricultural College, gave in one year 13,327 pounds of milk making 622 pounds of butter.

Jean Armour, a cow owned by Mrs. F. D. Erhardt, of Vermont, in one year produced 20,174 pounds of milk, which turned out 904 pounds of butter.

Mr. J. W. Clise, of Washington, is the owner of Gerranton Dora 2d, an imported Ayrshire cow that produced 21,023 pounds of milk and 947 pounds of butter in a year.

The 340 Ayrshire cows of five years of age and over that entered an official test contest averaged a milk production of 10,473 pounds each, testing 3.82 per cent. butter fat, and making 475 pounds of butter to the cow.

The farmer who fails to test his cows, record their production, and account for their feed does not know what his cows are worth.

Same Cost of Keep

"I should think you would get you a nice runabout."

"I've got one. She's in this store selecting a hat right now."—Houston Post.

AMONG THE HOGS

HAVE a good pasture for the sow and pigs, but do not depend upon grass alone, nor upon grass and the milk the sow may give. Provide other feeds including slops and some corn; but never feed sour slops.

See that the pigs have plenty of water. It does not matter so much whether they have wallowing places; clean water is better for drinking purposes. Plenty of shade and cool places are essential in hot weather.

Vigorous, thrifty sows, well matured, not too fat nor too lean, that have been accustomed to exercise, and males that are large-boned, well formed, in good flesh but not fat, are the best breeders.

Where several brood sows are kept on a farm it is better to have the pigs come near the same time. They will then be less trouble throughout their entire lives. Shoats of the same age, if they run in the same lot or pasture, are much more easily fed and cared for than if of different ages and sizes.

There are liable to be runts among the pigs, and they should have special attention and a degree of protection or their larger and stronger brothers and sisters are liable to fight them away from the feed, or even from their rightful share of the mother's milk. In such cases they will continue to be runts, whereas, if insured proper feed, they may grow out of their class.

A Pleasantry

The pretty storekeeper was unpacking and assorting some new goods when her best young man entered. She stooped behind the counter a moment and arose with flushed face.

"I'm glad to see you're stocking up," he said.

There's an unaccountable coldness between them now.—Judge.

Reason Enough

Lola, aged four, was present at a dinner one evening when a number of guests were being entertained by her parents, and during a lull in the conversation she began to talk very earnestly.

"Why do you talk so much, Lola?" asked her father.

"'Cause I've got something to say," was the innocent reply.

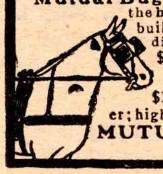
5 Year Guaranteed Buggies At-½-Retail Price

FREE CATALOG

$55.00 VALUE PRICE $29.50

You take no risk when you buy a buggy from us. We guarantee it to please you, and to be a bigger value for your money than you can get anywhere else, or you needn't keep it. *Reference;* S. Ill. Natl. Bank, East St. Louis, Ill.

Mutual Buggies, Surreys, Wagons, etc., are the highest quality, handsomest, most stylish vehicles built. **The only line guaranteed 5 years.** We sell direct at wholesale prices—and save you $25.00 to $100.00. **Write for catalog and delivered prices.**



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If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends. 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends with the "Wonder." Up-to-Date Farming helps farmers to market crops, is published twice a month. Departments for all the family. 24 numbers a year.

5 to 10-mile Sight Range

It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Calf.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes 28 miles away, they looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school six miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can see court-house clock 2 miles away and tell exact minute.—Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.

Best investment for the money I ever made.—Mathias Brown, Batavia, Ill.

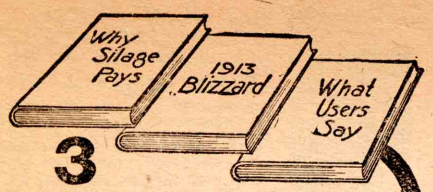
Free Offer Send $1.00 for a 2-years subscription (or 2 one year subscriptions) and we will send a "Wonder" telescope free. Send 10c extra for ordinary delivery, or 20c for insured delivery and we guarantee safe arrival Give Express and Post-office If not a great bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Dept. 209 Indianapolis, Ind.

Fine Razor for 2 Subscribers

We have been careful to select the finest razor we could secure. It will last a lifetime. It is hollow ground, made from hand-forged steel. It would cost $3 in most stores and you would consider it well worth the money. We guarantee it to be satisfactory. Full instructions how to care for a razor included. This razor will be mailed to anyone sending us 2 yearly subscriptions at 50c each ($1.00 total).

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.



3 Free Books
About Silage and Silo Filling

(1) "Why Silage Pays"—a valuable book for your farm library. (2) 1913 Catalog about the

BLIZZARD
Ensilage Cutter

A 40-year success. Big capacity, small power. Elevates any height. Simplest, safest. Steady worker. Self-feed table. Almost runs itself. Knives adjustable while cutter is running. Guaranteed. (3) "What Users Say"—a book containing scores of letters from users of the Blizzard.

Write for these books today

The Jos. Dick Manufacturing Co.
1470 Tuscarawas St., Canton, O.

MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY
In use over 50 years

NEGLECT Will Ruin Your Horse
Send to-day for only
PERMANENT CURE
Safe—Certain

CURES HEAVES

$3 Package will cure any case or money refunded
$1 Package cures ordinary cases.
Postpaid on receipt of price.
Agents Wanted
Write for descriptive booklet

Mineral Heave Remedy Co., 444 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALFALFA

The richest grass grown. Makes good feed for all stock; horses, cows, sheep, hogs and chickens. This seed should produce $60 worth of hay per acre. Our seed is all clean and free of weed seeds. Sow 20 pounds per acre early in the spring on well prepared ground or disk land every two weeks and sow in August. Will produce three crops of fine hay the following season. Write for prices. O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis

Save 40% to 60% on a Clear Fir Silo

Buy direct from us a Seattle Silo of famous Puget Sound fir—made of timber cut from our forests, worked in one of our six great mills. Sold to you at one profit above manufacturing cost.

Seattle Silos

are made of the finest fir in the land. Many trees grow 200 to 250 feet tall. For our silo staves we use only the choicest. Close and straight grain. Free from sap and knots. Wonderfully durable. Seattle Silos have *patented swinging doors*—quick detachable; no lifting; easily swing in or out; new iron cross-bar or hoop connection; door bars form ladder from which hoops are easily tightened.

Write today for folder. On a single silo we can probably arrange to give you practically carload shipment price. To one farmer in each township we have a very special offer. Write today.

SAVE 40% to 60% on Lumber and Millwork

You pay five middlemen's profits on lumber you buy of your local dealer. We sell you at *one* profit above *producing* cost. Give you choice timber as grows only in the Puget Sound region—give you the benefit of our wonderfully low cost of production. Our six great mills turn out twenty to thirty carloads of materials each day. All orders shipped within 24 to 48 hours. Reach our customers within average of two weeks. *Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.* Send for price list and catalog. Send bill of materials, if possible, for estimate.

HEWITT-LEA-FUNCK CO.
Third Floor, Crary Bldg., SEATTLE, WASH.

POULTRY PICKINGS

Keep the duck pens dry.

Eggs are of two kinds, fresh and cold storage.

Milk will take the place of meat in the fowl's diet.

The little things are the big things in poultrydom.

The Minorcas are about the best layers of good sized eggs.

Failures in poultry ventures can be traced to either incompetency or neglect.

Birds are meat eaters by nature. If you cannot supply meat, supply a good substitute.

The flock of hens that are compelled to be strict vegetarians seldom pay big profits.

Even fresh eggs vary in flavor. Pure, wholesome food for fowls produces the finest flavored eggs.

The quality of the egg depends much on the quality of the material from which it is formed.

Lack of protein in the poultry food reduces the number of eggs obtained, and also the "hatchability."

The hen that produces the largest number of eggs usually produces the smallest eggs in size. Try keeping a record by weight, instead of by dozens.

FACTS ABOUT THE FARMERS' FLOCK

DON'T farmers consider their poultry a part of their livestock?

Some do, others do not.

Those who do, and treat them according to rules for success in keeping livestock make them pay. Others do not.

Pure-bred hogs, cattle, sheep and horses pay best. By the same token, and for the same reasons, pure-bred poultry pays best. The farm flock should be not only pure-bred, but well-bred.

No trouble about choosing a breed. Take any good general purpose fowl. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, all are good enough, and none are the best. Take the one you like best.

The farm flock that is not paying a profit is either one or the other of two things: The breeding isn't right, or the care isn't right. Quite often both these conditions hit the same flock, and the owner declares, and offers proof that poultry doesn't pay.

Blood will tell, even though it is chicken blood. But blood without care is of little value. Care without blood is no better.

The farm flock that is started right, and kept right will lay eggs, and produce chicks that will turn in a large profit.

Ten dollars is not too much to pay for a trio of well-bred fowls to infuse new life in the farm flock. But don't expect to take a lot of mongrels and by infusing good blood make a good flock of them. Bad blood will tell as much as good blood and a far different story.

Few ladies consider that they carry some forty or fifty miles of hair on their heads; the fair-haired may even have to dress seventy miles of threads of gold every morning.—London Tit-bits.

Where women are few in number they are highly prized. Alaska will grant them the vote.—Providence Journal.

A woman is as old as she looks before breakfast.—American Magazine.

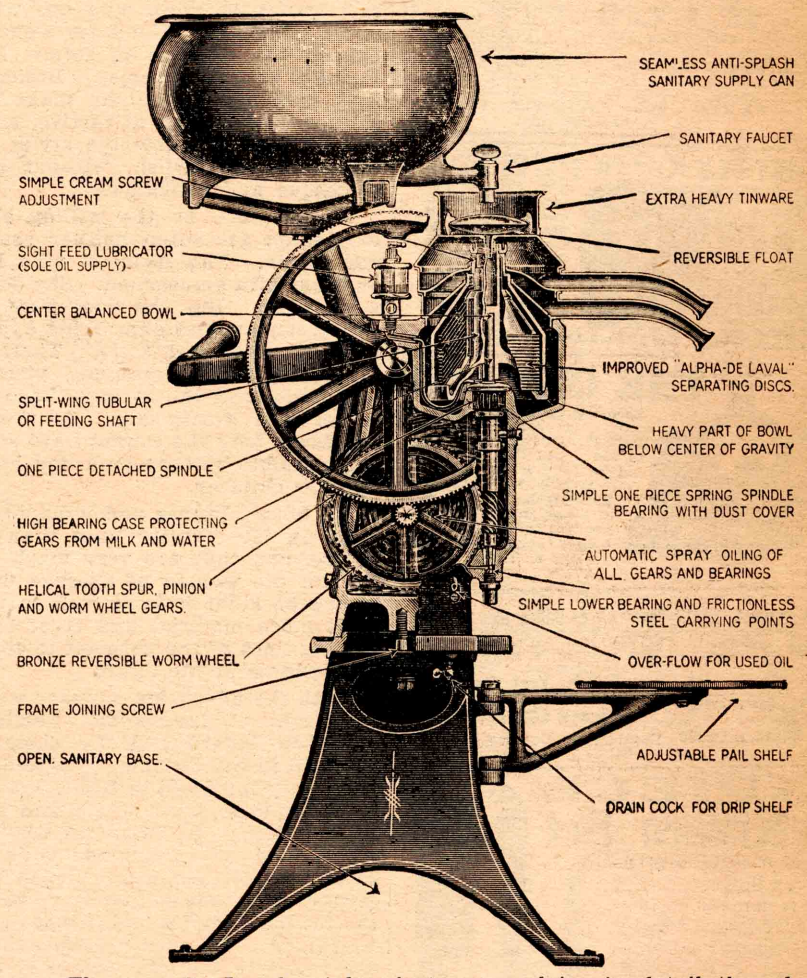
In winter the female of the musk-rat species puts on a coat of fur; the female of the human species buys some low shoes and some open-work hose.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DE LAVAL

The Best Constructed Cream Separator

EVERY year the superiority of the De Laval over all other cream separators becomes greater. Every year the De Laval offers separator buyers a better machine than the year before.

Note the improved features of the latest De Laval machines as shown in the illustration below, representing the very latest and best in cream separator design and construction.



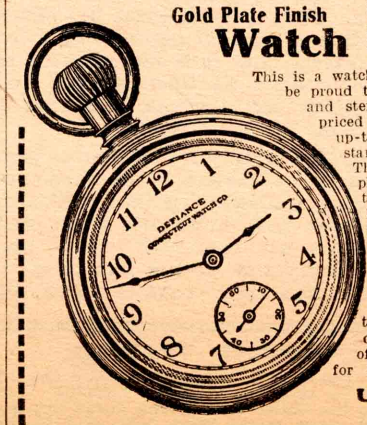
The new De Laval catalog just out explains in detail the advantages of De Laval design and construction and why the De Laval is superior to all other cream separators. It will be mailed free upon request to nearest office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

BEES It pays to keep bees and raise your own honey. Send for our free catalog of BEE SUPPLIES; also sample copy of the American Bee Journal. Oldest bee paper in America.
DADANT & SONS, Box I, Hamilton, Illinois

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES $8.75
With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

SPECIAL Gold Plate Finish Watch



for man or boy this is a dandy. When people ask you for the time, pull this gold-finish watch out of your pocket and it will look like a $25.00 watch.

This is a watch of real quality that you will be proud to wear. It is full stem wind and stem set, just like every high-priced watch, and it is thoroughly up-to-date in every way. It is the standard size for men and boys. The case is a handsome gold-plated finish, an excellent imitation of real gold, and will last for years. This watch is guaranteed and fully warranted for accuracy.

A Defiance watch as above, given to anyone sending us 4 subscriptions to Up-to-Date Farming at 50 cents ($2.00 total). We pay delivery charges. This is a special offer and only a few subscribers for such a fine premium value.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gold Finish Ladies Watch

It is small—just the proper size for ladies and girls. It is neat in appearance and an accurate timekeeper. Case is gold-plate finish and very handsome. It is fully guaranteed and will last for years. A fine present.

Special Offer: Given for 5 subscriptions at 50c ($2.50 total). Sent postpaid.

IRON WITHOUT A FIRE

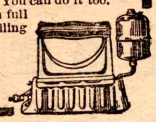
Cut out the drudgery. Save time—labor—fuel. No walking back and forth to change irons—always the right heat for the best work if it's an

IMPROVED MONITOR SAD IRON

Self Heating. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Over half a million Monitors in use. Strong, simple, easy to operate. Heat regulated instantly, no dirt, no odor.

Agents, Salesmen, Managers Wanted $10 to $20 a Day

No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made $5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made $14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains everything. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.



THE MONITOR SAD IRON CO.
257 Wayne Street, Big Prairie, Ohio

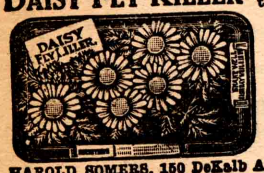
SELL YOUR SUMMER EGGS AT 40c A DOZEN

Don't accept 15c from your dealer. Anybody can keep eggs strictly fresh with

Sure-Keep Egg Preserver

In the winter sell them as fresh at 40 cents to 50 cents dozen. Recommended by Department of Agriculture. One cent preserves a dozen eggs. Biggest farm money maker. No apparatus needed—only Sure-Keep and a jar. Agents wanted. Sample and directions, prepaid 25 cents. Booklet free.
SURE-KEEP EGG PRESERVER CO.,
Box 27, Anderson, Ind.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent prepaid for $1.



HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

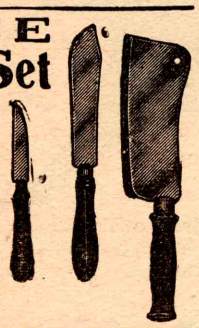
Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.,
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

Agents Eally Earn $5 to $15 a day selling our IMPROVED SELF-HEATING IRON
The Iron sells itself. Every house a prospect. How to get one FREE. Send for Agents' Terms and Territory.

Diamond Glad Iron Co.
Dept. I Decatur, Michigan

3-PIECE Kitchen Set



Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

EVANS PIANO Artist Model Direct to You at Wholesale

Yes, at the rock bottom price; any Artist Model piano you select on approval, prepaid and at the bed rock price direct from our factory to you. Not a cent in advance, not a cent C. O. D. and no freight charges—all prepaid.

30 Days' Free Trial

Think of it. Absolutely free. Not a cent to pay. All freight charges prepaid and absolutely free trial for four weeks in your home. If you don't want it simply return it at our expense. You take no risk. If you decide to keep this superb Artist Model Piano you can have it at the inside confidential wholesale price and make settlement on the easiest monthly payments.

Limited Offer To advertise and quickly introduce this superb instrument, we will sell the first in your locality at the confidential wholesale price. This offer applies only on the first sale. Write today and save $100 to $200 on the purchase of a piano. Also learn all about our 2-year course in music free. A postal will do.

F. O. EVANS PIANO CO.
Room 456 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Work

THE FARMER'S WIFE AS A DRESSMAKER

EVEN women on the farm, who sometimes milk cows, feed pigs, often hoe weeds in the garden, and wear the old-fashioned sunbonnet like to be dressed stylishly and sensibly when occasion requires. She goes to town, to church, to parties, to picnics, to the local union, or farmers wives' club, and she wants to appear her best.

Her children go to Sunday school, and they, too, must be neatly dressed.

Fashion is a peculiar thing, a perfect tyrant to those who are willing to be tyranized. The farm woman is usually too sensible to follow Dame Fashion to her extremes. Besides, it isn't necessary. One can make their clothes neat, pretty, attractive, and at the same time follow the styles near enough to be stylish, without being grotesque and ridiculous.

Gowns worn by the willing slaves to fashion are often neither sensible nor pretty. The farmers' wife looks on them with amusement. She doesn't want them. But she does want new and pretty articles of wearing apparel, in good style and taste. These she can have, for patterns are plentiful, cost little, and the average housewife is her own dressmaker. So there is no reason why she cannot have stylish and sensible clothes both for herself and her children.

All house dresses and wrappers are built on far scantier lines than ever before, and they are very much prettier on the woman of average figure. If one be stout it is as well to use a little more material and trust to the flowing lines of the garment to conceal the fullness of the figure.

With the advancing summer we find the necks of dresses and waists cut very low indeed and the chemisette must fill in the opening. These do not come very far down in front, but there is no limit to their width and depth in the back. In color we see more white used for collars and cuffs than earlier in the summer. Sheer white lawn or batiste is self embroidered and the brilliant semi-oriental tones of the well-liked Bulgarian embroideries are found in the silk materials which are attached to the dress proper and generally have a thin white collar over them.

At first it was thought that the shirt waist would be no more seen in the land, as the one-piece dress is everywhere, but the tailored suit and the separate skirt are both too comfortable to discard and both these demand the shirt waist. The plain shirtwaists are made much as heretofore, but nearly all have the drop shoulder, as the one illustrated in No. 6071 will show. This gives a plain shoulder seam for the sleeve and a much better line to the figure.

In place of the regular shirt waist young girls are wearing the blouse made on middy lines and given the new touch which marks them as up-to-date. Often enough these hip bands or belts are made of contrasting color and material and it is not unusual to find satin belts on linen dresses and many other combinations that look a little queer to us at first.

Even the children's fashions bear the marks of change. The lines are straighter, the skirts of the small garments less full, belts are wider and collars are of exagerated shapes and sizes. Those who do not like to go to extremes find many ways of modifying these styles so that the garments are up-to-date and yet not freakish.

Materials, too, have changed very much this season. By far the best liked for ordinary purposes is ratine and its first cousin, eponge is a close second.

Ratine is soft, thin, loose in texture and washes as easily as a bit of rag. It needs almost no ironing and very little trimming to make it very stylish and it is just as suitable for the juniors as it is for their elders.

TEN LITTLE DUTIES

Ten little duties! Does no good to whine;
Skip out and do one, then there are nine!
Nine little duties; it never pays to wait;
Do one quick, and—presto!—there are only eight.
Eight little duties; might have been eleven;
One done in no time, now there's only seven.
Seven little duties; 'tisn't such a fix;
Do one more, and—bless me!—There are only six.
Six little duties; sure as I'm alive!
Never mind, one's over; now there are only five.
Five little duties knocking at your door!
Lead one off to Doneland, that leaves only four.
Four little duties, plain as plain can be!
Can't be shirked—one's over—leaving only three.
Three little duties; like a soldier true
Meet them and vanquish one; then there'll be but two.
Two little duties between you and fun;
In just a minute longer there'll be only one!
One little duty; now what will you do?
Do it! why surely; now you are through!

Willing to Work.

Mr. Wise—What would you do for me if I'd give you something to eat?

Willie Wantajob—I can saw some wood for you.

Mr. Wise—I have no wood; we do all our cooking by electricity.

Willie Wantajob—Well, you could let me turn on the electricity.

And He Did.

He (at masquerade ball)—That's a singular looking costume you're wearing. What do you represent?

She—Opportunity.

He—Well, I always embrace every opportunity that comes my way.

"Children Teething

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

Preserves the contents without Ice or Chemicals. Vermin-proof and sanitary under all conditions. Practical for farm or city use. First cost is the only cost. Catalogue Free.
ICELESS REFRIGERATOR CO.
Box 75 WINCHESTER, IND.

WONDER FLY KILLER A seamless metal device that attracts and kills flies. Lasts an entire season. Will not leak or clog. Does not soil or injure anything. Satisfaction or money back. Ask your dealer. If he can not supply it send us 75 cents for ½ doz., prepaid by express.

THE WATSON COMPANY, - - PERU, IND.

The Bee Cell Supporter
A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Ask your druggist or send us $2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entiredly satisfactory. Descriptive circular FREE.
The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description.
Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams Street, Toledo, O.

WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE

We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 6-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.

PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

EXTENSION BRACELET FREE

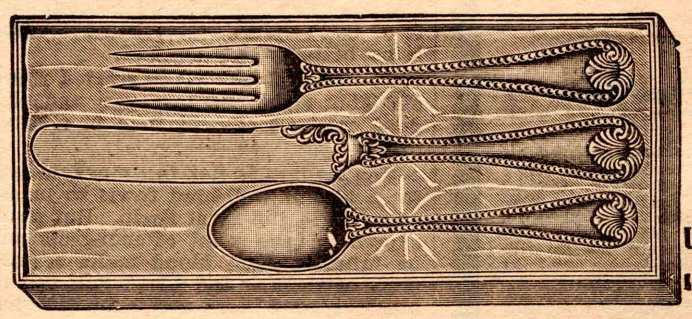
I will give you this beautiful Extension Bracelet for selling only a few pkgs. of post cards at the special club offer price of 15c each. I trust you with the post cards. When sold send the amount collected and the bracelet is yours. Send name and address for the post cards today.
D. E. HART, 233 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

25c 25c

Gold plated finish Neck Chain, 16 inches long. It has a heart-shaped secret locket with pearl setting. Every girl and young lady should have a locket and chain. Sent postpaid for 25 cents; stamps or coin.
S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis

Has Your "Little One" a Set Like This?



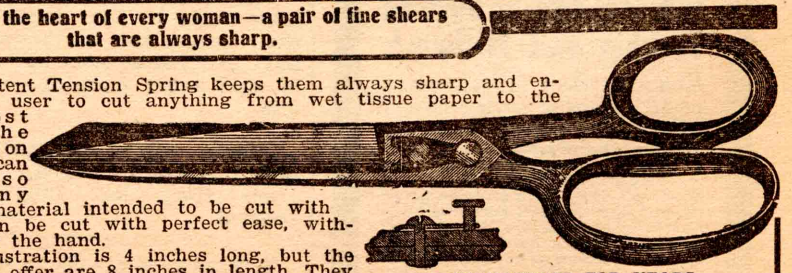
No? Then this is your chance. A knife, fork and spoon for the child. Given with a year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for 50c and sent postpaid.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis, Ind

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of fine shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength, and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of the material and workmanship in every pair.

GUARANTEED FOR YEARS

Our Offer One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription, one year at 50 cents

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

HOME HELP HINTS

Never handle gasolene near a fire.

A cup of water placed in the bottom of the oven will prevent things from burning.

When cutting new bread or cake, put the knife in hot water first.

When cake raises in a point the oven is too hot.

Amonia will remove grass stains but must be used only on white clothes. Kerosene rubbed on the grass stains before washing will remove the stain from white or colored fabric.

When preparing old vegetables, such as potatoes, soak in cold water after paring. If a little salt is added to the water they become firm.

To keep things from boiling over, butter the edge of the sauce pan well and cocoa, candy, or rice will not boil over.

Irons will heat more quickly and will keep hot with less fuel if they are covered with a pan to hold in the heat.

In washing glassware a good polish may be obtained by using a pinch of baking powder in the water.

The new alcohol or gasolene irons will save labor and fuel and can be bought for $3.50 or $5.

For bleaching table linen or white clothes that have become yellow, wash in soap suds and lay on the grass without rinsing out the soap. The sun and the dew will whiten them.

Delivered the Goods

"It is half-past one o'clock!" severely said Mrs. Gnagaway. "What kept you from getting home until this untimely hour?"

"I was detained at the office, making out statements," replied her husband.

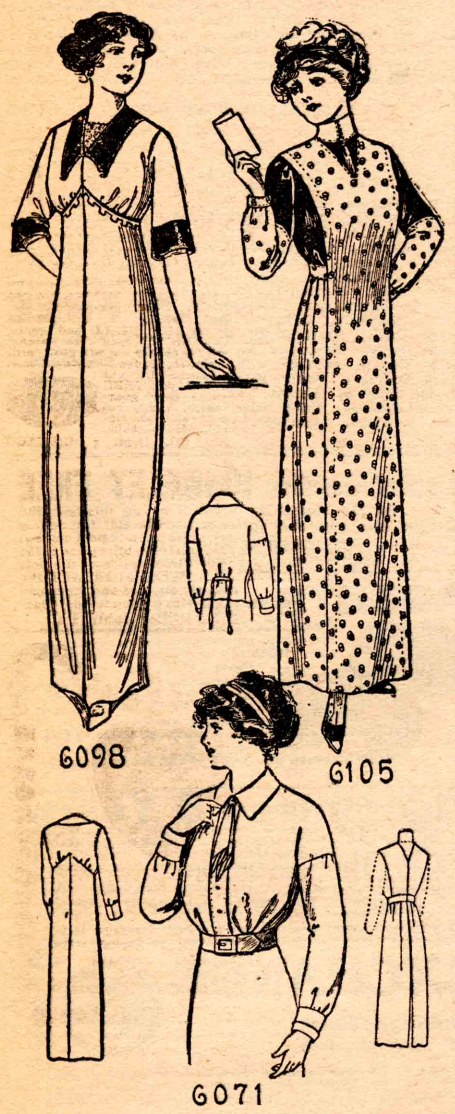
"And that is one of the statements, I presume?"

AN OPTIMIST

Mockin' birds a'singin' in de mulberry tree,
Ole mule in de furrow lookin' lazy-like at me,
Cotton fields a'smilin' an' a'shining in de sun,
Golly, ain't I happy when my day's work's done?

Little log cabin whar I rests at night,
Little ole fiddle makes my heart feel light,
Little yaller wife a'cookin' bacon an' pone,
Golly, ain't I happy when my day's work's done?

Patterns of Fashion



Free Monthly Fashion Guide We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

6098, LADIES' WRAPPER — Empire style, with short, shaped bodice and plain two-piece skirt. The sleeves may be either long or short and the neck is edged with a pretty collar. Sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅞ yards of 36-inch material. Japanese silk, cotton crepe, lawn and other soft, clinging materials are used.

6105, LADIES' APRON.—This serviceable apron has a shaped front panel extending over the shoulders in broad tabs to the belt in the back. The side breadths end at the waistline, where there is a narrow band. Gingham is by far the best material for an apron. Sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 27-inch material.

6071, LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.—This is a tailored model and the regulation shirt sleeves, but this may be shortened if desired. The closing is in front, arranged in the usual box plait or without it. At the neck there is a soft roll collar, but a band finish may be used and detachable collars substituted. Pongee silk, linen, pique, plain colored gingham, cambric, percale, madras and batiste are used for these waists. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

Price of each of above patterns, 10 cents.
Send all order to
Fashion Department
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK FREE

Our New Spring and Summer Fashion Book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," shows 175 latest fashions; also gives full directions for cutting, fitting and making them at home. This book usually sells for 25 cents, but we give it FREE to customers of our pattern department who send 4 cents to cover cost of packing and mailing. Address

Up-to-Date Farming, Pattern Department Indianapolis, Ind

No-Rim-Cut Tires
10% Oversize

11% Less This Year

Rubber has dropped a little. And our factory cost, because of multiplied output, has dropped a little more. Our new factories are completed, and we've equipped them with the latest labor-saving machinery.

Now we have a capacity pretty close to 8,000 motor tires daily.

As a result, No-Rim-Cut tires are costing about 11 per cent less than last year.

What You Save

You save, by using these new-type tires, all the ruin of rim-cutting. And that is what wrecks 23 per cent of the old-type clincher tires.

You get extra capacity. No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent larger than the same rated size in clinchers. And that oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

And now you save on price—11 per cent under what these tires cost last year.

No Extra Price

No standard tire of any type costs less than No-Rim-Cut tires today.

Hooked-base tires—tires which rim-cut—now cost the same as these new-type tires which don't.

Tires just rated size now cost as much as these oversize tires.

Consider how it pays to insist on these savings when they cost you nothing extra.

Their Records

No-Rim-Cut tires, when they cost more than clinchers, came to outsell all others.

The demand for these tires has doubled over and over. It has become the sensation of Tiredom.

More Goodyear tires were sold last year than in the previous 12 years put together. And car makers alone have contracted this year for 890,680 of them.

Now No-Rim-Cut tires cost no more than old-types, and our demand from users so far this year has jumped 85 per cent.

Just Be Fair

All we urge is fairness to yourself. Test the tires which, on countless cars, have shown the lowest cost per mile.

One glance will show that these tires can't rim-cut, that they are over rated size. Find out how this lowers tire bills.

Hundreds of thousands of men who have done that now use Goodyear tires.

Also be fair to us. For 14 years our experts have worked to lessen tire upkeep. And we are still spending $100,000 yearly on research and experiment.

Now comes this 11 per cent reduction. Doesn't this record, in your estimation, call for a test of these tires?

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With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.

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21 RUBY JEWEL $25 GOLD WATCH $3.95

The watch you have always wanted—sent to you without your sending any money to us—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $25.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.95 and the watch is yours. Write today.

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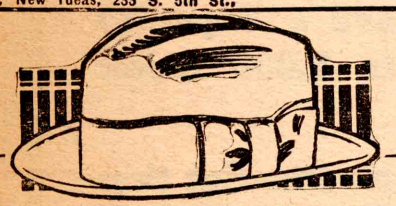

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Cadet writers never fail. Again we have a fine batch of letters that we print with much pleasure; the one regret connected with the department is that we can not print them all.

There is nothing in this world that so satisfies the soul as doing a kind and generous deed. Doing good to others is the greatest source of happiness ever found. If you doubt it, just put yourself out a little at some time or other, and make some one else happy by some generous act of your own. It will make you happy, as sure as God's sunshine makes daylight. In a recent issue we told of a Cadet who had the misfortune of affliction, not being able to walk, and it was suggested that the Cadets donate small sums to aid in the purchase of a rolling chair, that would be a continual source of comfort and satisfaction. We begin the letters this month with a letter from the crippled Cadet, that those who have contributed can realize the joy they have created in this shut-in's heart, and that others may help him to realize his hope that the long-coveted chair will soon be a reality.

DEAR EDITOR: I never will forget you and the kind Cadets from whom I have received letters and cards and contributions. I surely am thankful. I now hace $5.90 received from the following friends: Elvira Lundt, Jas. H. Whan, Albert Staltenbend, Walter Schofield, Floyd Girton, M. Miller, Eugenie Phillips, Mrs. Flo Gurger, Eliza Lundt, Lillie Scott, Ida Blan, Hazel and Nema Beaty and Victor Keene. Some one, signing themselves "A Friend" sent fifty cents. I want to thank those folks through Up-to-Date Farming and to tell them how much Iappreciate their kindness. After a little while I hope to be able to move about with little trouble to others. Yours gratefully, George Alderson, Hall, La.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Kansas boy of twenty-seven years, and live in Pawnee county, the banner wheat county of the state. My mother owns an 800-acre farm, four miles southwest of the beautiful little town of Larned, which is noted for its great number of automobiles. We raise wheat, corn, oats, barley and alfalfa. The Arkansas river runs for two miles along the south side of our farm. There are twelve children in our family, six boys and six girls, and all are living but myself and my brother are the only two left at home, and we are keeping batch. So, boys and girls, write. Every scratch will be welcome as the evenings are long and lonesome.—Logan Johnson, Larned, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: We made 1,600 pounds of cotton to the acre, and got from four to five cents a pound for it. We are to have thirty acres in cotton this year, besides having other crops and vegetables, and lots of chickens, ducks and turkeys. I am twenty-two years old, and would like to correspond with other Cadets.—S. M. Thompson, Senath, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy sixteen years old, and we raise mostly corn and cotton. We have about 110 acres in cultivation. I would like to exchange post cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Floyd Leverette, Mt. Vernon, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: My sister and I would like to join you. She is seventeen and I am eighteen years of age. We like Up-to-Date Farming, and would be glad to correspond with the Cadets.—Elva and May Walters, Aliquippa, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Hoosier girl, sixteen years old. We take Up-to-Date, and think it contains much information for farmers and poultry raisers. I would be pleased to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—Lois E. Jones, Fredonia, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: Will you permit another Missouri girl of sixteen to join you? I live on a farm. I have lived in the city, but I like farm life best. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all that write.—Renia Gray, Wardell, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, nineteen years old, and live on a farm of five hundred acres. I would like to exchange letters and postals with the Cadets.—May D. Burson, Rocky, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: Up-to-Date is a welcome visitor at our home. My father is the organizer for the local union here. I am fifteen years old, and would like to receive cards at any time, bet especially on July 3, my birthday. I will answer all I get from the Cadet boys and girls.—Rose V. Zeits, Provemont, Mich.

DEAR CADETS:
Here comes a girl from Michigan,
Where we catch trout and fish again.
The Up-to-Date, I'm glad to say,
Comes to our home, and there 'twill stay.
I am 15 and in high school,
A Michigander won't be a fool.
To hear from all I would be glad,
If you don't write I will be sad.
—Myra Hale, 402 Antrim St., Charlevoix, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Kansas girl sixteen years old. We conduct a store in a small town. Crops around here are all looking fine, except that they need rain badly (May 3). I am a lover of music. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos with Cadets.—Ruth Beavers, Burlington, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy of sixteen from the far western state of Oregon. I am not a farmer, but I have an uncle who is, and I stay much of the time with him. I like the idea of Equity very much, and will be glad when it is adopted everywhere. I will gladly exchange postcards and letters and photos with the Cadet girls and boys.—Nick Michels, 1901 Division St., Oregon City, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I take Up-to-Date Farming, and enjoy reading it, especially the dear Cadet letters. I live on a farm of about two hundred acres of bottom land near a creek, where I go bathing in the summer. I very much enjoy working on the farm. We raise corn and cotton, besides vegetables and fruit. I am 21 years of age, and would like to correspond with all the Cadet girls and boys; will answer all I get.—Luther Sudduth, Hamilton, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I am fifteen years old, and I used to live in Mt. Eaton, O., but we have lately moved to Akron. I will graduate from high school this spring, and would like to exchange cards and letters with any of the Cadets. Some of my chums from Mt. Eaton have written letters and become Cadets.—Freda Holub, 847 Holloway St., Akron, O.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a farmer boy from the mountain valleys of Idaho. I am 18 years old, and live on an eighty-acre farm, four miles from Rexburg. My father is a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, and takes Up-to-Date. I think it is a splendid paper. I would like to exchange cards, letters and photos with the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all.—J Henry Heppner, Rexburg, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading the Cadet letters for two or three years, as my father is a subscriber. I am thankful I live in the country and have a good home. Father owns a farm of 340 acres, and a married sister and her husband own one of 440 acres. Our crops are potatoes and wheat, oats, corn and other grain, and vegetables. We have nine horses, eighteen head of cattle, and a number of hogs. Farm life is the happiest kind of life. We can make money on the farm, and enjoy ourselves as we go along. If we were in some city or town, caged up in an office or behind a counter, we would not enjoy that, would we? I am seventeen years of age, weigh 175 pounds; and am five feet nine inches tall. My brothers and sisters are a jolly set. We all like music, and have an organ, banjo, violin and harmonica. Hoping to hear from Cadet girls and boys, I am—Mabel Patterson, Brays, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I live in a small town, but I like the country best. I have been reading Up-to-Date for a year, and enjoy its pages very much. I would like to exchange letters or cards with all the Cadets if they like.—Orpha Barnette, Pleasant City, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy of twenty-five. My father lives on a farm of 175 acres near Hickman, Ky. I like farming very well, but I would rather cut timber than farm. I do a lot of contract work in timber. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the boys and girls, as I have been a reader of Up-to-Date Farming for some time. I will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Ben Carter, Hickman, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I will be nineteen the 18th of June, and would be pleased to have a card shower from the boys and girls. Will answer all. I am the oldest of seven children. My mother is dead, and I am left to keep house and do for the rest of the family. Will answer all cards and letters that I may receive from the girls and boys.—Erma Wohnhas, Sardis, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years of age. I live with my father, four brothers, two sisters, and my grandfather. Our farm consists of 108 acres, and our main crops are wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. I would like to become a friend of all the Cadets. I live six miles from the nearest railroad, but I get my mail every day at noon. Would like to get cards, letters and photos from the boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Hazel Wohnhas, Sardis, O.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 160 acres, and will be seventeen years old next December. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadet boys of about my age. I have a camera and will exchange pictures with any desiring to do so.—Floyd Michell, Rockville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of sixty acres, about three miles from town. Our principal crops are corn and cotton. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets.—Obed Lamb, Numez, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I am writing to join in with you Cadets. Up-to-Date Farming is a real nice paper. I am a farmer's daughter, but I am crippled, and have been all my life, but I have a wheel chair and can wheel myself around wherever I want to be. I am seventeen years of age. We live on a farm of 160 acres. I have two brothers and four sisters. We all like farming. I will be pleased to receive cards and letters from all Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Minnie Johnson, Clinton, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I have only taken Up-to-Date a short time, but I think it is a dandy paper. I am a homesteader, and have 560 acres of land, located about sixty miles from the Wyoming state line. I am twenty-four years old, and think it is a fine thing for young people to exchange thoughts with one another. Woulld be pleased to hear from the Cadet girls and boys. Will answer all.—Henry J. Walsworth, Angora, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: We live on a farm of forty acres, and raise horses, cattle, hogs and chickens. Our crops are corn, hay and beans. My father has taken Up-to-Date Farming for five years, and thinks it the best paper printed. I am twelve years old, and will answer all who write me.—Laura Dupie, Standish, Mich.

LETTERS CROWDED OUT

Mary McCormick, Goehner, Neb.	15
Lottie Lane, Kinde, Mich.	16
Mabel Dupie, Standish, Mich.	8
Clyde Chandler, Mouth of Wilson, Va.	23
Graybill Walgemuth, Mount Jay, Pa.	21
Helen Robinson, Hurley, N. M.	13
Lester Patrick, Painted Post, N. Y.	13
V. R. Cobble, Etawah, Tenn.	19
Mary Arleson, Greenbush, Minn.	17
Edward Gregory, Whaley, Miss.	16
Gladys G. Hamilton, Jay, Va.	14
Frank Reed, Winston-Salem, N. C.	18
Kristine Hemmingen, Summerdale, Ala.	17
Zelma Summers, Quincey, Ind.	16
Grace Lyttle, Spartanburg, S. C.	15
Mary Dalton, Boonville, N. Y.	
Lillie Crapps, Lumber City, Ga.	17
Grace Gresham, Bower Mills, Mo.	16
Bettie Hillman, Herald, Va.	16
Esther Hawkins, Lake Villa, Ill.	11
Ruth L. Moore, McAdams, Tex.	15

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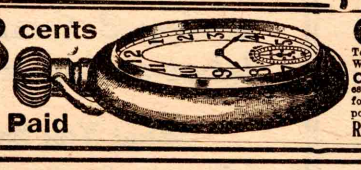

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Department of F. S. E.

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F. S. E. STATE UNION DIRECTORY

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

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J. A. EVERITT. Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

We were confident that we were right a few years ago when we published what we claimed was the first plan for a sound and enduring farmers' organization, and gave to the American farmers what we said would prove a practical system for marketing to always secure profitable prices.

—o—

Naturally, then, we are pleased to see the universal acceptance, by people and press, of the doctrine that this paper first promulgated, viz., controlled marketing of farm crops will compel the price and that farmers can control what they produce. But we are particularly gratified to get endorsements first-hand, direct from the farmers themselves. Every day brings fresh evidence that our first convictions were correct.

—o—

For instance, the following are from one mail:

Mr. Everitt: I believe you are engaged in the greatest work of the age, and I believe you are doing your utmost to bring the needed reform in marketing, with the means at your command. I will tell you you that if you could talk with our farmers, who are members of the Farmers Society of Equity, you would find them thanking you from the bottom of their hearts for the excellent plan of Equity. One man told me today that he sat up all night, until the break of day, reading the Society's literature.

—o—

Another wrote:

The Equity marketing system delivers us from the maze of competition and starts us on the straight road of co-operation. All honor to the man who studied out this perfect business system and gave it to we farmers. I will not believe there is a single farmer, who produces crops to sell, who will refuse to accept the benefits and share in the advantages that the Farmers Society of Equity gives, when he once understands it. Our paper—UP-TO-DATE FARMING—cannot do too much to educate farmers on marketing and explain the successful plan of marketing at profitable prices.

—o—

An organizer wrote:

A column or two in UP-TO-DATE FARMING devoted to the organizers and organization, to the end that a good man in each community may be induced to get his neighbors together and start the Equity business system, is one of the great needs of the hour. Also that department should instruct the organizers how to leave the unions working and not helpless. There is no excuse for dormant unions in the F. S. E., and such unions are worse than useless to the organization.

—o—

Another organizer asks for an article in the paper along the line of incorporating local unions and the advantages of such corporation. We will take this for the subject of our message this time and we hope that what we say below will cause a good man in each community to offer his services as a leader to organize. We append a blank to fill out.

—o—

Always keep in mind that the local unions of the F. S. E. are organized for business. True, there may be other objects in the minds of the members and there usually are. But the matter of business is the most important, and if business is not done there cannot be much excuse for the organization. And no matter what other objects the members had in view, the local union will not last long if not used for business. Therefore, soon after organization the matter of business should be taken up and discussed.

Each local and county union should

—o—

have its own meeting place or hall. Farmers ought to see to it that when they go to the village or county seat on business or pleasure that they have their own home to walk into and a place to meet friends or rest and to transact business. There is no good reason why farmers, who have created nearly all the wealth of such cities and towns, should be obliged to hang around a store or sit on their haunches in the shade of the village pump, or why their wives and children should sit in the wagon and wait for them while they attend to duties and perhaps be jeered at by unthinking town people. Farmers are entitled to the best, and the Farmers Society of Equity is making it possible for them to have facilities for business and comforts at home and abroad.

—o—

After the Equity hall will come in the natural order of things the need for warehouses, elevators, cold-storage houses, canneries, creameries, slaughter and packing houses, grading sheds, etc.; to receive, store, preserve, manufacture and market the crops as the demand needs them.

—o—

All of these things can be provided for through raising the membership fee to join the local union, or through increased annual dues, or by assessments on the members, or by a small commission assessed against the crops sold through the Society and on supplies bought. The property thus acquired will be owned mutually by the members.

—o—

But a better way is to incorporate. The corporation is the approved modern form of associating a number of people in business, defining the rights of each, limiting responsibility and establishing necessary credit which, with the F. S. E. unions, is desirable when they buy supplies.

—o—

If it is decided to incorporate the amount of capital stock should be first decided upon. Then appoint a committee on articles of incorporation and constitution and by-laws. An attorney who is familiar with the corporation laws of your own state and others, should be employed to assist. (Headquarters of the F. S. E. will send a draft of constitution and by-laws on request.)

—o—

Keep in mind this fact, that your local union is, or will be connected with a county union, and that the business of selling crops and buying supplies will be done in county units. Therefore the chief responsibility will fall on the county union and it should have a capital stock in proportion, while the local union can get along with a small capital stock. But the county union may be the only corporation and issue of its stock to the locals to an extent to provide for their responsibility. Also the county union should own and control all of the utilities in the county, such as warehouses, etc., as named above. This plan centralizes the authority and operations in a county unit, which is necessary when it comes to reporting to and dealing with the National Clearing House. The county control makes for more perfect co-operation than can be secured if the locals each owned independent utilities.

—o—

Assuming that the county union plan of ownership is agreed upon, members all over the county should subscribe to the stock in the same ratio as they raise crops to sell. A committee must be appointed by each local to determine this. When the committee reports members must be given an opportunity to protest if they think their apportionments are too high. If some members prefer to defer payments for stock until some crops are marketed and take it out of the proceeds, this arrangement should be made, whenever possible.

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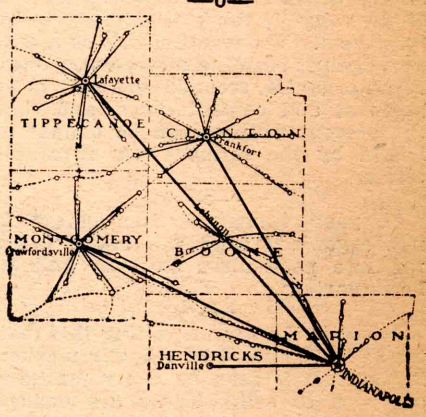
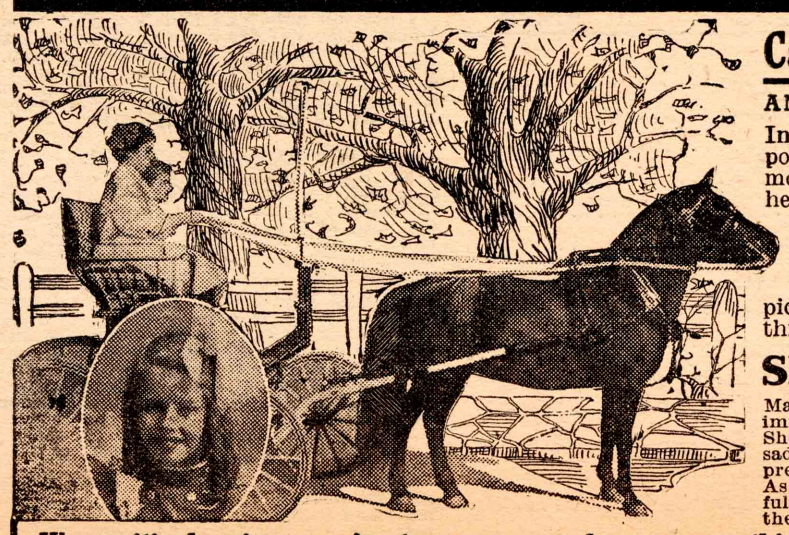


While we speak of county unions the divisions need not conform strictly to the political county. Local unions must eventually affiliate with the clearing house that is most logical for the best service. As an example see the local union in the southwestern part of Boone county in the map above. This town is Jimtown. It is not connected directly by railroad with Lebanon, but is on the railroad running directly to Crawfordsville. It belongs to the Crawfordsville district.

The Farmers Society of Equity is not a corporation for profits through dividends, and we caution all local and county unions to guard against this pitfall that has proved the destruction of innumerable farmers' corporations. The Equity corporation must be purely mutual and purely co-operative—the profits or dividends taken on each transaction at the time of the sale or purchase. A small commission shall be charged against each transaction to furnish the funds to meet the expenses and this commission can be made large enough to accumulate a fund that will take care of the extension of

FREE Shetland Ponies



Carriage, Harness, Saddle & Bridle

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER FREE GIFTS

In the picture here you see Emma Williams and her pony. I gave her the entire outfit. She was the most delighted person in the world. In the picture here are seven hidden faces. Can YOU find them? I will give a beautiful Shetland pony, carriage and harness free to the one person who has the greatest number of votes to his credit at the end of this contest. For each face you can find in this picture I will give you 1000 votes as a starter. Now this is YOUR chance.

SEND NO MONEY—Just Your Name and Address

Mark the location of the faces with an X plainly, and we will immediately enter you as a contestant for this magnificent Shetland pony outfit, which includes pony, carriage, harness, saddle and bridle; all sent direct to your home, all charges prepaid. A more beautiful pony you never saw than this one. As soon as we hear from you we will send you his picture, also full particulars telling how you can easily secure him—besides the pony we have hundreds of other presents we give away.

We positively give a prize to everyone who answers this advertisement! So be sure and send your name in today with the hidden faces all plainly marked and get the free pony votes. It is the easiest thing you ever saw. I have given away over thirty Shetland ponies to boys and girls all over the United States, besides thousands upon thousands of other beautiful presents. Be sure to write today.

Address, MATT. YOUNG, Pony Man, 546 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

utilities and facilities as the additional needs arise, or any surplus may be distributed to the members pro rata to the business done for them.

—o—

Equity corporations must not share the business benefits with non-members of the Farmers Society of Equity. But it is hoped to show such great advantages, benefits and profits that the business features of our Society will attract every producer from the soil and impel him to join with us.

—o—

We recommend incorporating under the laws of your own state, if it has a suitable law.

—o—

It is important, when preparing to do business, to keep in mind that as soon as the farmers of a community operate by the Equity system and control their crops, the present elevators and warehouses will become available for their use on practically their own terms, because such building will be of no value if there is nothing to go into them. We mention this as a caution against building unnecessary ones. First, organize, second, get ready to do business and control crops, and then the present utilities can be bought or leased by the farmers on favorable terms.

—o—

If your community or county is not organized send the blank below for free particulars and the help of headquarters.

—o—

What is the use of putting this matter off? The need of a better marketing system is seen by every producer of crops to sell. There are enough readers of this paper to start the organization in practically every county in the country in the next thirty days. And they are perfectly competent to do everything that would be required of them. If they will come forward now and offer their services, to be paid for by the Society, could not the organization be completed yet in 1913 and the National Agricultural Clearing House established this year?

—o—

In some sections the F. S. E. is growing by leaps and bounds. There is no reason that we know of why it will not be the same way in every other agricultural section, if once the start is made. The great need of the hour is men to make the start, to send the blank filled out.

—o—

Below is the blank.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

The Organized Farmers of Idaho

J. A. Everitt, President Farmers Society of Equity:

Dear Sir and Brother—I met with the three locals (a union meeting), Arimo, Marsh Center and Robins, all meeting at Arimo. The three locals combined voted to incorporate for $10,000 to build a grain elevator and provide for the co-operative buying of coal, twine, machinery, sacks, etc. On Monday, preceding this meeting, I met with three other locals at Clifton, where money enough was raised to buy a flouring mill of 50-barrel capacity. Tonight I am to meet with the Inkum local and assist in incorporating for the purpose of building a mill. As fast as we can do so, we are organizing locals and forming corporations.

Just imagine one hundred corporations, of the Farmers Society of Equity in the state of Idaho alone, all working along the same lines, to the same end. This we will have in a reasonable length of time. You are doubtless already aware that my home local at Sterling is incorporating for $10,000.

In our famous potato-growing districts potato cellars, frost-proof, large enough to hold the crop of the community will be established as rapidly as possible.

In the fruit-growing districts fruit cellars will be constructed. All this is to be done to enable our people to control their marketing in a business-like way. Special attention will be given to storing, grading, packing, selling and conserving the by-products. Dairying will be developed, as it is stated on good authority that Montana imports from the east at least 80 per cent. of its consumption of dairy products. Co-operative buying, in large quantities, through the state union will be developed.

This is rather an ambitious program, but the plan of the F. S. E. is so simple, so practical, so free from complications and difficult problems that we can carry it through.—A. Y. Satterfield, President State Union, Sterling, Idaho.

Big Sack Contract

Things are commencing to "pop" in Idaho. We have just closed a deal with one of the largest sack companies in the country, contracting for ten carloads of sacks at the best figure we have heard of in three years, from the Ames-Harris-Neville Company, of Portland, Oregon. The deal was arranged by our state union through W. M. Donohue, Box 254, Salt Lake City, Utah. We have opened a produce house in Rexburg, and will make it headquarters for the farmers in this county. Our county board of directors meets next Monday to consider a proposition made by a large implement company which will mean large savings to our members through this channel. We will have delegates in the next annual meeting, and will choose them in our July meeting.—O. S. Paul, County Organizer Fremont County, Rexburg, Idaho.

Equity Demonstrates Its Superiority

I am sending herewith signed duplicate of the commission appointing me local union organizer of the F. S. E., and will engage actively in the work immediately after the rush of work is over. We are now in the midst of shipping our cucumbers. We are receiving from 90 cents to $1.10 cash on track at loading station per hamper. Members of the local independent association here are consigning their crops. Some were at our loading station yesterday, consigning their crops, and as they saw us making out checks for our members, at satisfactory prices, it not only opened their eyes, but their pocketbooks as well, for I took applications for membership in our society from nine members of the independent association. Our local will put up a warehouse, office, and weighing scales before the first of the year. These highly satsfactory results are largely due to the splendid management of our county union business agent, Mr. C. B. Lozier.—Truman C. Smith, Loxley, Ala.

Equity's Banner Local

We are sending in another batch of names of new members. We now have 300, and I am going out in the country a few days next week, and that will mean some more. I have really more work than I can attend to. We did over $10,000 worth of business last month. We are shipping nearly day. Shipped two cars of cattle last Monday, and two cars are going next Monday. We are shipping wool, beans and hides today. We have a car of corn coming from Iowa.—L. H. Brockman, Secy. Parkers Prairie Local 6975, Parkers Prairie, Minn.

(Note—This local was organized in February of this year (1913), and is a demonstration of what farmers can do when they will.—Ed.)

A County Business Agent

The Boone County (Indiana) Union has placed itself with the progressive county unions in appointing Robert Stephenson, of Lebanon, the president of the county union, the business agent for the county.

Believes in Federation

The members of our local of the F. E. & C. U. are favorably impressed with the idea of federating on the plan proposed by the F. S. E. Please send us all the information you can as to how to proceed. I want a general organizer's commission, as I will be in Hillsboro county, Florida, for a while, then am going to Texas, and from there to Indiana, and I want to do organizing wherever I go. Yours for Co-operation. —C. M. Maxwell.

Getting Down to Business

The Oregon division is getting business matters under way. Locals are holding meetings, taking inventories of their products which they will contract to handle through the Equity Warehouse Company, in Portland, and also taking orders for supplies, such as stock, salt, cement and binder twine. This plan, if pursued along the line of practical business policy, will prove highly satisfactory and profitable. Co-operation is a success in business, when business principles prevail.

A Business Local

Clarkes Local 6956, meeting in regular session at the school house on April 5, transacted the following business: Chas. D. Haynes admitted to membership. One truck wagon listed for sale. A delegate was chosen to represent the local in the state convention. A committee was appointed to investigate warehouse proposals. The proposition to erect a local, co-operative cannery was discussed, and a committee appointed to investigate market conditions for canned goods. cost of equipment and supplies. By-laws were drafted by the committee and given first reading. Second and third degree work in initiating members to this local adopted by unanimous vote. Adjourned to April 19.—John L. Gard, Sec'y Oregon City, Ore.

The Auto in Organizing

I own an auto, and find it a good help. I have a farm of 320 acres and I do almost all of my own work, so I am a busy man. But at night, when the day's work is done, and sometimes at the noon hour, I jump in the car and take a spin for charter members.—H. C. Click, Chadron, Neb.

Work Opened in Florida

Mr. S. J. Cowan, of Athens, Georgia, an able and experienced organizer, and a man of unusual ability who knows thoroughly the need of organization in the south and understands the requirements of successful co-operation, will take the field at once in Florida. The trucking sections will first be brought into line, and as these are confined to certain counties it will be neither a long nor difficult task to organize the truckers solidly. Mr. Cowan will hold conferences with organizers officers, and members at the Albert Hotel in Jacksonville, June 14, and at the Arlington Hotel, Palatka, June 17.

A Crazy Clock.

One of the inmates of a New York insane asylum, an Irishman, was sent to an adjoining ward to find out the correct time. He returned in a moment and announced:

"Twinty minutes t' twilve."

"Pat, are you sure that clock is right?" he was asked.

"Roight, is it?" he replied. "D'ye think it wud be in this place if it wuz roight?"

— — — — — — — — THIS IS THE BLANK — — — — — — — —

FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly at .....

This list was sent by .....P. O. ..... State.....

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here for special litera ture .....

	NAME	R. R.	P. O.	STATE
	Write Distinctly			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

Law Should Stop Sale of Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything for Rupture Without Getting 60 Days' Trial

Depending on leg-strap or spring trusses—like shown below—is little less than slow suicide. They are almost sure to shorten your life. It's next to impossible to make them hold without hurting—they are simply a curse to wear.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

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A Doctor's Story	Mary Kyle Dallas
Secret of the Holly-Tree	Charlotte M. Braeem
Unmasked	S. Annie Frost
The Coral Cross	Mrs. C. F. Gerry
The Countess Clarice	M. T. Caldor
Lady Maud's Picture	Jane G. Austin
Mistress of Thornton Park	Mary J. Holmes
In a Violin	Etta W. Pierce
The Witching Hour	The Duchess

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By the **"SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK,"** the wonderful, scientific discovery of the age, it's holding power can be regulated by yourself at will. Endorsed by leading physicians as Nature's true method. No leg straps, springs or other annoying features. It's worn with the same comfort as a pair of old suspenders. Nature's healing process never interferred with, etc. **Price within reach of all and it is sent on 30 days free trial.**

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Make $20 a Day

with our wonderful Champion Picture Machine. Takes, develops, finishes photo in half minute; 300 an hour. **No dark room.** *Experience unnecessary.* Photo Post Cards and Buttons all the rage! You coin money anywhere. Small investment; big profits. Be your own boss. Write for Free Book, Testimonials, etc.

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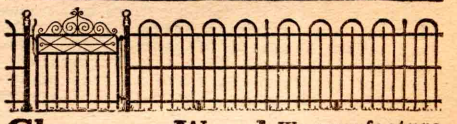


Cheap as Wood We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. *Write for free catalog.*

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

FACTORY PRICES YOURS 60 DAY FREE TRIAL

The famous WITTE Gasoline Engine, built for 43 years by Ed. Witte, master engine builder, now sold **direct to you.** The standard engine of America, with every improvement up-to-date—detached cylinders, vertical valves, etc.—the entire engine backed up by a **Real 5-Year Guarantee.** Just think! It takes only 2c to get the money-saving, factory prices on 54 styles and sizes. Save money! Write at once for **FREE TRIAL OFFER** and catalog. State style and size wanted. Address

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.

1975 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Additional Markets

(Continued from page 5.)

as a rule calling only for good ones. Offerings are not pressing of any kind, so prices remain in their late position.

Pea Beans—

Hand-picked, choice	$2.25@....
Really fine, bright	2.30@....
Prime	2.00@2.10
Stock faulty, lower	1.25@1.75

Mediums nominally same as Pea Beans.

Limas, per 100 lbs.	6.00@6.25

The price of Pea Beans is 10c a bushel lower than two weeks before. The price a year before was around 60 cents a bushel higher.

EGGS—Receipts for the weeks at Chicago were 129,642 cases, against 118,746 cases the week before and 121,462 cases the corresponding week a year before.

The receipts from April 1 to June 7 have been 1,530,851 cases. Same period last year, 1912, 1,512,957 cases; same period in 1911, 1,308,441 cases, and the same period in 1910, 1,522,225 cases. This shows the receipts this year the largest of the four.

Price—Ordinary firsts, 16½@17c. Two weeks before, 16¾@17¾c. A year before, 16c.

Firsts, 17½@18c. Two weeks before, 18¼@18¾c. A year before, 17@17½c.

We're Thankful

Yes, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is thankful
For its kind and faithful friends,
And upon its frequent visits
Its best thoughts to them it lends.
But it always seeks a favor,
That will bless not it alone;
Get us one more new subscriber—
Each one, you know, counts one.

The members of our local meet every first and third Saturday in Danelson's hall, at Colton. At our first meeting in April we made provision for marketing all our eggs, butter, cream, poultry, pork and veal in Portland, to the Hazelwood Creamery Company. We will also make arrangements to purchase our feed in quantities from Portland.—W. H. Gorbett. Colton, Ore.

The teachings of UP-TO-DATE are just fine—I like it splendid. We have a farmer's organization here but we need to market on a different plan. Can you not come to our county and town, and show us how to do?—J. W. Pressley, Saltillo, Tenn.

The March 15th issue came just in the nick of time to give us the county union business plan. There was a growing desire among our people to establish retail stores, but all seem now satisfied to go ahead and attend to our own business.—P. W. Meredith, Oregon City, Ore.

I'll tell you why I am interested in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I have graduated from the College of Agriculture and the Ohio State University, and am now doing advanced work in the Michigan University, preparing to apply myself, as far as possible, to social and economic principles in rural problems. Your paper strikes the key-note that finds a responsive chord in my heart. Your booklet, the "Crop-Rich Money-Poor Farmer, gives the keystone to prosperous farming.—G. R. Rinehart, Ann Arbor, Mich.

I send along a dollar for UP-TO-DATE for three years. Every old scrap of agricultural publication we pick up to read urges us to raise more, even double our crops, but never a hint at what we are to get for our products. It makes me tired. There is and can be but one way for farmers to succeed, and that is to organize thoroughly, and then fix a minimum price at the local market—a price that will leave the producer at least a small profit on every crop. As it is now, there are many crops sold at an actual loss to the farmer, but we have grown so accustomed to it that some of us really seem to like it, for we do nothing to remedy matters. A farmer here who loads a car of potatoes gets 25 cents per bushel. We are told the consumer down in Kansas pays $1.25 a bushel and blames us for the high cost of living. I wish there was a J. A. Everitt in every county in the country. Success to UP-TO-DATE.—P. L. Riegel, Rochester, Minn.

Mother's Little Pet

The house was in an uproar; everybody and everything was upside-down. The police had been sent for, and the fire alarm rung. Little Willie, the apple of his mother's eye, was missing—lost, stolen, or strayed.

But, joy—oh, joy!—he is seen coming down the road, and his mother rushes out, and clasps him to her bosom.

"Where have you been, my pet—my little lamb?" demanded his mother.

"Oh, I've been playing postman!" replied her "pet." "I gave a letter to all the houses in our road—and they were real letters, too!"

His mother heaved a sigh of relief; she feared her darling had been getting into mischief.

"Where did you get them, my love?" she asked, in amusement.

"I found them in your wardrobe drawer, tied up with ribbon," replied the dear boy, in innocent tones.

Little Willie still finds it more comfortable to stand up, for they were mother's and father's old love letters!

Some Time Ago

"See here, waiter, you don't mean to tell me this is a fresh eggg?"

"It was when it was laid, suh."

"But when was that?"

"I don't know, boss; I'se only been here a year."

A Differing View

"I asked your husband last night if he had to live his life over again if he would marry you, and he said he certainly would."

"He certainly wouldn't."

Table Manners.

"Speaking of etiquette, did you send the dollar for those advertised instructions on 'what to do at table?'"

"Yes."

"And what did you get?"

"A slip with one word printed on it: 'Eat.'"

Old Methods Inadequate.

"I remember you cured me of the same trouble a dozen years ago. Why don't you use the same treatment now?" "A dozen years ago?" echoed the doctor. "My dear sir, the medical profession has made wonderful strides since then, and I couldn't think of such a thing."

A Clergyman Embarrassed.

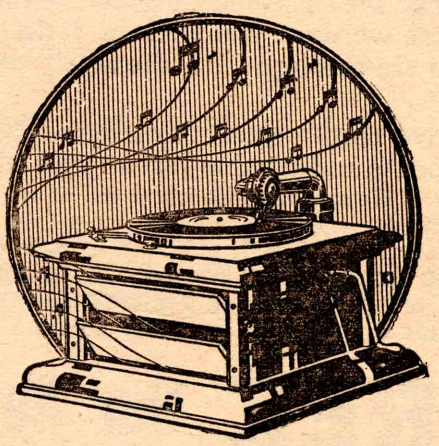
On a rainy Sunday morning the country pastor on his way to church, thinking to protect his trousers from the wet, had turned them up at the bottom. Upon reaching the church he forgot all about his trousers. His good wife, from her pew, discovered the oversight, and when the plate was passed she dropped a note to the pastor. Thinking the note was a church notice of some kind, he placed it with the rest. Imagine the consternation of his wife and the congregation when the pastor read: "Henry, turn down your pants!"

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Columbia Records
Trade Mark

Every great artist who has ever made records--without one exception--can be heard on your Columbia Grafonola.

Among those who make Columbia Records exclusively are: Bispham, Bonci, Destinn, Fremstad, Garden, Gay, Harrold, Josef Hofmam, Nielsen, Nordica, Pasquali, Segurola, White, Ysaye, Zenatello ---and Scores of others.



The Columbia "Eclipse," $20 Oak, $25 Mahogany, plays any disc record. It is larger, better built, and has far better tone-quality than any instrument you ever saw or heard or may have seen advertised at anything like the same price.

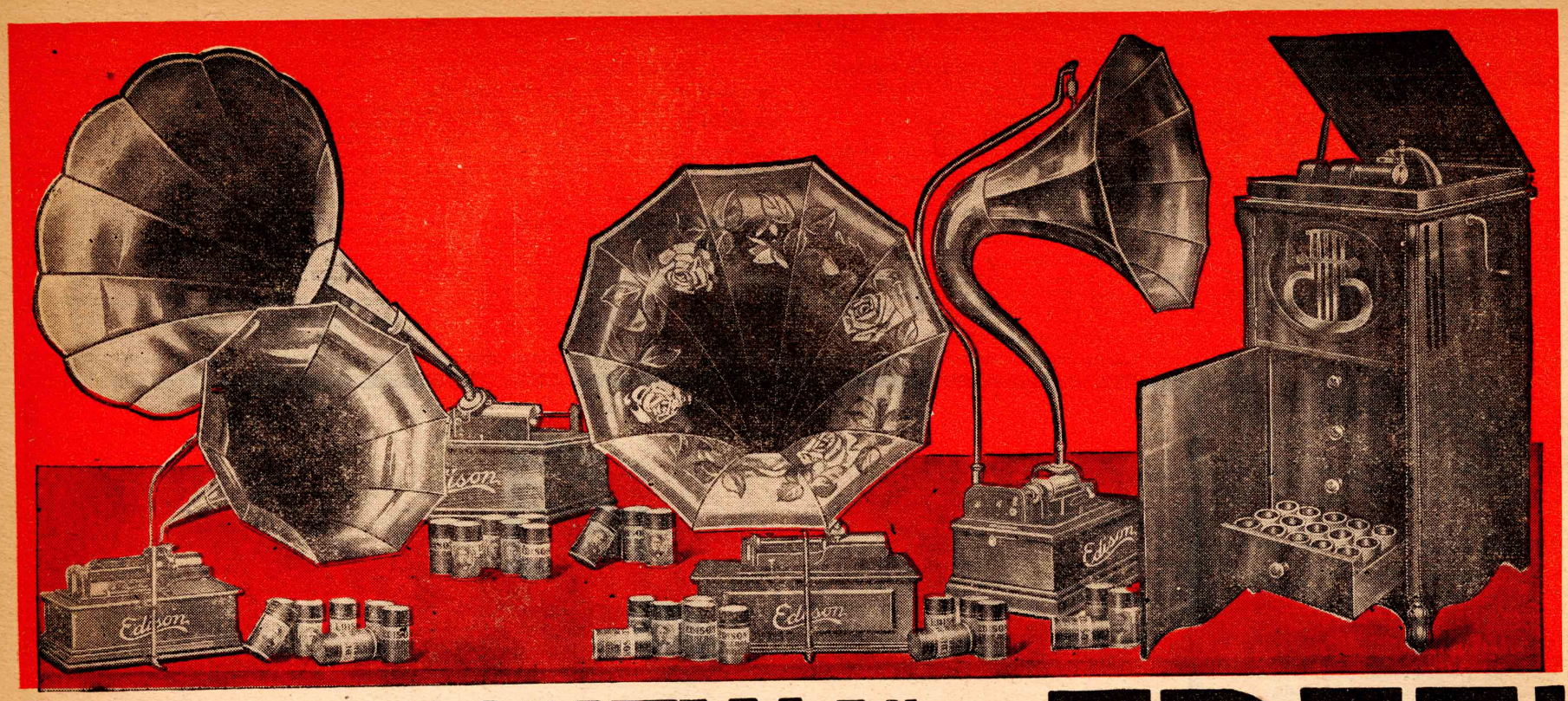
There are fourteen other Columbia models, ranging in price from $17.50 to $500.

All Columbia Records (double discs from 65c to $7.50) may be played on Victor talking machines.

Likewise, all Columbia instruments will play Victor records.

Columbia Graphophone Co.
Woolworth Bldg. New York
Sold by all Dealers

BONCI
as "Duke Mantua" singing "La Donna e Mobile" in "Rigoletto."
Columbia Record—A-1286



Wonderful NEW Edison Shipped FREE

Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby

He realizes the wonderful value of his phonograph as a cementer of home ties and as a maker of happy homes. And for this reason he **worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph.** At last he has produced this new model, and his friends have induced him to take the first vacation he has had in over a quarter of a century. Just think; **over twenty-five years of unremitting work on many new inventions**—his pet hobby perfected—then a vacation.

Write today for our new Edison Catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new model R Reproducer and the new parlor grand equipment. With this catalog we also send full explanation of our free shipment offer.

Mr. Edison says:
"I want to see a phonograph in Every American Home."

Read this remarkable—**Free Shipment** offer on the first lot of the new style Edison Phonographs—these new Phonographs to be shipped **free** on this special offer **now.**

The Offer

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UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 13 — JULY FIRST, 1913 — Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

A Department for Live Folks who want the best. Our readers are asked to contribute their thoughts. If you have a helpful idea pass it on. Be neighborly. Contributions always welcome.

Any old time is springtime if you're willin' to help it along;
Any old time is a holiday if you'll furnish the laughter and song.
The birds can't be singin' always an' the blossoms can't bloom without rest,
But there's hope an' there's light an' the sky seems bright fur the feller that's doin' his best.

A real big stick—the Farmers' Club.

You had better be sure than be sorry.

Shallow cultivation of corn is a product of deep judgment.

Every man is a greenhorn in any business other than his own.

Stick-to-it has won many a great victory. Give-it-up never won one.

A pessimist is a weather-vane always pointing in the wrong direction.

The man who trusts to luck usually finds that bad luck is the only kind he can depend on.

A man who makes enemies by doing the right thing may be proud of the enemies he makes.

If things keep on this way, we had better elect a bunch of detectives to the United States Senate.

Some men are so "broadminded" they will not try to get into a working harness that fits them.—R. N. Y.

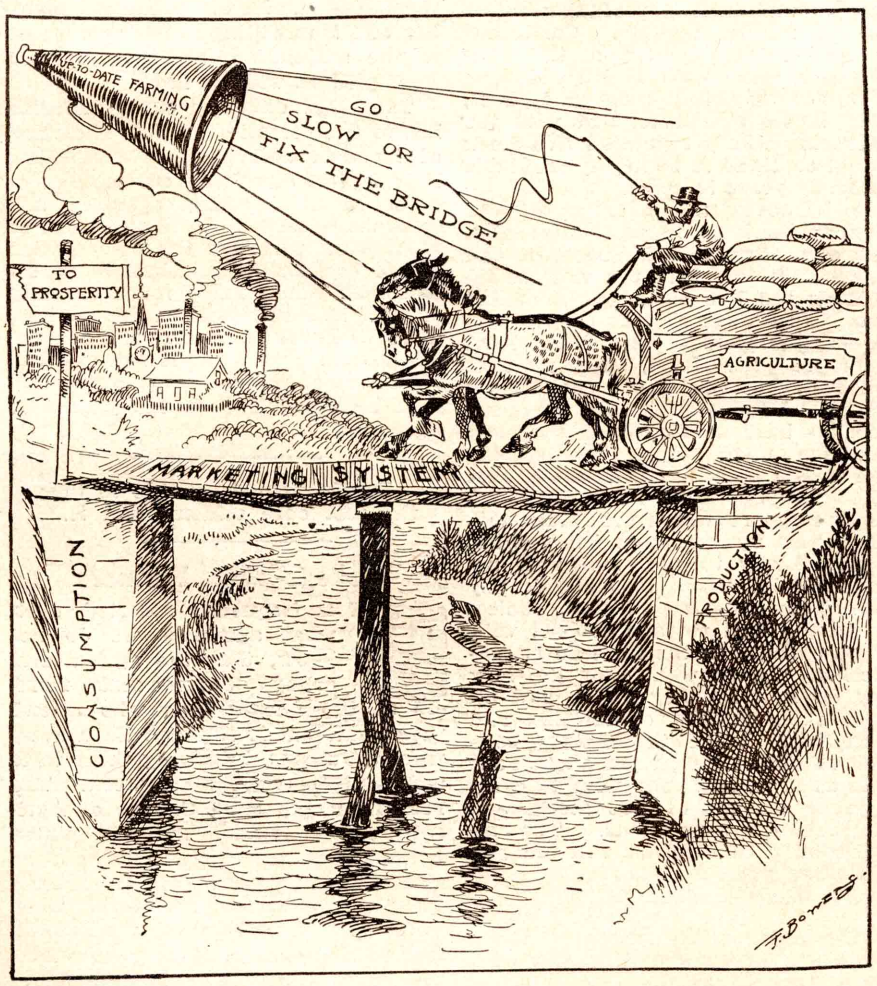
Why not create a "Bureau of Investigation" in the Department of Justice, and let the lawmakers attend to their lawmaking?

No matter how good a reputation for gentleness your bull may have, don't trust him. He doesn't care a cent for his reputation.

If every gold mine would turn out the way the fellows who sell the stock say it will, gold nuggets would be as cheap as old potatoes.

There are always a few folks in every community who oppose any progressive movement, but the world goes forward and drags them along behind.

Higher prices paid by consumers, and lower rates of transportation are not to be expected. Therefore, larger profits on the farm must come by reducing the cost of production, marketing and distribution.



QUESTION: Farmers are producing more now than the marketing system will carry, at times, safely, then is there not great danger of breaking the system down entirely with the loss of all, if the efforts of the exclusive greater crop teachers are successful?

Six Men Control

Half a dozen members of the Chicago Board of Trade have a monopoly of terminal and country grain elevators, and control three-fourths of the grain shipped into Chicago, according to evidence elicited by the United States government in its action against the Board of Trade as a monopoly in restraint of trade.

The Good Old Way

By Sam Saxon

Joe Wilkes was always proud to say he liked to live the good old way, and through this life he did sashay in simple manner. He said it was a lot more fun to do things just like daddy done, and so he toiled from sun to sun 'neath pater's banner.

He'd rise up early in the morn, and milk the cow with crumpled horn, and feed the pig an ear of corn as father did it. From break of dawn till close of day he toiled along the well-worn way, and tried to make his farming pay, but luck forbid it.

A yoke of oxen pulled his plow. The road was pasture for his cow, the oaks grew acorns for the sow without expense. For cover crops the ragweed grew. For sheds he made the strawstack do. For fruit the blackberry briers grew along the fence.

The good old way may be O. K. for those who want to go that way, but I feel pity for the jay that wants to try it. For those who reach the golden gate must go by methods up-to-date, and hustle or they'll be too late, you can't deny it.

Thoughts at Random

OWNING a home is a wonderful thing. I do not believe a man is quite as good a citizen of his country as he should be until he owns a home under its protection, pays taxes for its support, and thus comes to feel a sense of proprietorship in it. To love our country as patriots should it is almost necessary to love some spot in it with ties of real affection. It is easy to do this if once we realize what that spot means to us. Why, I have often seen tears in the eyes of tenant farmers' families on leaving a place where they had lived for several years, notwithstanding they were going to a better opportunity. The love of home is as natural as the love of a mother for her offspring.

* * *

The tenant system of farming is deplorable for other reasons than that it creates a shifting population, and tends to "skinning" the farms. It thwarts, stultifies and even destroys the home spirit and all it means to people as individuals and to the nation as a whole. The children of the nomadic tenantry hardly know the real meaning of home. Their very method of living creates a taste for change, a spirit of unrest that cannot make aught for good citizenship. From one farm to another, from one state to another, from country to town, from town to city, the homeless drift without the home-builders' constructive ambitions, entirely lacking the community spirit so essential to right living and useful citizenship. Our tenant system must be changed, more permanent homes must be created, or the welfare of our country will be weakened, and the standard of our citizenship lowered.

* * *

It is not the country alone that suffers from irresponsible citizenship. The same is true in our cities and towns. Too many tenants, too many people without the home spirit, the community interest. Whether a man lives in a fashionable apartment, and receives a high salary from some corporation, or whether he is a day laborer renting a tenement in an alley street, or a three-room cottage in the factory district, it is all the same. It is easy to drop out of the scheme of things in one town, and into another. There is no interest in the town or city as a home—as a good place to live out a useful life and rear a family of useful citizens. The "job" seems to be the only thing of importance, and jobs are always temporary things, especially if the job-holder does not own a home.—C. H. Taylor.

Something for Nothing

Visitor—Digging potatoes, eh?
Farmer's Boy—Yes.
Visitor—What do you get for digging potatoes?
Boy—Nothin'. But I get something for not digging them.
Visitor—What do you get for not digging them?
Boy—Licked.

Up-to-Date Farming

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In changing your address, always give old as well as new address.

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The Editor's Message

THE editorial page is devoted mostly to a discussion of what we consider the most important affairs that should interest our great family of readers. The editors, however, now and then want to talk straight to the subscribers about the paper itself and its mission. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has a mission beyond that of the farm paper that teaches practical methods of doing the work on the farm, or provides entertaining reading matter. It has a real work to do. This work is to build up a community interest, a co-operative spirit, in every neighborhood. We believe most heartily in organized communities, in farmers' clubs, in social advancement, and hold that when farmers are properly organized their means for making farm life more enjoyable and profitable is greatly enhanced. We not only **teach** these things, but we **do all in our power** to aid the farmers of any community who will accept our assistance to accomplish them. The whole country is now talking about the great advantages, aye, the necessity of organized agriculture, and organized community life. Co-operation is declared to be the progressive principle to make farm life what it should be, and we all know co-operation without organization is impossible. Our message to you this time is this: We are not only willing, but anxious to lend our aid in promoting your local welfare through local co-operation. A careful reading of these pages will show you how you can do this, and how we can be of service to you. In this connection we say again, and believe we speak truthfully when we say it, "There is no other paper like this in the world."

The agricultural college should be a great place for field sports.

Live Stock Farming

THE president of the Iowa Beef Producers' Association is credited with saying that it will take the United States seven years to get back to producing its normal supply of cattle. Just what is meant by "normal supply" we do not know, and it matters little. The important matter is that there is a pronounced scarcity of beef cattle, at least so far as numbers are concerned, if we can depend upon census returns. High prices for cattle on foot have induced farmers to sell freely, and as long as veal and beef stock continue high the farmers will continue to sell.

The population of the United States has practically doubled every twenty-five years since 1685. There is no reason to believe this rate will not continue. Twenty-five years hence this country will in all probability possess a population of 150,000,000, at a conservative estimate. Meat always has been the most popular food of mankind, and doubtless always will be. Those who abstain from meat, or eat it in small quantities do so because they are unable to use more. The market for meat will continue to grow in proportion to the growth of population and the increase of prosperity.

Live stock farming, on the average farm, can be made the most profitable agricultural industry. Sheep, cattle and hogs should engage the attention of a larger number of farmers each year. The more grain that is fed to live stock, the less grain will appear in the markets, which will assist in maintaining profitable prices for the marketed grain. Conditions are such in this country at the present time that there is little danger of immediate over-production in beef, milk, butter or cheese, and with the marketing wisely regulated live stock should continue to be highly profitable for many years to come.

It behooves the average farmer, whether he lives north, south, east, west or central, to study his farm and local conditions, with the view of increasing the live stock quota on his farm. Just what plan he should pursue is absolutely dependent on local conditions—the farm, the markets and last, but not least, the farmer himself. Upon him and his judgment rests the burden of choosing the most profitable plan. A certain specific plan should be adopted, however. Just drifting along, with no well-defined aim, is never rewarded with much success. The farmer must know what is most likely to pay, and then arrange all his plans to make it pay well. Before making a definite choice, he will do well to take counsel with others engaged in the lines he is considering. Learn what they do, how they do it, why they do it, and all about their method of farming and marketing. Write the state experiment station, telling them about your farm as it is, and your wish to carry a larger amount of live stock, and ask them for suggestions. The information thus received will aid you in making your decision.

In business, the success of the outcome depends on the size of the income.

Long Island Farmers as Busness Men

EVIDENCES that farmers are waking up multiply with a rapidity that is little short of startling. Though the last class in this country to adopt the modern ideas of business economy and efficiency, they will soon become the first class in the importance and magnitude of their work along business lines in matters of production and marketing. Heretofore the farmer has lived more or less an isolated life, and one reason, and probably the chief one why he has not kept pace with business progress is because he has not kept in touch with it. This condition is rapidly being changed. The farmer is awakening to what is going on around him by the more progressive business classes, and his awakening results in activities of an unusual order.

The potato growers on Long Island have an organization, which was begun five or six years ago. Early in June an annual meeting was held, and the attendance was surprisingly large. A report of the business done during the past year disclosed the fact that the organized farmers handled co-operatively 6,000 sacks of seed potatoes in comparison with 1,700 the year previous. They marketed co-operatively 294 cars of potatoes, which was 55,000 bushels more than the year before. They handled 42 cars of coal, against two cars the year before. In addition to these items they purchased 1,557 tons of fertilizers, 80 tons of lime, 30 cars of stable manure, two cars of auto gasoline, 15,000 pounds of grass seed, two cars of apples, 600 barrels of flour, 92 cars of grain, and many other materials of common use. In short, they did a $285,000 business on a capital of $6,500. The members, as the president of the association remarked, got behind their organization and pushed, instead of insisting that they should get on and ride, and compel two or three to do all the pushing.

The loyalty of the members to their association is the one thing that brings them success. No one becomes a member who is unwilling to pledge his crop to the association, and they redeem their pledges without fail.

The chief difficulty the association has to overcome is one that it cannot, of its own accord, remove unaided. This is the damaging competition of other farmers, some organized and some unorganized. Until there can be provided a plan for the co-operation of the farmers' associations to an extent that would make for uniformity of price and an equalized distribution, there will ever be present the dangers of glutted markets and low prices. The federation of shipping associations will soon be recognized as the guarantee of success.

People financially able to take the rest cure seldom need it.

College-Made Farmers

IT is frequently asserted, upon what authority we do not know, that the agricultural college does not make farmers of the farmer boys who attend them, but that it educates them away from the farms, by giving them taste and equipment for other work. The records of the Iowa College of Agriculture demonstrates that this opinion is far from the facts. It must be remembered that these colleges are not entirely devoted to agriculture. They have courses in literary, mechanical, and professional lines as well, where the boy and girl may fit themselves for the vocation in life that appeals to their taste and talent. The aricultural course is only a department in a great school for the training of youth.

Those who take up the agricultural course do so to make use of it in their life work. Out of every hundred who graduate from the agricultural department of the Iowa college, forty return to the farm and become farmers. Twenty three become teachers of agriculture in colleges and high schools. Eleven find places in the United States Department of Agriculture. Thirteen engage in such lines as dairy manufacturing (butter-making and cheese making), and agricultural writing, lecturing, etc. Out of the entire hundred graduates only thirteen fail to follow a pursuit related to agriculture.

It must be remembered that, in addition to the graduates, a great many boys and girls attend the school for a few terms, to gain as much knowledge as possible in the shorter time they are able to attend. And a great many farmers themselves attend the short courses instituted by the department for their especial benefit. It would seem, therefore, that the extent of the agricultural college's influence in matters of agriculture is greater than is generally supposed, and there is little doubt but that it will greatly increase in the near future.

A hoe with a polished handle never has a rusty blade.

Pay as You Go

GOOD roads are of most benefit to those who use them most. A county or state toll-tax system might be the logical way to raise funds to build and maintain good roads. Then, if bonds are voted, the toll money could be used to help retire the bonds. The burden would thus fall heaviest on those who use them most and receive the most benefit from them. While the farmer wants and needs good roads, the most of his time he spends in his fields. There are doubtless a dozen town vehicles to pass over the road for each farm wagon. Let the traffic that uses the roads pay its proportionate share in making and keeping them good. A traffic toll tax would enable every section of country road to have a road man to drag it, and keep it in condition. Earth roads are excellent, and inexpensive when kept in good condition, and a system of dragging and oiling will keep them in condition. The farmers have not started the good roads movement. Left to themselves, without the question being agitated by good roads enthusiasts, they would seldom, if ever, vote a bond issue for macadamizing roads. The good roads agitation is fostered by the automobilists.

We are in favor of such agitation. We are advocates of good roads. If no better way in found than the bonding plan, then buy good roads with bonds. But we also believe that the traffic should bear the expense according to usage, and some plan for providing such a system is in order.

The Popularity of Parcel Post

THERE is no doubt about parcel post being popular. The writer stood in line for twenty minutes waiting his turn to have a handful of parcels weighed and stamped. Up to May 1, 150,000,000 packages had been sent under parcel post, and the rate of increase is 10,000,000 packages a month. So far the movement has been mostly merchandise from city to the country. Shipping produce from farm to city by the post is of small extent. It can never develop until the local shippers form organizations to look after ways and means of getting city customers, learning their needs, and providing for a system for handling the business. System is the keystone of successful business. Success is almost impossible without it. And the only way farmers can have system is through organization. This is just one more instance that shows how emphatically a national system for organizing farmers in order to systematically and successfully market their crops is needed.

Our Wheat Special

THE August first number will be particularly a wheat growers' number. Wheat is one of the oldest cultivated crops. We feel quite certain, without definite information, that wheat grew in the Garden of Eden, and that Father Adam raised wheat before he raised Cain. However that may be, wheat is one of the most valuable and important crops grown in this and other countries, and we propose to devote one issue of our paper to the grain that supplies the "staff of life." We hope to make the Wheat Special a number of unusual interest and value, dealing with all phases of the production, marketing and use of the wheat crop.

Some Editorials

By John P. Stelle

Still the Tariff

WE have not said much about the tariff for some time, because in previous issues we discussed the tariff principle freely and impartially; and it is the policy of this paper to give lawmakers, both state and national, a free and untrammeled opportunity to discharge their duty to the people, reserving the right, of course, to discuss questions that are before them and to urge what we consider the interests of the people require. The press, though it often attempts to do so, cannot decide complicated questions in detail and mark out the different steps that shall be taken by the authorities. The schedule details must be studied out and adjusted by those whom the people have elected for that purpose. Our plea has been, and still is, for fairness and justice to all. If the tariff protects it should protect all alike under similar conditions. If it protects and increases the profits on manufactured goods, it should in equal proportion protect and increase the profits on the products of the fields. This is a claim not often made by the public press, not even by the agricultural press, but "UP-TO-DATE FARMING is different."

Still the discussion goes on in the halls of Congress, in the lobbies, and in the press. Monopolistic influences are naturally the most active. The President unhesitatingly declares that there has never before been in Washington "so numerous, so industrious and so insidious a lobby," and that the "newspapers are being filled with paid advertisements calculated to mislead not only the judgment of public men but also the public opinion of the country itself." This is a charge against newspapers never before made by a President of the United States, and it is one too serious to pass lightly by. To that statement the President adds: "There is every evidence that money without limit is being spent to sustain this lobby, and to create an appearance of a pressure of public opinion antagonistic to some of the chief items of the tariff bill."

This is another serious charge coming from a nation's chief executive. But there are two sides to these lobby charges. Congressmen are elected to make laws for the people as the representatives of those people. May not the people consult with the congressmen as to what laws they prefer shall be enacted? When congressmen enter the halls of legislation are they no longer amenable to those who elected them? Dare not their constituents confer with them on important measures? Is the President so fearful of the honesty and stability of his supporters in Congress that he would segregate them and forbid consultation with their constituents and others who are interested in legislation?

A few years ago Congress was anxious to have capitalists and business men establish the beet sugar industry in this country and enacted tariff laws that were thought necessary to afford protection from cheaper labor in other countries. The industry was started, was successful and has developed until it is the mainstay of many sections of the country, both to the farmers and laborers, as well as to business men.

But now a new administration, with different ideas, proposes to go the limit and take away all protection from domestic sugar. At the call of Congress to develop the business and with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in an industry which, the manufacturers claim, will be ruthlessly destroyed if sugar is made free. Whether it will be so bad we do not know, but what we want to emphasize is that the people having their money in the sugar factories in this country have a right to go to Washington to plead for their business, and they have a right to create public sentiment in their favor. It is then for Congress to decide whether there have been abuses of the protective principle, and if so remedy them. Also, if the protection was too much to reduce it. But we doubt whether an industry that it was impossible to establish several years ago without protection can flourish under free trade. Some people say that it cannot exist.

We have contended from the beginning that the party so recently admitted to power is going to an extreme in tariff revision, and is dealing recklessly with some of our great industries, but what is worse even than that, their very extremity seems to be selfish and unequal, the proportion of reduction being far from equitable.

Investigating lobbies. Investigating everything. Investigation gone to seed. Avoid extremes. Let the people rule. We propose to talk on public subjects to Congressmen, or even to the President himself.

The Absurdity of it All

A FEW of our readers may misunderstand our position as to progressive agriculture. We are progressive and up to date if we are anything, but, as we understand it, progress must bring with it benefits to the human family, especially to those in the line of work in which the progress is made. Unless it certainly does that it is not progress, no matter by what name it may be called.

We regret to say it, but it is a fact that the present craze for what is called progress in agriculture will not measure up to that standard. It is given attractive names and is extensively advertised by speakers and the press, and is heralded as marking a progressive epoch in farming, but it is planned and propagated by those who are not farmers, and mostly by those who are most interested in farm products after they have left the farms and no longer belong to the farmers. Many good and sincere men are deceived by the liberal propositions that are made and the glowing statements of what may be accomplished, and they are supporting the schemes in the sincere hope of benefiting farmers. But the leading propagators of those schemes know better, and have selfish interests in them.

We refer, of course, to the schemes that largely had their origin in the Lever bill, not long ago a prominent feature in Congress, or that, at least, were greatly stimulated thereby. We refer now more particularly to the county agriculturist or farm expert feature. Not a few counties in several states have made provision, or are attempting to make provision for the employment of such an expert. Meetings to arrange for the employment of these "experts" show clearly that the real farmers have little faith in the benefits they will receive from the great expenditures involved or from the nature and quality of the instruction that will be given. The meetings are dominated by leaders in other callings, but who have interests that center in farm operations before the crops are planted or after the products are sold. The whole purpose seems to be to urge the farmers to produce more by the constantly increasing use of fertilizers, the ultimate result to be the oversupply of markets and consequent reduction of prices to farmers but not necessarily to consumers. At a recent meeting of this character a speaker referred to marketing conditions, and made the statement that increased production without increased demand would certainly result in lower prices and thus reduce farm profits rather than increase them. The chairman asked the speaker to desist from that line of talk, as that was no part of the object of the meeting. But the farmers present demanded that he continue, which the chairman was compelled to permit, and he closed with applause.

But the absurdity of this whole business is seen in an order recently issued by the national department of agriculture. Counties may employ experts to teach them how to farm. They may furnish their part of the cost of such teaching, and may employ an instructor in whom they have confidence, and whose teaching they really desire, but that instructor must submit what he desires to teach, if to be taught in the county papers, to the state leader, and by him it must be sent "to the offices having in charge the territory in which the writer the head of the office for his approval." Articles which go into periodicals having a wider circulation are "treated in the office in much the same way, except that after having been submitted to the other offices of the department which are interested in the subject-matter, if any, and then to the chief of the bureau," may even be required to be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture himself. Two copies of local notices and three copies of articles for wider circulation must be sent to the department.

The absurdity of such a procedure is too plain to require comment. Such red tape is ridiculous and contemptible in business, and much more so in teaching. Problems come up for immediate solution, but in this roundabout way the solution cannot be given until too late for the instruction to be of benefit. It looks more like putting farming under the tyrannical rule of a distant head than was ever before attempted in any line of human effort. Did such an order grow out of the fear that county instructors might not sufficiently urge the purchase of commodities the leaders in this movement have for sale? The absurdity is so transparent that we certainly expect a modification of the order.

Yes, we are in favor of progressive farming. We are in favor of big crops; but we want big demands to accompany them, so as to maintain equitable prices. But we are able to see the ridiculousness, the bald absurdity of it.

Last Year and Now

THE entire world of those who are understood to direct public thought and to lead in public action, including most of those in legislative authority, are directing all their efforts to reduce the prices paid for farm products as they come from the fields. They persistently refuse to recognize the fact that these prices, the prices paid the farmers, are not high and never have been, and that they are rapidly going lower. In this statement we are fully sustained by the national department of agriculture that gives its figures each month. Those figures verify what we have claimed throughout this entire discussion; that the high prices so much complained of are made by and paid to the handlers and speculators in these goods and not to the producers of them. Every effort to increase farm competition, and to make lower the prices paid to the farmers makes a bad situation worse, and those efforts should take a step upward and hold in check or limit the great profit-carrying prices made by the dealers. These are the prices the consumers pay, and which they are scarcely able to meet.

To show the tremendous reduction of prices paid the farmers for soil products, we again quote the department of agriculture. The average price paid the farmers for corn per bushel June 1, 1912, was 82.5 cents; June 1, 1913, it was 60.6 cents, a reduction of nearly 22 cents a bushel. Other soil crops are quoted as follows:

	June 1, 1912. Cents.	June 1, 1913. Cents.	Loss Per bu. Cents.
Wheat	102.8	82.7	20.1
Oats	55.3	36.0	19.3
Barley	91.1	52.7	38.4
Rye	86.1	64.1	22.0
Buckwheat	84.8	70.8	14.0
Flaxseed	205.0	115.8	89.2
Potatoes	119.7	55.2	64.5
Apples	129.0	94.0	35.0
Beans	252.0	218.0	34.0
Onions	177.0	87.0	90.0
Sweet Potatoes	119.0	93.0	26.0

This shows a remarkable reduction in price within the short period of a single year, and we doubt if any other business but farming could stand it. Other farm commodities, not soil products, such as livestock, dairy and poultry, have held their own fairly well during this period, but these are all more or less controlled by marketing combines and great trust holders. In them the farmers are little considered.

In the face of these figures we cannot understand how the farmers themselves can be so indifferent. They must know that as individuals they are helpless, but that "in union there is strength." Again, how can the official representatives of farmers ignore these facts, and still do their utmost to compel lower prices for soil products?

Farm Prices and Crop Reports

WE are somewhat fearful that Secretary Houston may follow in the footsteps of Secretary Wilson in the matter of exaggerated crop reports. History makes it indisputable that excessive production invariably results in lower prices to farmers, often to the complete wiping out of the value of the excess, and not infrequently taking with it some of the value of the normal yield, making the big crop actually worth less to the farmer than the usual production. Those who so persistently urge increased production and pretend to show gains by estimating values at normal prices are making deceptive arguments and misstating facts.

Exaggerated reports of prospective yields have the same effect upon prices. Speculating buyers watch these reports eagerly, and seize them as reasons for reducing prices. Mr. Wilson's reports were notoriously of this character. Whether their purpose was a reduction of prices we do not care to say, but that was the unquestionable effect of them. We trust Mr. Houston will pursue a different course in his reports.

There seems to be in official circles, however, such an unyielding determination to reduce the prices paid farmers for their stuff that we are not without fears. The advocates of increased production have not succeeded to the extent they desired, hence they have turned to the official powers to aid them. What they can't induce American farmers to grow they seek to bring in from other countries by reducing or removing entirely tariff protection, and also by encouraging the report of big crops. Not long ago agents of the market manipulators were sent throughout the country, or reported as though they had been through the country, and the reports, of course, agreed that there were prospects of immense yields. Note the reduction of prices shown in another article in this paper. Since then there has been abundant evidence that conditions over a wide extent of the country are decidedly against even normal crops for this year.

The Editor's Talk

OUR last issue, containing the announcement of this new department, was the first intimation our readers received that there was to be such a feature. Consequently, they haven't had time to get acquainted with the idea. For the first issue we had to call upon our staff correspondents to supply material to fill the page, and give the reader an idea of what we have in mind. And, as the matter that is published must be in type at least two weeks before it is read by the subscriber, there hasn't been time for many of our friends to prepare letters and get them to us for this issue. But from this time we shall expect our subscribers to keep us liberally supplied with profitable crops stories.

I will repeat what I said in this column last time, that there is no story more interesting to a farmer than the story of the management of a crop that made a good profit, and the story of **your** most profitable crop, reader, will interest every other reader of this paper. It will do you good to tell it. It doesn't matter how small or how large the crop, or whether the profit was fifty or five thousand dollars. That it was the crop worth most to you, in money, or experience, or otherwise, makes it eligible to this prize contest.—The Country Contributor's Editor.

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition: Subject: My Most Profitable Crop

FIRST PRIZE	$5.00
SECOND PRIZE	$3.00
THIRD PRIZE	2.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of $1.00 each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Hog-Harvested Corn
(First Prize)

In my experience, I find that the use a crop is put to often, if not always, determines its profitableness. I live in a section of country that is pre-eminently a corn country. Counting the cost of a crop by labor units, we have found that an hour's work produces less value in our corn crops than in any other cultivated crop we grow. Counted on the acre basis, giving each crop credit for its value on the market, oats and hay bring us larger returns per acre. I do general farming, trying to follow a rotation of corn, oats and hay. If I sold my crops as raised, I am quite sure oats would be the most profitable, from both the labor and acreage standpoint. That is, at market price for grain and hay, cost of production in labor, my oats crop would bring me in the largest net income per acre, and the largest wages per hour of time devoted to the crop.

I have found, however, that the best way to market the corn crop especially is in pork, and my most profitable crop for the past few years has been that portion of my corn crop I let the hogs harvest for themselves. Hogging down corn is a profitable business on my farm. I save five cents a bushel on husking, and four cents in shelling and hauling to market. I save the expense of a $200 corn crib, and the interest on that investment. I save a lot of waste in manure. Hog manure is most excellent for soils, and on most of our farms it is lost by remaining in the hog lot. What little is saved costs nearly as much as it is worth to dig it up and haul it out. My drove of Duroc-Jerseys, in hogging down a field of corn has the manure spreader whipped to a frazzle. The hogs get enough exercise to keep them in a thrifty condition, and enough to eat so they do not waste food in excess energy. I plant soy beans with the corn, which balances up the ration in good shape. Averaging my corn yield with the fields I harvest in the ordinary way, I find that a bushel of corn makes about fifteen pounds of pork. For the past five years I figure that I have marketed my "hogged-down" corn at $1.00 per bushel, saved ten cents per bushel in husking, storing and marketing, saved all the manure, worth at least $5.00 per acre, and increased the nitrogen content of the soil from the action of the soy beans, and plowed under a lot of humus in cornstalk and bean vines. It is true that the fodder is wasted, but as I save all the fodder from the other fields, I have all I can feed without it. Besides, I save cutting and handling it, as well as husking and storing the corn. Figuring it all around, hogged-down corn is the most profitable crop on my farm.—J. E. M., Iowa.

Hogs My Best Crop
(Second Prize)

Last year I made more money out of young hogs, which I consider my most profitable crop, than in any year previous. In the spring I bought enough woven wire fencing from one of the advertisers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and enclosed ten acres of oak woodland and six acres of alfalfa. The woodland contains a spring of never-failing water and furnishes a great many acorns. This woodland and pasture sustained my ten breeding sows from July to November, with very little corn and a few cull apples fed late in summer. A shed shelter was erected in the woods to give protection during the cool nights.

I raise two litters each year from my sows, one coming in April, the other in September. In the spring of 1912 I kept all my sow pigs, and bred them to farrow at one year of age. These I sold at public auction on April 4 of this year, having sixty-two head, which averaged me $21.00 each. I also kept twenty young boars, and put them on sale when weighing about 100 pounds each, and they brought me $16.50 apiece. Total receipts from eighty-two head, $1,632.

I never fatten many old hogs, as I usually have a good market for shoats, which I prefer to sell at the age of three or four months. Up to that age they require but little feed. I am careful in feeding my brood sows at farrowing time, giving water only the first day, and the second day add a handful of bran, then gradually bring them up to a full ration of shorts, ground oats, ground peas, corn meal, bran and skim milk. The pigs are fed skim milk and shorts in a separate trough when two or three weeks old, and soaked corn is scattered on the floor of their feeding pen. I feed lightly at first, only what they eat up clean. I encourage them to eat as much as they will, and feed the sow well to keep up a heavy flow of milk, taking care to keep them all in good appetite. I keep charcoal, ashes and salt where it it is accessible at all times. I love to work with them, which I think has much to do in making them profit earners.—John D. Underwood, R. F. D. 1., Ill.

Worth More Than Money
(Third Prize)

Crops may pay a profit in something else besides money. I don't count all my profits in cash. Profit, as I look at it, is anything that gives us what we want, or need to enrich our lives. The miser and the "tightwad," no matter how much money they make and save, live profitless lives. They never possess any of the real pleasures of living, because they find pleasure in only one thing—hoarding money. They miss the enjoyment of good things to eat, nice clothes to wear, comfortable and pleasing homes, intercourse with neighbors and friends, all those things which make us glad we live. So I might tell you of many a profitable crop I have grown that didn't pay a large dividend in net cash. I might tell you of the flower-garden I helped my good wife to care for, and the big bunch of enjoyment we all had from it. I paid out a good bit of money for seeds, bulbs and plants, and stuff to spray and powder and dust. It cost me something in cash to put a fence around the flower-garden so the chickens and the puppy couldn't use it for a gymnasium. We didn't sell a solitary cent's worth of stuff from that garden, yet when my day's work was done I came in to supper, my brown-haired wife would look across a table decorated with about the most beautiful things God ever made, with a rose in her hair, roses in her cheeks and stars in her eyes. I tell you, friends, if you count pleasure a profit, I believe that flower-garden is about the most profitable spot on my 320-acre farm. It makes the little lady happy and contented, and she thinks I am really worth the great wealth of affection she has given me. Now, how much do you think that is worth to me?—W. W. M., Ohio.

An Asparagus Bed

While I am not now a farmer, I "farm" nevertheless. I live a few miles out in the "country," and have a few acres of ground to "reduce the high cost of living." A few years ago I was a trucker, but now I and a son are owners and proprietors of a green grocery in one of Chicago's suburbs. Another son and myself do a little farming on the side.

My family is very fond of asparagus. We consider it the silk-stocking, blue-blooded aristocracy of the vegetable kingdom. Not only as a table delicacy, but it is a leader in health-giving properties. It is very nutritious in some highly important food elements, and has a medicinal value, being a kidney specialist. One reason why I think asparagus is the most profitable crop on my little "farm" is because it is a staple article of diet with us, fresh in summer, canned in winter, and keeps us free from ailments, and makes our meals a source of great delight and enjoyment. Our asparagus patch helps make life worth living.

This is not all. Other people like asparagus, also. It is considered a treat and a great delicacy in every home that can afford it, for asparagus comes high at the grocery. As a market crop it has been highly profitable. Expense and labor considered, I think it pays a higher rate of profit than any other truck crop I ever raised. Many people overdo the business by making its care too expensive. My land is a light clay subsoil, with a shallow mixture of vegetable mold on top. It is good corn land. And I make it grow good asparagus by a very simple method. I set out my bed eight years ago, and from all indications it is good for eight years more. I planted two-year-old plants in rows four feet apart, setting the plants two feet apart in the row, placing the crown of the plant two inches below the surface of the ground. For fertilizer I use a good brand of commercial vegetable manure with a high percentage of nitrogen in readily available form. Before the young shoots appear in the spring I harrow the ground pretty thoroughly. I take care not to let the shoots get the least bit "woody" before cutting, and I cut for a period of six weeks only, though the rule is to cut eight weeks. Some even cut nine. I find I get better results next year if I do not cut too long this year, and I have a better grade of "shoots." In short, by cutting six weeks I get more good asparagus than those who cut over a longer period. I cultivate and keep the bed clean throughout the summer. My bed contains half an acre and in addition to giving me all we can use at home, pays me a net cash profit of $200 each year. —M. C. E., Illinois.

Our Hogs

The most profitable crop for us each year is our thoroughbred hogs. Missouri is an ideal home for the hog. Acorns, eatable roots and forage in all the timber pastures are plentiful. We only feed corn a couple of weeks before marketing our hogs, and they always bring the highest market price. Indeed, our butcher often keeps them for his own use.

I do not think the common "rooter style hog" can do as well. It takes more corn to finish them out, and thoroughbred stock of any kind will make a greater amount of gain, on the same rations, than mongrel stock.

We bring our hogs up each night and properly house and bed them. It's always well to have stock safely home at night. Pure water is always provided. We very seldom "slop" and medicine is never given to a well animal. Of course, if one wishes to fit hogs for the fairs a different course of feeding is advisable. But show-fed hogs are not the most profitable, as a rule. To make the most clear profit is what we are after.—Mrs. E. A., R. F. D. 1, Mo.

August First Number a Wheat Special

Our August first number will be devoted more to the wheat crop than to general matters. It will be a special wheat number. Good crops and good prices will receive a thorough treatment in both production and marketing. Letters for this department on the most profitable wheat crop grown will be seasonable, and in line with the rest of the special issue. It is not necessary that those competing for the prizes offered for the August first letters should write on Wheat, nor will wheat crop letters have preference over others. We only suggest that those who have made wheat-growing profitable take this occasion to compete in the prize contest.—The Editor.

Recognizing Genius

Merchant (to detective)—"Some fellow has been representing himself as a collector of ours. He's been taking in more money than any two of the men we have and I want him collared as quickly as possible."

Detective—"All right. I'll have him in jail in less than a week."

Merchant—"Great Scott, man! I don't want to put him in jail; I want to engage him."

Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

AN EXCHANGE said: "An instance of the lack of business sense in the average farmer is the recent 'cataclysm' in the potato market." To be explicit, potatoes had been "draggy" all the season. The crop was known to be large while receipts at the big markets had not been extraordinarily large. This caused buyers to be fearful that there were many potatoes back in the country and they did not stock up. The busy time came on the farms and several days of rainy weather combined to shut off deliveries from the farms. This caused a dearth of supplies on the market and prices climbed until the Chicago price reached 90 cents and the prediction was freely made that it would go to $1.00 and above.

Of course, everybody wanted potatoes and the telegraph was kept busy carrying the appeal for potatoes to every producing section. The farmers scraped their bins clean and rushed the potatoes to market and then came the deluge. From a demand that could not be supplied even at 90 cents a bushel, in two days the market was so demoralized that an offer could not be gotten. Everybody was afraid to buy. There was no bottom to the slide. Even freight charges would not be paid for hundreds of cars in Chicago. More than a hundred thousand bushels rotted in Minneapolis, according to reports. A report from Kansas City says that 125 carloads of fine Montana potatoes with an average of about $240 freight per car decayed in the hot railroad yards. And the same thing happened in practically every market in the country.

And the exchange says this was an instance of the lack of business sense in the average farmer. But country shippers and city buyers got caught just the same as the farmers, therefore they had no more sense than the farmer. But who is wise enough to guard against such an occurrence? The absolute lack of knowledge of how many potatoes were in the country prevented the exercise of business sense or wise judgment. People from the growing districts reported the potato crop practically all in and such reports were printed far and wide. But it was a false report, while exact knowledge would have been worth incalculable money to farmers, shippers and receivers. Our advice all through the year was to SELL, but it was only a guess, because we could not know how many potatoes were back. We congratulate those who acted on the advice.

The drought that threatened to work serious damage to crops over a wide extent of territory has been generally broken and some fear that wet weather will interfere with wheat harvesting has succeeded it. The crop reports are generally good. Oats, however, will not be a big crop, because of droughts in important producing sections. We can now advise holding old oats for better prices. The same with hay, we believe prices will be higher. The winter wheat crop will probably be the greatest ever harvested. Prices have been put down and will probably go lower in anticipation of the dumpers dumping. Conservative farmers will hold their wheat for at least $1.

The following tables of visible supplies, prices etcetra, with comparisons, should be studied carefully. They tell an interesting story of the markets.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on June 14, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X indicates increase.)

	June 14, 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	35,296,000	—4,349,000
CORN	9,348,000	X 5,029,000
OATS	11,416,000	X 1,400,000
BARLEY	2,475,000	— 335,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 19,618,000 bushels. This is 4,194,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 10,220,000 bushels on the same date, which is 897,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 2,953,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets June 21, two weeks before, and a year before, as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	June 21	2 Wks before	AYr. before
Chi.	$1.00 @1.04	1.07 @1.08½	1.07
St. L.	.97 @ .98	1.04½ @1.06	1.07
K. Ct.	*.88 @ .95	.92 @ .95	1.09
Cin.	.99½ @1.02	1.05 @1.08	1.09
N. York.			

*No. 3 red.

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 83½c; No. 1 northern, 92½@93c. Two weeks before, 92 and 90½@91½c, respectively. A year before, $1:12 and $1.11⅝ @1.12⅛, respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chi.	..62	@62½	60½@62	77½@78½
St. L.		62	60 @61½	80
K. Cty.	59	@59½	58¼	79
Cin.	..65	@65½	60½@61	85
N. Y..		68¾		

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chi.	...42*	@42¾	40½@41	54 @54¾
St. L.		42½	40½	52
K. Ct.		41	40½	50½
Cin.	...44½	@45	39 @39½	55 @55½
N. Yk			46	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on June 21, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—July, 91c; September, 91⅜c; December, 94¼c. Two weeks before, 90⅜c; 89⅝c and 91⅞c, respectivelly.

Cotton

New York, June 21—Cash cotton closed, middling upland, 12.40c; middling gulf, 12.65c. The price is 30c a cwt. higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was 11.65c to 11.90c.

Chicago Produce Market

June 21, 1913

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	18	48	34
Tuesday	24	36	17
Wednesday	10	18	15
Thursday	5	15	10
Friday	10	19	10
Saturday	8	30	10
Total, 6 days	75	166	98

Only eight cars were reported in. Good, fresh stock sold at 15c. Some old stock sold by railroads for less. There was very little doing. Demand is very tame.

Sales reported were: Wisconsin round white in bulk—3 cars at 15c.

Per bushel, bulk or sacked, Wisconsin round white or Rurals ...$.15@....

Occasional cars of extra fancy Dusty Rurals possibly a shade over.

NEW POTATOES—Sustained strength was shown by the market today and prices averaged 5@10c higher. A heavy rain kept a number of buyers away, but fresh receipts were only 20 cars, and an early clearance was made. The market closed in good condition and firm at the prices.

Sales reported were: Triumphs—Arkansas and Oklahomas—1 car heated at 85c, 5 cars at 90c; Texas—1 car at 80c.

Per barrel, Virginia, white .....$2.40@2.50
Red Star ..... 2.60@....
Per bu. Texas, red, depending on size and appearance ..... .70@ .85
Cobblers, white ..... .65@ .80
Arkansas, red ..... .85@ .90

The price of old potatoes is 10 to 13c lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was 75 to 80c a bushel. New potatoes are much lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was $1.20 to $1.30 a bushel.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.50@10.00. Oat straw at $7.50@8.00. Wheat straw, $7.00@7.50.

The price is the same as the year before.

HAY—Receipts, 700 tons. Offerings light and market firm. Demand good.

Choice Timothy Hay .....$18.00@18.50
No. 1 Timothy .....15.00@16.50
No. 2 Timothy .....13.00@14.00
No. 3 Timothy .....10.50@12.00

Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
—5,439,000	X 6,228,000	X 5,452,000
X 2,388,000	— 388,000	—4,353,000
—3,056,000	X 5,242,000	—5,730,000
— 135,000	X 1,638,000	X 1,360,000

The price is $2.50 to $3 higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was $21.50 to $22.50 for choice timothy.

BROOM CORN—No change from two weeks before. Illinois brush $100 to $120. Oklahoma, $50 to $80 a ton.

BEANS—The market has been ruling very quiet lately. Demand has been very tame. Of Pea Beans there are said to remain fair stocks in the hands of dealers, both here and in the country. Prices quoted as follows:

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked choice .....$2.15@2.20
Really fine, bright..... 2.25@....
Prime ..... 1.90@2.05
Stock faulty, lower .... 1.25@1.75
Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.
Red kidneys, choice ..... 2.10@2.20
Prime ..... 1.75@2.00
White Kidney nominal ..... 3.00@....
Brown Swedish, long ....@1.00
Round ..... 1.25@....

The price of pea beans is 10c a bushel lower than two weeks before. A year before the price of choice pea beans was $2.90@2.92½.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:s

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Total	106,316	113,689	94,417

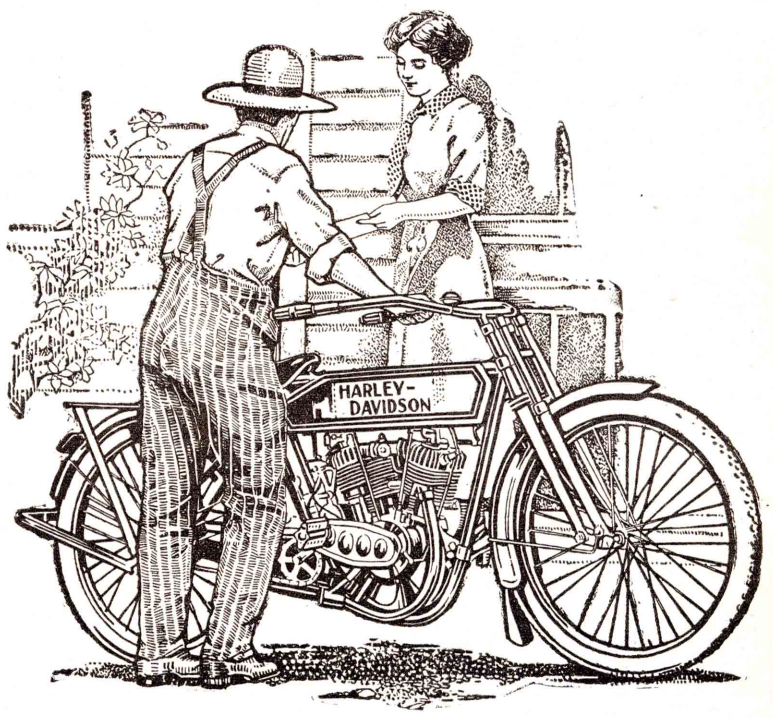
There is a steady feeling for good eggs, but an irregular and weak feeling for the poor stock.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 15½@16½c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16@16½c.

Firsts quotably 17@17½c. Some very fine northern stock, new cases included, were held a trifle above, but buyers not bidding over 17½c.

The price is a fraction of a cent lower than two weeks before.



King of the Country Road and Why

THE cost of operating a motorcycle; 1/10 to ⅓ cent per mile, combined with the fact that there is practically no upkeep cost makes it the ideal vehicle for use on the farm. Trips can be made to town, nearby lakes, or any place desired in a fraction of the time taken by team. Then too, the motorcycle never tires and stands always ready for use if desired when the day's toil is over. It does away entirely with the most objectionable feature of farm life, namely, the inability to "go" when the day's work is over and the teams are too tired for road work.

But in buying a motorcycle, be sure and get one that is comfortable; one with which you can ride on rough roads as well as smooth. The

HARLEY-DAVIDSON

is such a motorcycle. No motorcycle can do this unless the tension of the springs can be adjusted to just the right strength to carry the weight of the rider. No springs were ever built which, without adjustment, could properly carry all weights.

Consequently, in building the ordinary motorcycle, manufacturers depend upon the unadjustable leaf springs or coil springs to absorb the jolts, jars and vibration and it is necessary to build them with springs stiff enough to carry the heaviest rider without breaking.

Springs stiff enough to carry a 300 pound rider are little better than no springs at all for riders of light or medium weight.

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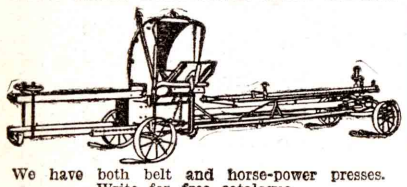

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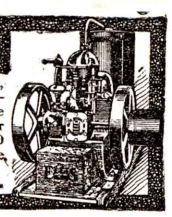

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Pastoral Paragraphs

Wild oats have never yet paid a profit.

Pushing on the lines is of little use unless there are husky horses pulling on the traces.

The man who praises himself does so because no one else has found occasion to do so.

Sam Saxon says that distress in the stomach from overeating is just as bad as the gnawing pains of hunger.

It is never too late to begin. History is full of stories of men who were failures at fifty and successful at seventy.

When the farmers in a community begin buying automobiles the good roads question is soon settled, and so are the roads.

We never know how much we can do until we try, and then we find we can do several times as much as we thought we could.

Twenty years ago a brainy man would have told you that any fool could be a farmer. Today any fool will tell you it takes a brainy man to be a farmer and succeed.

No matter how smart a girl feels when a beau in an auto car rolls up the drive, she isn't a bit better off than grandmother was when grandfather drove up with his horse and gig.

"When you think you have exhausted all possible ways and means, go down deeper and find more," says a philosopher. Mr. Farmer, put on an extra horse, and let that plow down about two additional inches.

Corn in Kansas

I am a young man and have farmed for other people all the time, but I have made a study of the corn crop. I will give you my plan for raising a profitable crop of corn.

In the spring, run a sharp disc harrow in full disc over the field, cutting the stalks and mellowing the soil surface. Then plow at least six inches deep and you have an ideal seed bed. Disc once again just before planting and go right on and plant without using the tooth harrow. Just as soon as the corn is up large enough to plow, cultivate as closely as possible, not letting the shovels in too deep. I cross-plow immediately, running the shovels the same. I keep the cultivator going, and the last time set the shovels to throw dirt to the row slightly. If it turns dry, I run a device with five teeth between the rows, maintaining the "dust mulch" so righteously famous. If it stays dry, I keep on dragging the rows until the corn is made.

Give the ground a rest in grass or clover every third year. Last year this method produced forty bushels per acre in a season that was a failure, as other fields all around us yielded only five bushels per acre.—Bennet S. McIlroy, Galesburg, Kas.

Sweet Clover Made His Farm

I own a farm in the stiff red clay section of Georgia. It was worn when I first bought it, and struggle as I would I could not raise a good crop. I tried to follow the advice of the farm papers, and planted cowpeas, and rye, and other crops to try to improve my soil. It was so devoid of humus and plant-foot that even these crops would not grow a good crop of vegetation. Commercial fertilizer was expensive, and while it stimulated plant growth to some extent, it was not profitable for me. At last I was advised to try sweet clover. I did, and it surprised me. In spite of the impoverished condition of the soil it made a good growth, which I turned under late in the fall, and sowed rye for a cover crop. In the spring I plowed under the rye, and planted corn. I harvested twenty-four bushels of corn to the acre on the land that previously gave me but fifteen bushels. Since then I have used sweet clover regularly until now I grow crops of all kinds that would be a credit to the best farms in the state.—C. M. O., Georgia.

HELPING THE CORN AND COTTON

Top Dressing With Nitrate of Soda

Many crops of corn are in a critical condition just now, when they are beginning to silk and tassel, and unless we can give them some additional nitrogen, the crop will be short.

The writer is applying 100 pounds of nitrate per acre on a four-acre patch of corn. You understand that nitrate of soda carries about 15 pounds of available nitrogen to every 100 pounds, that this nitrogen is soluble in water, and may be taken up by the plants immediately, and for this reason it is an especially economical fertilizer to use on crops that are nearing maturity. You are sure then that the crop will take up all of the nitrogen that you put on, and turn it right into the growth of the plant, and we have never used nitrate on any crop at a time like this that it has not paid us handsomely.

In some instances it will practically double the yield of corn. We have also used it on cotton, about 50 pounds to the acre, with excellent results. It strengthens the plant and prevents its shedding. All you need to prove the effectiveness of nitrogen on cotton at this stage is to try it on part of the field and note the difference. It will keep plants growing, help them to mature top crop and prevent shedding to a great extent.—J. C. B.

Advising the Court.

A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked him how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be of no use, judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis t'ing to you-all. Ef you was to try it, you like as not would get yer hide full o' shot an' git no chickens, nuther. Ef you want to engage in any rascality, judge, yo' bettah stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."

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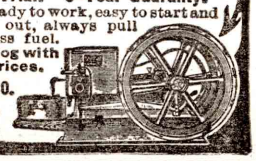

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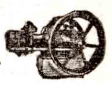

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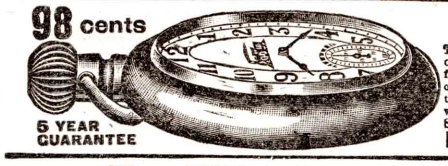

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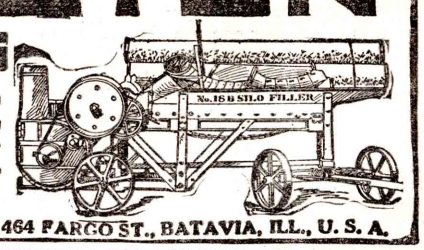

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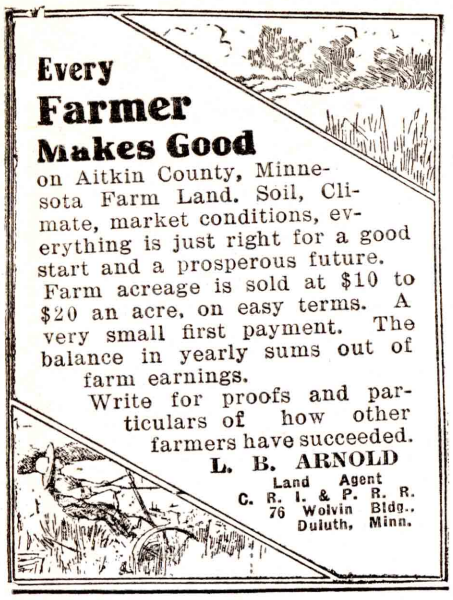

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Shorty's Shortcuts

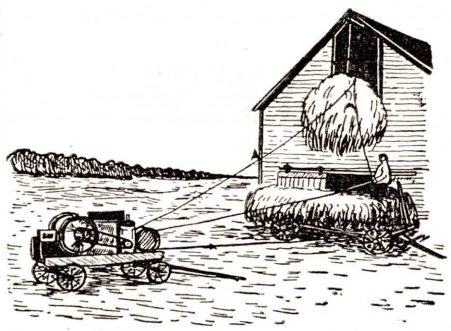
(By Shorty Himself.)

NUMBER IV

HAYING is hot work and hard work. Riding the mower isn't so bad on a man, though it is pretty tough for the horses to pull a six-foot mower with a man on it. Probably in no other season of the year is time so valuable as in haying and harvest, especially when the weather is threatening. Every contrivance possible to use in hastening the cutting and putting away of the hay crop we take advantage of. Hay is a necessary crop on my farm. I need it in my crop rotation as much as I need it for feed. You don't have to argue with any farmer to make him think a good sod turned under isn't a prime preparation for corn. We all know it, just the same as we know a drink of cold water is a fine thing about four o'clock in the afternoon of a July day. But I don't like to waste time mowing over an acre for half a ton, when in the same time I might as well have two. So I take care of my grass fields. In the first place, I haul practically all my stable manure out on my meadow, scattering it thinly and evenly with a manure spreader. If I had steep land I wouldn't do this, but my land is quite level. I spread this manure in the fall, after harvest. In the spring I top dress the grass field with nitrate of soda, 100 pounds; acid phosphate, 150 pounds, and muriate of potash, 25 pounds. I do this just as soon as the grass begins growing. You should see my hay fields—it would do your eyes good.

I am very careful to have the meadows smooth. Making the surface smooth gives better preparation, and often saves repairs on the mower. A rough-surfaced meadow soon shakes a mower and the hay-loader to pieces.

In the hay barn I use the most improved machinery, but the thing I get the most satisfaction out of is the contrivance to run my hay-fork and carrier. I do it with my portable gasoline engine. My wife became tired of driving the horses to the fork, and it is hot, tiresome work, as many a farmer's wife knows to her sorrow.



The Gasoline Engine Put to New Use

The farmer's wife usually has it to do, or another man must be hired. Hired men are not to be picked up any day, either. So I brought around my gas go-devil, and by a little ingeniousness rigged up a windlass, pulley and controlling the clutch from the load by means of a couple of lines, the little engine does my hoisting in great shape. Here is a cut showing how it looks in operation. I don't see why farmers don't try to make their heads save their heels more than they do. It cuts out the drudgery, and makes farming a most enjoyable business, and a profitable one.

Yours as ever
Shorty.

A Cart Load of Fun

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in **"A Cart Load of Fun"** are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. **"A Cart Load of Fun"** is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.
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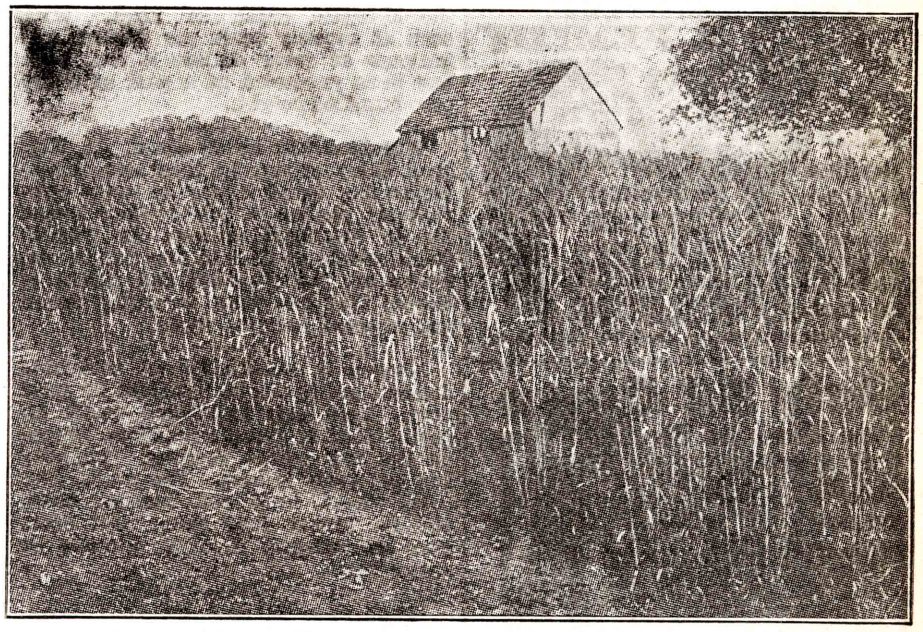
You're Skeptical Well, we don't blame you. But that is because you have never seen it grow. You never saw such wheat grow in your life, but you should vow that before another harvest time passes you will see this marvel with your own eyes. This wheat sends up 10, 20, 30, 50 or more stalks from a grain as easily as ordinary wheat sends up 3 to 5 stalks. Thus one peck of Marvelous wheat will make more stalks and wheat heads than six pecks of any other wheat we ever saw.



This illustration was made from a photograph of a field of Marvelous wheat sowed with only nine pounds to the acre in rows twelve inches apart. The heads are about as thick as wheat can stand. Marvelous wheat must have room to grow. If sowed like other wheat it will be a failure. Sow 15 pounds to the acre, on rich ground, with every other drill tube closed and it will astonish you. One grain has produced 142 heads. The Marvelous wheat is distinct from all other varieties. There is as much difference between it and other wheat as between the large-growing, heavy-yielding varieties of field corn and popcorn.

But don't take our word for it. Send for a full description, bank references and reports from growers, perhaps you know some of them. Naturally you are skeptical, as others were. But every wheat grower will be glad of the day he is convinced of the marvelous qualities of this new wheat, because it is a money saver and a money maker.

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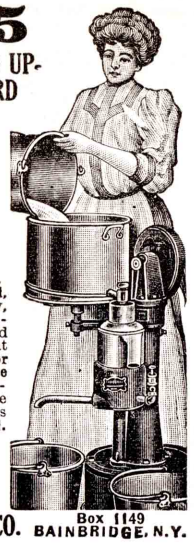

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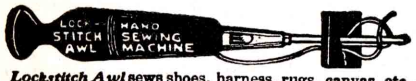

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JUST JOTTINGS

Regularity in feeding brings uniformly good results.

Water the horses half an hour before feeding, not afterward.

Wherever peanuts grow well there is opportunity for profit in pork.

It is claimed that no weed seed ever passes through the digestive tract of sheep, and grows.

A California Guernsey produced 444 pounds of butter fat in one year on a ration of alfalfa alone.

Two men can operate a four-unit milking machine which will draw the milk from fifty cows in an hour.

While the number of cattle are decreasing in the United States as a whole, Oklahoma announces a very satisfactory increase.

Sleepy staggers is caused by a stomach congested with undigested food. Ground feed mixed with chopped hay will prevent it.

Marketing the farm crops through live stock will always be profitable if the cheap forage is fed in conjunction with the higher-priced grains, and if the manure is carefully saved and utilized.

Corn and tankage produce about the cheapest gains in hogs. With corn at seventy cents per bushel, and tankage at forty dollars a ton, pork has been produced at a cost of $2.96 per hundredweight.

Wonders will never cease. A Holland dairy expert by long experimentation has found a way to make two-year-old cheese in twenty-four hours. By an electrical process he "ages" fresh cheese so that in one day it possesses all the ripeness and flavor of cheese that has been carefully stored and ripened for two years.

Heaves is practically an incurable disease, but it can be palliated by good care. Feed only nutritious, easily digested food in small quantities. Dampen the hay before feeding. Timothy hay cut early is best. For grain, give oats, wheat bran and flaxseed meal, and in winter feed some root crop, such as carrots, turnips, wurzels or sugar beets.

What does it cost on your farm, reader, to produce a quart of milk? What is the average cost? How many of your cows and which ones produce milk for less than the average, and which ones cost more? These are important matters to the man who keeps cows, whether a professional dairyman or not. The largest measure of success on your farm cannot be secured until you know these things to exactness.

Green Pastures for Pigs

Iowa Bulletin 136 from Ames, asserts that there is no doubt of the money for Iowa farmers than any other animal or crop, and consequently the Iowa Experiment Station gives a great deal of attention to the swine industry.

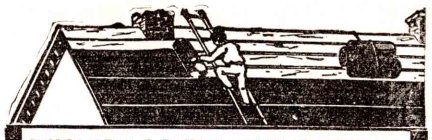
Iowa Buulletin 136 from Ames, Ia., claims that there is no doubt of the value of green pasture in feeding pigs. Compared with pigs fed on dry lot, forage fed pigs increased the profits more than 5-fold, in many cases; pigs grown on alfalfa in 1911 gave a profit of more than $3.00 apiece, as compared with 61 cents for dry lot pigs. Pigs grown on different forages gave a profit ranging from $50.00 to $80.00 per acre, charging the corn used in the ration at 50 cents a bushel and selling the hogs at $5 per hundred. When hogs were figured at $6 the profits ranged as high as $154, that being credited to an acre of rape forage. While this one trial of rape showed such unusual profits, experimentalists consider alfalfa to be the best forage crop for hogs. It may be counted on for the cheapest gains per pound and it meets a good many other demands that rape does not satisfy.

Cost of Raising a Three-Year-Old Horse

With high-priced crops, the cost of raising a colt to the beginning of its fourth year is considerable, reckoned in value of care and feed.

Reports have been received from about 10,000 correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture upon the cost of raising colts on farms to the age of three years. The average for the United States is found to be $104.06; or, if we deduct the value of the work done by the horse before he has passed his third year, namely, $7.52, the net cost of $96.54; this is 70.9 per cent. of the selling value of such horses, $136.17.

More than half the cost of raising a three-year-old horse on the farm is chargeable to feeds. It is readily observed, therefore, how important is the influence of variation in prices of feedstuffs upon such cost.



WHOLESALE and RETAIL PROFIT SAVED
Freight Paid On The Celebrated
CENTURY MFG. CO'S Rubber Roofing
Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain
WARRANTED FOR 25 YEARS
1-Ply, 35 lbs. 108 square feet, *$1.10* per roll.
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Delivered Free to any station east of Rocky Mountains except Tex., Okla., Colo. N.D. S. D., Wyo., Mont., N.M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on orders of three rolls or more. Special prices to these States on request. **Satisfaction Guaranteed.** Reference—Southern Illinois Nat'l Bank.
Write us for **FREE SAMPLES** or order direct from this advertisement. **Terms Cash.** Address,
CENTURY MANUFACTURING CO.,
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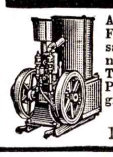
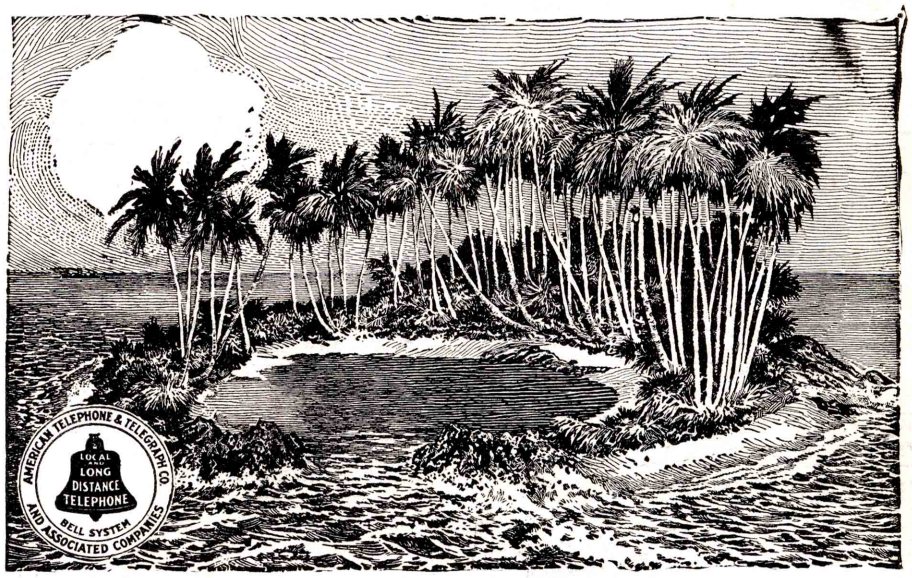


Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine, 15 days' FREE Trial, proves *kerosene* cheapest fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion. Two pints of coal oil do work of 3 pints gasoline. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Don't buy an engine till you investigate this grand offer. Write!
DETROIT ENGINE WORKS
102 **Concord Ave., Detroit, Mich.**



Coral Builders and the Bell System

In the depths of tropical seas the coral polyps are at work. They are nourished by the ocean, and they grow and multiply because they cannot help it.

Finally a coral island emerges from the ocean. It collects sand and seeds, until it becomes a fit home for birds, beasts and men.

In the same way the telephone system has grown, gradually at first, but steadily and irresistibly. It could not stop growing. To stop would mean disaster.

The Bell System, starting with a few scattered exchanges, was carried forward by an increasing public demand.

Each new connection disclosed a need for other new connections, and millions of dollars had to be poured into the business to provide the 7,500,000 telephones now connected.

And the end is not yet, for the growth of the Bell System is still irresistible, because the needs of the people will not be satisfied except by universal communication. The system is large because the country is large.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

MAKE YOUR OWN STOCK AND POULTRY FOODS AT 1c a Pound

As all readers of this paper are interested in Live Stock their attention is called to the economy and value of Arabian Stock Food Tablets. Experiment station bulletins are unanimous in their claims, based on many careful tests that a good tonic or Stock Food is both profitable and positively necessary to the feeders of today, but the great objection is the great cost. "Should be bought for about one-half of the usual price" (6 to 15 cents per pound). Farmers' bulletin 73 and 144, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., show how Stock Foods are usually made, using about 90 per cent. cheap "Filler." You have a good "Filler" of your own. We give you here a formula proved and guaranteed as The Best Stock Food Known.

Formula: 50 pounds Common Bran, Chop or Meal
5 pounds Common Salt, mix and add a 50 cent package of Arabian Stock Food Tablets. Cost you only 50 cents for 50 pounds.

Arabian Stock Food Tablets are made from the seeds of wild flowers, the most reliable remedies known to medical science reduced to extract form for economy. For conditioning horses, cows, sheep, hogs and poultry this remedy has no equal. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We send by parcel post small package for 50 cents or large size for $1.00. Freely indorsed in United States Trade Reports.

THE LIVE STOCK REMEDY CO
Schofield Bldg. Dept. A. Cleveland, O.

Get my Big FREE BOOK OF BUGGY BARGAINS

Contains photographs of the latest styles in Buggies. Shows not only how my "Bluegrass" Buggies are made but how every one is tested and inspected—tests which no "cheap" Buggy could stand. It tells you how I can make up for you just the Buggy You want—style, color, finish, upholstering, etc. The greatest Buggy offer of the year is

My 1913 Leader $54.50

Like all my goods this is sold on 30 days' road trial backed by two years' guarantee. If not satisfied I refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Send a postal for the book—TODAY.

D. T. BOHON
204 Main St.
Harrodsburg Ky.

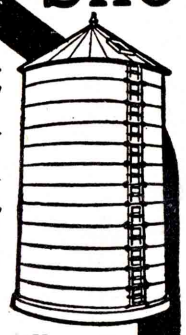
Buy your Silo Direct from the mill

Don't pay a *fancy* price for a silo. No better silo than the Seattle, and the price is very low. Made of famous "Puget Sound" fir. Manufactured in one of our six mills. Sold direct to you at one profit above producing cost. You get *better quality* as well as a 40% to 60% saving on a

Seattle Silo

Save 40% to 60% on this clear fir Silo

Close and straight grain. No sap or knots. Wonderfully durable. *Doors of new patented swinging type.* Quick detachable. No lifting. Door bars form safe, strong ladder from which hoops are easily tightened. *Write today for special silo folder* and how to get low shipping rates even on single silos.



Save 40% to 60% on lumber and millwork

Get better lumber, too. Buy the choicest lumber and millwork at prices 40% to 60% lower than local dealers ask for inferior materials. *You are guaranteed satisfaction* when you deal with us. All orders shipped within 24 to 48 hours. Reach our customers within an average of two weeks' time. ***Write today for catalog and price list.*** Send bill of materials, if you can, for estimate.

Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co.
403 Crary Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

POULTRY PICKINGS

The business hen is a busy hen.

Furnish the fowls with a good dust bath.

The heaviest layers are not always the best breeders.

Small flocks as a rule have a higher average egg production than large flocks.

Powder and paint is good for young chickens and old hens—the feathered kind, of course.

The same thing that causes apoplexy in people causes it in fowls, and that is overfeeding. A fat fowl found dead under the roosts is a sign of too much corn.

Sell the Hens

Sixty days from July 1, your hens will have completed their season's work. If the hens would stop laying gradually and evenly, one by one, you would have one hen less laying each day; in a week you would be boarding seven loafers. In two weeks fourteen, etc. In a few weeks the eggs from the flock will not pay the feed bill, and for the remainder of the season the flock will be a dead loss.

Prices now are higher than they will be sixty days from now when plenty of young stuff will be on the market; does it not seem the part of wisdom to sell the hens as they get through business? It is not likely that the hens older than one year will come back to the lay, but do you know the old ones? Or do you know the young ones that are worth keeping through several months of idleness?

Another advantage of culling now is the added house room the young stock will have, and house room on the farm is always scarce. No business can support loafers, and every thing on the place not laying eggs (this includes roosters), or not putting on flesh, the young, growing stock, should go to market, week by week.—W. E. Vaplon, Colorado Aricultural College.

Easy to Raise Ducks

"Ducks are comparatively easy to raise if a few simple rules are followed, and the ducklings are kept out of rain storms until they get their first mature coat of feathers," says Prof. J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

"At the university farm we start the ducklings off on a mixture of two parts bran, one part middlings, one part corn meal, and about 3 per cent. of beef scraps, or a little skim milk mixed with the feed. We never give them skim milk or butter milk to drink. A little coarse sand or fine gravel should be incorporated into the feed.

"Ducks require plenty of water and enough clover or other green feed chopped up and mixed with the feed to make up about one-fourth to one-third of the ration. They should not receive the whole grain of any sort until they are full grown, for a duck does not digest anything of that sort economically.

"As ducks are very subject to sunstroke, they should be provided with plenty of shade. They do not absolutely need a pond to swim in, but they do require cool, clean water and enough of it so they can immerse their bills completely."

Didn't Want to Miss It.

A traveler in Indiana noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slow for a short distance and then stop again. Thereupon the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started. Finally the traveler approached and asked, solicitously:

"Is your horse sick?"

"Not as I know of."

"Is he balky?"

"No. But he is so darned 'fraid I'll say 'whoa' and he won't hear me that he stops every once in a while to listen."

You need a new DE LAVAL Separator NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

Because your waste is greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer, when the milk supply is greatest.

Because time is of greatest value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

Because the skim-milk is poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves and young stock.

Because the work of an improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

Because the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the difficult to clean and unsanitary separator mean most when the bulk of milk is greatest.

Because of the great economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

Because an improved De Laval Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk-pile long ago.

Because the De Laval Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity settling, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot mid-summer months.

These are all facts capable of prompt and easy demonstration, whether you have a poor separator or none at all. The new De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, helps to make them plain. Every De Laval local agent stands eager to do so with a machine itself, with no obligation on your part to buy unless he does—and that to your own satisfaction.

WHY DELAY? Why put off so important a step as the use of the best cream separator, which you need more RIGHT NOW than any other time.

The De Laval Separator Co.

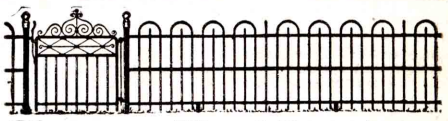
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Good Poultry a quarterly magazine, published and edited by us. Tells how to mate, breed, feed and and care for poultry the best way. Most complete record system. Provides for three months' work with poultry in each issue, along practical, sensible, business lines. Quotes prices on eggs from five leading white breeds; also incubators and brooders of the best kind. Make big money on poultry by doing it our way. If new in the business, be sure that you start right. We can help you. Deals with special crops and intensive farming, fruit growing, gardening, all supporting poultry. 10c a copy; 25c a year. Write tonight.

SHOREWOOD FARMS CO.,
Saugatuck, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. **Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.**

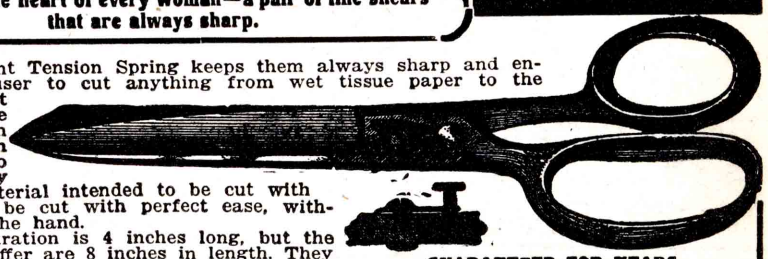


Cheap as Wood We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. *Write for free catalog.* UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Ever-Sharp Shears FREE

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of fine shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.



The illustration is 4 inches long, but the shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength, and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of the material and workmanship in every pair.

GUARANTEED FOR YEARS

Our Offer One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renewal or a new subscription, one year at 50 cents

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

Try this Victor or Victrola FREE

with 12 popular songs, dances, band and ragtime pieces selected by you.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

You don't pay a cent unless satisfied. If the Victor don't suit you, return it at our expense. If you keep it, we will trust you. **TERMS AS LOW AS 50c A WEEK.**

Write at once for our big 300-page Victor book, containing list of over 5,000 records, also showing all the different styles and prices of Victors and Victrolas. **WRITE TODAY.**

Field-Lippman Piano Stores
1112D Olive Street St. Louis, Mo.

THE CLIPPER

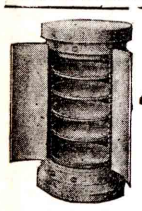
There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

Preserves the contents without Ice or Chemicals. Vermin-proof and sanitary under all conditions. Practical for farm or city use. First cost is the only cost. Catalogue Free.

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR CO.
Box 75 WINCHESTER, IND.

SELL YOUR SUMMER EGGS AT 40c A DOZEN

Don't accept 15c from your dealer. Anybody can keep eggs strictly fresh with

Sure-Keep Egg Preserver

In the winter sell them as fresh at 40 cents to 50 cents dozen. Recommended by Department of Agriculture. One cent preserves a dozen eggs. Biggest farm money maker. No apparatus needed—only Sure-Keep and a jar. Agents wanted. Sample and directions, prepaid 25 cents. Booklet free.

SURE-KEEP EGG PRESERVER CO.,
Box 27, Anderson, Ind.

WONDER FLY KILLER A seamless metal device that attracts and kills flies. Lasts an entire season. Will not leak or clog. Does not soil or injure anything. Satisfaction or money back. Ask your dealer. If he can not supply it send us 75 cents for ½ doz., prepaid by express.

THE WATSON COMPANY, - - PERU, IND.

The Bee Cell Supporter

A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Ask your druggist or send us $2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entiredly satisfactory. Descriptive circular FREE.

The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

The Universal Magazine

is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the price, which is 25 cents a year. Send for free sample copy and premium list. Address, THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

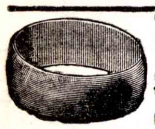
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description.

Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams Street, Toledo, O.



THIS Gold Filled Wedding Ring FREE, warranted 3 years. To introduce our bargain sheet of fine gold filled rings, we will send this ring, any size, upon receipt of 10c to help pay advertising.

THE AUCTION CO.
Dept. 774 Attleboro, Mass

WATCH, RING AND CHAIN FREE

We give LADIES' SMALL and gents' size, HUNTING and open case watches to *anyone*, for selling our art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, 6-yr. guaranteed watch, highly engraved, proper size; also signet ring and handsome chain.

PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

Woman's Work

THE VEGETABLE DOCTOR

By W. H. James

What's the use to call a doctor
When you have got a pain or ache,
Just go out and get the gardener,
And there won't be any wake.
If an onion's good for smallpox,
Would a carrot cure the pip?
Would a dose of spuds cure colic,
Or a parsnip knock the grip?
Would an allopathic pumpkin
Put pneumonia on the blink?
Or a modicum of spinach
Tie the measles in a kink?
Would the scallops on the squashes
Put a polish on the spleen?
Could you catch a floating kidney
If you'd eat a kidney bean?
Would a head of curly lettuces
Cure a misery in the head?
Would the place for an insomaniac
Be in a parsley bed?
Would a sweet potato sweeten up
A disposition sour?
If so, we know a lot of folks
Should take one every hour!
Horseradish, which is very hot,
Should surely cure a cold,
Would radishes preserve us all
From ever growing old?

WHAT ABOUT THIS?

Are Farmers' Wives the Cause of Egg Losses?

The United States Department of Agriculture has an ambition for "finding out" things that is almost a mania. Gathering statistics, computing averages, unearthing facts, running down clews to their ultimate conclusions and making reports is the business of quite an army of employes in our government's agricultural department. The report of investigations made by those who undertook to learn all about production and marketing eggs has received a great deal of attention, because of the statements made in the report that the farmers were to blame for the great losses that occur. Seventeen eggs out of every hundred go to the bad, the investigators say, principally because the farmers' wives do not take the right care of them. This loss all over the United States reaches the immense total of $45,000,000 annually. This loss is first borne by the dealer or the consumer. Dealers who candle eggs carefully throw out the bad ones, and of course must stand for the loss. Consumers who buy eggs in the average store pay for a dozen to find too often that some are unfit for use. The consumer has no protection against the loss, for if guaranteed eggs are purchased the dealer protects his interests by charging more to cover any probable loss. Dealers who candle eggs are careful to buy on a basis low enough to enable them to cover losses which thus occur. So it all reacts on the producer, who gets paid for a dozen eggs on the basis of seventeen per cent. bad.

The department asserts that the farmers are to blame for these losses, both to themselves and to the consumers and that it rests with them to remove the cause. In the first place, dirty eggs which were soiled by unclean nests, or by breaking of an egg in the nest because two biddy's were on the same nest at the same time, is one of the causes. Nests must be kept clean, and one nest for each four fowls in the flock should be provided.

In the next place, eggs should be gathered twice daily and kept in a cool, dry place. Eggs that are kept warm by any cause, whether by laying hens, or warm air, are started on the road to putrefaction. Then eggs should be sent to market twice each week, and, as infertile eggs are far less liable to become questionable than fertile ones, male birds should be kept with none but breeding hens, and as soon as the hatching season is over should be sold, killed or confined.

While it is no doubt true that very few farmers take the above precautions to place high-quality eggs on the market, it is also very likely that the local dealers in country towns and cross-roads stores need to improve their methods of handling the eggs after they receive them and before starting them on the road to the ultimate consumer. However, this is a matter for the egg dealers to take up. Our readers must first give attention to the quality produced on the farm. Raising the quality will eventually raise the price to producers, and very probably reduce the price to consumers.

Let high quality be the watchword of every poultry keeper.

How a Farmer's Wife Made Money Baking for Her Neighbors

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, a woman who is making money baking tells her story in part as follows:

"'Oh, for a loaf of good bread'! That remark, made by a bachelor homesteader prompted me to start a home bakery. We had very little capital when we took up our quarter section in this Pacific Northwest region, and the fact that my husband was working twelve hours a day out-of-doors while I, with plenty of time and strength, was not earning a penny to help along, was a constant worry. Is is any wonder that as soon as I could get that bachelor homesteader's attention I offered to provide him, at moderate prices, with all the bakery supplies that he needed? He gladly gave a weekly order for four loaves of bread at ten cents each and for two pies at twenty-five cents each, for which he was to call on specified days. The second time that man came for his bread he brought orders from two of his neighbors, also bachelor settlers, and through those three men the news that I would do extra baking spread like an endless chain letter. Within a month I had eight customers and was regularly making three dollars and a half a week.

"My next step was to nail to a tree, at the side of the road passing our shack, a board stating that I was prepared to furnish bread, biscuit, cake and pies in moderate quantities, at forty-eight hours' notice, or to take orders for weekly supplies in the bakery line. It was amazing the way the orders came in, not only from the men of the vicinity who are their own housekeepers, but from women who are indifferent bakers or encumbered with large families of small children. Before many days, orders began to come from people who wanted the things done up so that the rural letter carrier, who in sparsely settled districts uses a two-horse wagon, could pick them up as he passed our house and leave them at their homesteads or at the place where their mail was customarily deposited.

"My charges for bread, cake and pie are based on the one hundred per cent. profit system. That is to say, having estimated the cost of all materials and the postage or other transportation for each article, I double its price and consider it only fair pay."

Those we can safely trust are they who never ask us to.

"Children Teething

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts. always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the

Dear Old Songs

FREE TO YOU

All the Words and Music

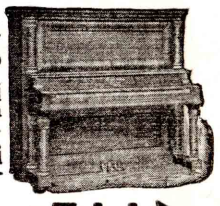
Unusual talent was certainly employed to produce this bound volume of eighty songs. This book has 96 pages, size 6½ x 9 inches, with the front cover in four colors. Each song has the words and music printed on extra quality of paper from new, clear type. A few of the songs are "Sweet Genevieve," "Santa Lucia," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Angels, Ever Bright and Fair," "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," "In the Gloaming," "Juanita," "Maryland, My Maryland," "Then You'll Remember Me," "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," "Oh, Don't You Remember Sweet Alice?" and sixty-eight others, which are considered as among the best. So many of our subscribers have written us for just such a collection that we have purchased a large number and by so doing are able to give one book free and prepaid, to every one who will send us 10 cents for a 3-months trial-subscription to The American Woman.

The American Woman is one of the oldest and most popular household magazines, that delights all with its thrilling serials, pleases all with its interesting short stories, and helps all with its famous departments on home and needlework topics.

Remember, you get these 80 songs, bound in large-size book form, and The American Woman 3 months, for only 10 cents.

Send to THE AMERICAN WOMAN, Augusta, Maine

EVANS PIANO Artist Model Direct to You at Wholesale



Yes, at the rock bottom price; any Artist Model piano you select on approval, prepaid and at the bed rock price direct from our factory to you. Not a cent in advance, not a cent C. O. D. and no freight charges—all prepaid.

30 Days' Free Trial

Think of it. Absolutely free. Not a cent to pay. All freight charges prepaid and absolutely free trial for four weeks in your home. If you don't want it simply return it at our expense. You take no risk. If you decide to keep this superb Artist Model Piano you can have it at the inside confidential wholesale price and make settlement on the easiest monthly payments.

Limited Offer To advertise and quickly introduce this superb instrument, we will sell the first in your locality at the confidential wholesale price. This offer applies only on the first sale. Write today and save $100 to $200 on the purchase of a piano. Also learn all about our 2-year course in music free. A postal will do.

F. O. EVANS PIANO CO.
Room 456 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

White Plymouth Rocks

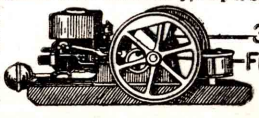
Prize winning stock. Bred-to-Lay-Sure-to-Pay. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Send 10c for copy, "GOOD POULTRY," our quarterly magazine, 25c a year. Quotes prices, gives valuable record covering three months' worth with poultry. The way to make it pay—the Shorewood Way. Write tonight.

SHOREWOOD FARMS CO., Saugatuck, Mich.

The World's Greatest Power Washer

Direct from Our Factory to You. No jobbers' or dealers' profit to pay. It will cost you only a little more than half of what inferior machines cost. The NEWTON POWER WASHER, with reversible five-year guaranteed wringer complete, shortens the hours of wash days to minutes. Dirtiest clothes washed in six to fifteen minntes. Saves time, labor and money.

Save $3.50 to $25 depending on the kind of machine you buy. The Newton Washer is made for either hand power, gasoline engine or electric motor. Get Our Free Circular Showing Styles. Try it in your home for thirty days, you to be sole judge. If the machine is not satisfactory, ship it back to us and we will pay the freight both ways and give your money back with six per cent interest. A postal from you will bring quick proof to you of our reliability and our free circular.



Newton Washing Machine Company
Newton, Iowa.

Some Home Helps

Men prepare themselves for business; then why do not girls prepare themselves for married life?

To make a dusty straw hat look like new, brush it well with a bit of velvet moistened with alcohol. The result is surprising.

Whenever there is a man who is a failure, look, and there you will generally find not far from him in his life some girl or a woman who was selfish.

If the watch in the sick room annoys the patient by its ticking, turn a tumbler over it, and kill the sound.

"Better Babies" is the subject of an educational crusade that is now sweeping over the country. If ex-President Roosevelt is asked to contribute an article, he will probably add just four words to the motto, making it, "Better Babies, and More of Them."

Get your druggist to make a solution of orange shellac and alcohol, and with a small brush apply this carefully to the heels and soles of your white shoes whenever the latter are polished. It leaves a satiny finish, and a ten-cent bottle has lasted the writer considerably over a year.

Look Over

An exchange recalls an old story of John Wesley, who was once walking with a brother who related to him his troubles, saying that he did not know what he should do. They were at that moment passing a stone fence to a meadow, over which a cow was looking.

"Do you know," asked Wesley, "why the cow looks over the wall?"

"No," replied the one in trouble.

"I will tell you," said Wesley. "Because she cannot look through it; and that is what you must do with your troubles—look over them."

DRESSMAKING LESSONS FREE

Complete Illustrated Course of Lessons Given to Women Readers of This Paper for a Short Time Only.

We have just published in one large volume one of the most valuable and most comprehensive courses of instruction in home dressmaking ever written. This course of lessons covers practically every phase of the subject of dressmaking. It tells you how to make most every garment, from the simplest house apron to the most elaborate evening gown.

This valuable book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," will be found of great assistance to beginners as well as experienced dressmakers. You can turn to this book and find a satisfactory answer to practically every dressmaking question which might come up. It illustrates and fully describes 200 very latest styles for ladies and children. It gives valuable instructions on fitting and finishing—instruction needed by every woman. Here are some of the interesting subjects taught in these lessons:

How to Sponge and Shrink Wool Goods.

How to Shrink Wash Materials.

How to Make a Tailored Coat at Home.

How to Make a Plain Shirtwaist by the Newest and Easiest Method.

How to Make a Boned Lining.

How to Make Stylish Suits, Skirts, Dresses and Dressing Sacques.

How to Make Wrappers, Kimonos and Underclothes.

How to Make Children's Coats and School Clothes.

How to Make Baby Clothes, Long and Short.

We are giving these valuable dressmaking books away absolutely free just to introduce our popular publication. Send us your name and address at once, together with 4 cents in stamps to cover mailing expense, and secure one of these valuable books before the offer is withdrawn. Address ARTHUR CAPPER COMPANY, Dept. DM-20, Topeka, Kansas.

Patterns of Fashion

Free Monthly Fashion Guide We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

6141, BOYS' DRESS.—A simple Russian suit with diagonal front closing. The neck opens over a chemisette and is edged with a wide collar. The sleeves may be short or long. Blouse and skirt are in one, with a belt at the waistline. These suits are made of linen, pique, duck, galatea, gingham and similar materials. Sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of contrasting fabric.

6062, CHILD'S DRESS.—An unusual design, cut on sacque lines, with a tuck extending from shoulders to waistline, forming an underturned plait at each side. The closing is in front, the sleeves long and there is a wide shallow collar at the neck. Challie, serge, gingham, linen, ratine, etc., are used for these dresses. Sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 27-inch material, and ⅝ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6173, MISSES' BLOUSE.—In this waist the long middy effect is combined with the popular Balkan idea by the addition of a hip belt to the plain blouse. The closing is at the side, the neck a trifle low, edged with a small, fancy collar and the sleeves long or short. Linen and pongee silk are the most favored materials for these blouses, but other soft fabrics may also be used. If desired the hip band may be omitted and the blouse allowed to hang straight. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4⅛ yards of 27-inch material.

Price of each of above patterns, 10 cents.

Send all order to
Fashion Department
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Very Accommodating

Broker's Clerk—Here's an order from Mrs. Peterkin-Smythe.

Broker—Really? Clever woman, Mrs. Peterkin-Smythe. We must do whatever we can to oblige her.

Clerk—She wishes us to purchase a thousand shares of stock on her account at 75 and sell it at 90 and send her a check for the profits by 12 o'clock today.

Dangerous Pastimes

Bennie, aged four, met Henry, aged five, and the following conversation ensued:

"Whatsamatter your head?"

"Bumped it on the ceiling. I was playin' 'th my papa on the floor an' I was sittin' on his tummy."

"An' nen what?"

"Papa sneezed."

Shetland Ponies Free to Boys and Girls

105 Lucky Children Already Made Happy More to be Given Away

Dear to the heart of every boy and girl is the idea of owning a real Shetland Pony, and proud indeed is the child who is fortunate enough to possess one. Genuine Shetlands are well known to be the cutest and most lovable little creatures in the world, and nothing delights them more than to play and frolic with children. But they are sturdy little fellows, too, and can haul along a buggy full of children at a faster pace than most horses. Owing to their great demand, however, Shetland Ponies are so costly that few children can afford to buy them.

But you have an excellent chance to get one absolutely free. The Farmer's Wife, of St. Paul, Minn., will give you a real Shetland Pony and complete outfit consisting of a buggy, harness, saddle and bridle if you are willing to do them a favor. Isn't that fine? You have probably heard of The Farmer's Wife, the only woman's farm journal in the world, and one of the largest and best papers published. The publishers of The Farmer's Wife are giving away ponies to advertise this great paper, and the work they require you to do to own one is so easy that any child who can ride a pony can do it.

The Pony they are now offering is "Peaches," and he certainly is a beauty. He is a beautiful black and white pony just like ponies you have seen in a circus parade. Wouldn't you like to own "Peaches," with his nobby buggy and harness and saddle and bridle? You would be the proudest child alive and the envy of all other children for miles around. If you want "Peaches," send a letter or post card to The Farmer's Wife, 549 Webb building, St. Paul, Minn., and say: "I have no Shetland Pony and want to own 'Peaches' and his outfit." Just as soon as they hear from you they will tell you all about their easy plan. Don't miss this opportunity to get a pony free. It won't cost you a penny and you'll be awfully glad if you write them, because there is a big surprise waiting for you that will double your chances of winning a pony.

Remember, just send a postal or a letter to **The Farmer's Wife, 549 Webb bldg., St. Paul, Minn.,** and you'll soon know how to get a Pony and complete outfit. **Better do it now, hadn't you?**

Simple Enough

"What's the trouble now?" demanded his employer, when the office boy came in half an hour late.

"The ice on the pavements," said the lad. "Every step I took, I slipt back two."

"You did, eh? Then how did you ever get here?"

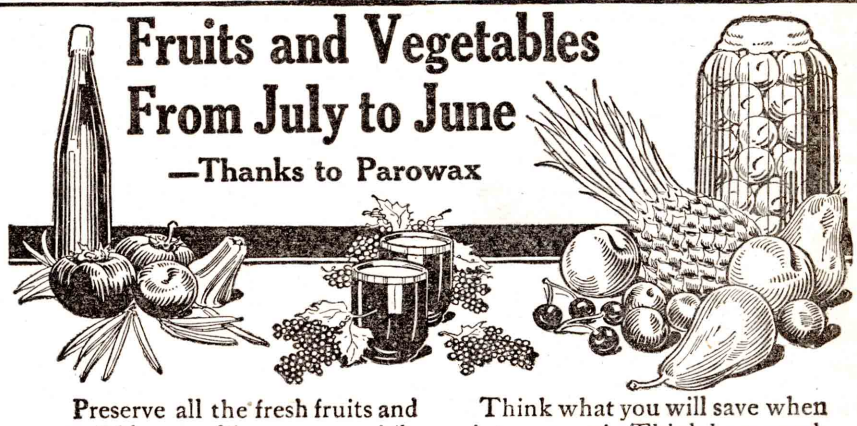
"I started back home."

Worthy of Emulation

An inscription on a monument winds up with the following touching obituary: "She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus caused by eating green fruit, in the hope of a blessed immorality, at the age of 21 years, seven months, and 16 days! Go thou and do likewise."

Fruits and Vegetables From July to June

—Thanks to Parowax



Preserve all the fresh fruits and vegetables you like—now, while they are plentiful and cheap. Seal them with Parowax and they are bound to keep. Parowax will never fail you.

Think what you will save when winter comes! Think how much better "table" you can set—how your family will devour your own home-canned vegetables, preserves and jellies.

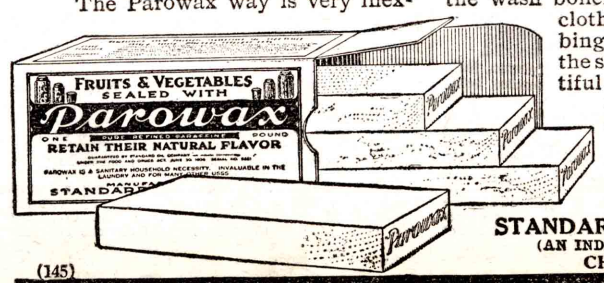
Seal Jelly Glasses Thus

Parowax

Seal Jars This Way

is used as indicated in sealing jars, bottles and glasses. It's about the easiest, simplest work one can imagine. But so sealed, vegetables and fruits will keep *fresh indefinitely*.

The Parowax way is very inexpensive. Two of the four handy layers contained in the 16-oz. carton will seal several gallons of fruit. And what's left over will be found invaluable in the laundry. Parowax shavings in the wash boiler clean and whiten clothes, without the rubbing. A little Parowax in the starch imparts a beautiful finish in the ironing.

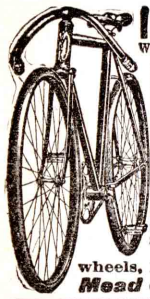


Mrs. Rorer's Recipes

May we send you a book of free preserve and jelly recipes by this famous culinary expert?

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(AN INDIANA CORPORATION)
CHICAGO, ILL.

(145)



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you **free postpaid** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do not wait, write it now**

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

Mead Cycle Co. Dept. P170 ***Chicago***

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for

$3.75 Gents Free.

THIN MODEL

20 Year Guarantee

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 665 CHICAGO, ILL.

HANDSOME BRACELET FREE FULL SIZE, Roman Gold Finish, secret joint, engraved with any initial. Send 12c to help pay advertising. THE AUCTION CO. 775 Ash St., Attleboro, Mass.

YOUR NAME and address on 200 stickers about the size of a postage stamp and our illustrated family magazine 3 months—all for 10c.

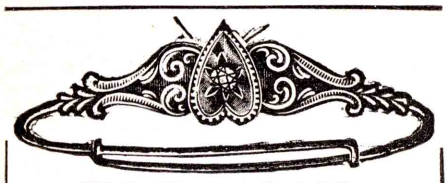
B 7, New Ideas, 233 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOYS! This Ball Glove and The Boys' Magazine (6 mos.) 50c

We will also include, without extra cost, a book entitled "Fifty Ways for Boys to Earn Money." **Walter Camp** edits **The Boys' Magazine.** Each issue of this magazine is filled with clean, fascinating stories and instructive articles, of intense interest to every live boy. Departments devoted to The Boy Scouts, Electricity, Mechanics, Athletics, Photography, Carpentry, Stamps and Coins. Colored covers and beautifully illustrated throughout. This fielder's glove is made by one of the foremost American manufacturers, of finest tan leather, felt padded, leather lined, web thumb, deep pocket. Guaranteed. *Satisfaction, or money refunded. Order today.*

The Scott F. Redfield Co., 960 Main St., Smethport, Pa.

The Boys' Magazine at all news-stands, 10c a copy.

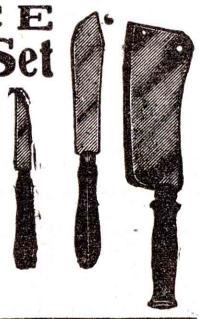


This Bracelet 25c

To introduce our line we will send this fine bracelet postpaid for 25 cents. Fits any size wrist. Made in handsome gold finish. Handsome heart shape, set with stone. Not more than two to any one person. This bracelet is all the rage—to be in style you should have one. Send 25 cents; stamps or coin.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Ind.

3-PIECE Kitchen Set



Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

Relief For Rupture Without Operation

We Allow a 60-Day Test
Entirely at Our Own Risk—To Prove It

No longer any need to drag through life at he mercy of leg strap and spring truses. No reason in the world for leting them force you to undergo a

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

A ROSENBERG, TEXAS., person is sending to the Cadets of Equity a printed circular letter under the pretext that it is a letter from a Cadet friend. On the contrary, it is an appeal for money, and other help in getting subscriptions for some publication. It is utterly misleading, if, indeed, it is not a fraud. We are glad for the Cadets to correspond and have for each other a common feeling of sympathetic union, but when it comes to circulating deceptive letters for selfish purposes, it is entirely foreign to this friendly association.

DEAR CADETS: Living in the state of Michigan, near the point of the Upper Peninsula, noted for its severe winters. I would like to exchange letters and postals with Cadets living in warmer climates. I am fifteen years of age andd a freshman in the high school at Calumet, our nearby town. I go to school on the electric car, and have only five minutes' walk to the station. We had a severe winter, but when the weather permitted we went out. Our winter sports are skating, tobogganing, skiing and sleighing. Our mail comes twice a day. I hope to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Signe Kutramo, Kearsage, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading Up-to-Date for a year. It is a fine paper for the farmers. I like to read the Cadet letters very much. I am a farmer's daughter and will be seventeen years old August 16. I am the oldest of a family of five. I can do most all kinds of housework. I have done the sewing for our family for the past three years. I did most all the hoeing in the garden last summer. We had lots of vegetables and lots of flowers. I love to raise flowers. Some people think hoeing and milking make their hands large. I do the milking winter and summer, and my hands are no larger than the hands of some girls who never hoed a tomato plant or milked a cow in their lives. Papa owns 280 acres of land, which is mostly all cleared. So we generally have several hands to cook for through hay harvest and threshing. I am a member of the M. E. Church, and I love to read and study the Bible. I never let a week pass without reading one or more chapters. I love to attend Sunday school, and I expect to attend almost every Sunday this summer. I am a graduate of the common schools, and I expect to take music lessons this summer. I would like to hear from boys and girls in every state in the Union, and will answer all if I have to sit up till midnight to do so.—Naomi Weaver, Sims, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy and wish to become a Cadet of Equity. I am twenty-four years of age, and live on the farm with my mother. My father is in the far beyond. He was a soldier and belonged to the home guard of Company L, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry. We have been taking Up-to-Date for a year, and I think it is the best of all farm papers. I am sure all farmers would be up-to-date if we would practice its teachings. I sure like to read the Cadet letters. So all you boys and girls write to me. I will gladly answer all letters or cards I receive.—Pater Sexton, Campbellsville, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am not a farmer girl, but I want to introduce myself to the Cadets. I correspond with several boys and girls now, and I want to get letters from more of them, for I enjoy letters so much. I am twenty-one years old, and live in the heart of the Adirondacks. This place is a great health resort for consumptives, and it is also a great summer resort. Saranac Lake has a population of 8,000, and is quite a city. I like Up-to-Date real well, especially the Cadet page. In a recent paper I read about George Alderson, and I feel so sorry for him. I shall write to him and will send him some money. Perhaps my sympathy was aroused because I am a cripple girl, and have been since last August; but I expect to be O. K. soon as I and my mother are going to New York, where I am to be treated by Dr. Gibney, the world's best known specialist. When I return I will answer all that write, and tell of my trip, treatment and recovery. All write.—Dorothy Dudley, No. 6 Dorsey St., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am seventeen years old, and we live on a farm of 160 acres, but we own four hundred acres. My father takes Up-to-Date, and thinks it is a fine paper, just what the people need. We raise most all kinds of grain, but it is hard for us to raise corn. We raise apples and the smaller fruits. I have lived on a farm all my life, and think it is better than city or town. I like working out of doors better than housework. I don't suppose many girls are that way. I stay at home with my father and mother, and take music lessons. We live in the upper peninsula or northern Michigan. It is very cold here in winter, and very warm by spells in summer. I would be glad to receive cards or letters from the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Barbara Yula Mabel Pierce, Pickford, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am a South Dakota girl, eighteen years old. I have just finished reading the Cadet letters, and take great interest in them. We have taken Up-to-Date for about five years, and think it is a grand paper. I live on a 160-acre farm, eight miles from Kenebec, our nearest town. We raise wheat, oats, barley and speltz. I would like to exchange letters or cards with the Cadets, and will gladly answer all I receive.—Bessie E. Whitford, Kenebec, S. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Connecticut boy, twenty years of age. I am working with a tree specialist. We do trimming, spraying and landscape gardening. I have not been able to work since February 17. The limb on which I was standing broke, and I fell and broke both of my wrists. I am getting along quite well now, but have to be careful. I am renewing my subscription. Hope to hear from many of the Cadets, and promise to answer all.—Wallace Ackerly, South Norwalk, Conn.

DEAR CADETS: I think Up-to-Date is a grand paper. I like to read the Cadet letters. I live on a farm of 160 acres, and like pets. I have rabbits, pigeons, dogs, cats and chickens. I will be glad to exchange letters and post cards with all other Cadets. I am 16 years old.—Leo A. Duman, Ebensburg, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am sending in my subscription for a year, and I wish to express my appreciation of the great system of co-operation. I hope every farmer will unite with these efforts, and help the co-operative marketing to be a success. I live on a farm about eighty miles southwest from Chicago, and near the small town of Kempton. The soil is very productive, and this part of the state is known as the corn belt. There is no timber here, but so many groves have been planted as to give it the appearance of a timber country. I enjoy reading the letters from the different parts of the country, and will exchange cards.—Grace F. Walker, Kempton, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 160 acres in Minnesota. We raise wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, cane, etc. I enjoy reading the Cadet leters very much. I would be pleased to correspond with the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—Lottie Wilkinson, Amboy, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: We still take Up-to-Date Farming. We all think it is a fine paper, and hope everybody else thinks the same. The first thing I read is the Cadet letters. We still live in Oscaloosa, but I would rather live on the dear old farm. But my papa isn't able to farm any more, so we had to move to town to rest. We are going to Pasadena, Cal., before very long, and I can hardly wait until the time comes.—Lela Burkes, 421 College Hill Ave., Oscaloosa, Iowa.

DEAR CADETS: I own a farm, but do not live on it. I am twenty-eight years old and a subscriber to Up-to-Date Farming. When the paper comes I always turn to the Cadet page, for I like to read the young people's letters. I would like to become a friend of all of them, and to that end I would like to exchange cards and leters with all.—F. E. Shafer, La Grange, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Eastern Oregon, near Pendleton, the famous "round-up city." My father farms a section of land. We take Up-to-Date, and I think it is a splendid paper, especially the lively Cadet corner. I am seventeen years old, and am a freshman in high school. My sister and I ride seven and one-half miles, over sand and sage brush to school at Echo. This country is fast settling up. I would like to recive letters and cards from other Cadets; will answer all I receive.—Ruth Moore, Echo, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am nineteen years old, and live in Missouri. I think Up-to-Date Farming a fine paper, and we get much valuable information out of it. We raise corn, wheat, oats and other grain. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all I receive. —Solomon Crouch, Gladden, Mo.

LETTERS CROWDED OUT

Marion Holappa, Kearsage, Mich.	16
Bessie Rigg, Hersman, Ill.	16
Andrie Needs, Mt. Vernon, O.	14
Mildred Vian, Mt. Vernon, O.	11
Eleanor Duman, Ebensburg, Pa.	14
John F. Blott, Warren, O.	20
Emil Gerkin, Buckley, Ill.	19
Ethel E. Herr, Haigler, Neb.	18
Wallace Marmon, Burton, La.	

"Give Me My Own."

A very absent-minded member of the French Institute was reading a newspaper at the Casino at Dieppe. He was absorbed in his reading, and with his left hand he unconsciously pushed the files of newspapers on the table. Each moment he sent them farther from him. Beyond the papers was an inkstand, which at last the moving papers pushed over the side of the table. It fell on the trousers of a Paris banker, who was furious at the accident.

The absent-minded man offered his best excuses without appeasing the banker's wrath who shrieked that his new trousers were ruined.

"But sir, I will cheerfully pay for them. Be good enough to send me your card, and I will send the money to your hotel."

"To my hotel, sir! I don't know you. I must instantly have the thirty francs these trousers cost."

The member of the Institute drew forth the thirty francs and handed them to the banker. Then he said:—

"Now that you have been paid, I hope you have too much of the delicacy of a gentleman to remain in my trousers. You know they are mine, and I insist upon their immediate delivery to me. You have no confidence in me; I have none in you. My trousers!"

In vain the banker protested against such haste. The crowd that had gathered about the disputants said the member of the Institute was right, and the banker, after sending for another pair of nether garments, surrendered the ink-stained ones amid the laughter of the bystanders.

Simple Mathematics

"Hoo is it, Jeemes, that ye mak' sic enairmous profit aff yer potatoes? Yer price is lower than ony ither in the toon and ye make extra reductions for yer friends."

"Weel, ye see, I knock aff twa shillin's a ton because a customer is a friend of mine, an' then I jist tak' twa hundredweight aff the ton because I'm a friend 'o his."—Punch.

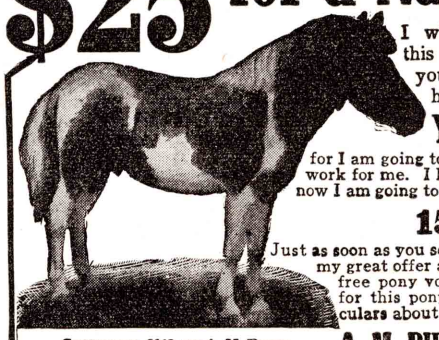
Wuxtra!

Newsboy—"Great mystery; Fifty victims! Paper, mister?"

Passerby—"Here, boy, I'll take one." (After reading a moment.) "Say boy, there's nothing of the kind in this paper. Where is it?"

Newsboy—"That's the mystery, guvnor. You're the fifty-first victim."—Missouri Oven.

$25 for a Name for this Pony



I will give **$25.00 FREE** for the best name for this beautiful prize Shetland pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a good chance to win the $25 prize but

You Can Win the Pony, Too

for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy," another beautiful pony, and now I am going to give away this pony. But first I want a name for him.

1500 VOTES FREE

Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great offer and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember I will give $25 for the best name for this pony, and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Write me today.

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BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

FOURTH-CLASS Postmaster positions now open to all. Examinations everywhere may be called any time. Full description of examinations free. Franklin Institute, Dept. P 26, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Dept. 28, Washington, D. C

MISCELLANEOUS

GINSENG, Golden seal, roots and seed for planting. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky

Department of F. S. E.

Practical Organization and Co-operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

National Union Officers

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, Wm. Schulmeric, Hillsboro.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

General Organizers

If you live in any of the following states and want assistance in organizing address the person whose name is given or National Headquarters:

CALIFORNIA.—H. B. Sherman, Ex.-Natoinal organizer, F. S. E., Pasadena.

FLORIDA.—S. J. Cowan, Jacksonville.

IDAHO.—O. E. Scott, State Secretary, Shelley.

INDIANA.—Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis.

MICHIGAN—M. N. Drake, 208 N. Pleasant street, Jackson.

MISSISSIPPI.—J. G. Webb, Pickens.

NORTH DAKOTA.—M. N. Southworth, Devils Lake.

OKLAHOMA.—J. A. Buchannan, State Secretary, Oregon City.

UTAH.—A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling, Ida.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

The 1912 crops collectively, and with very few exceptions individually, were much greater than the country ever raised before.

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The money that the farmers received for these crops, in the aggregate, was more than a billion dollars less than they received for the smaller crops of the year before, 1911. A vivid picture of this is given in the editorial in this number headed "Last Year and Now."

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Notwithstanding the great abundance of farm crops and the low prices the producers received the cost to the consumers was not less, but, as shown by the latest investigations by the Bureau of Labor at Washington, was higher than the year before and very much higher than the average price in the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899. The report says:

Every principle article of food, except sugar, of the fifteen staples, representing approximately two-thirds of the expenditure for food by the average working man's family, showed an increase in retail price on February 15, 1913, compared with February 15, 1912, of 3.2 per cent. Compared with the average retail prices in the period, 1890 to 1899, the increases are as follows: Round stead, 84.5 per cent.; rib roast, 62.7; pork chops, 89.4; smoked hams, 69.1; pure lard, 62.3; hens, 66.6; wheat flour, 27.4; corn meal, 58.1; fresh eggs; 56; creamery butter, 63.5; Irish potatoes, 23.6; milk, 40.1.

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Thus, while the fields and orchards turned out a greater abundance than ever before the high cost of living lament continues to be heard from Canada to the gulf.

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And while the people of the cities read of the great crops and they hoped to buy the necessaries of life at a less price their dollar bought no more, and oftentimes less than the years before when there was less production.

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But, most shameful of all, while this condition existed in all of the big cities of the country and in numerous small cities and towns, millions of bushels of fruit and vegetables spoiled in the fields for lack of markets, and carloads and trainloads that had reached glutted markets were dumped out to rot. Even as we write this, carloads of fine potatoes are being abandoned by shippers and receivers in Chicago and other markets to the railroad companies, because no person will pay a price to equal the freight, yet the consumer is paying at the grocery store twenty-five cents a peck and eighty-five cents and up a bushel.

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Why do the people the most interested permit this to continue year after year? It is wicked to perpetuate this condition if there is a remedy. If there is a remedy then the call is to every man and woman with red blood and a warm, sympathetic heart to join forces to apply the remedy.

—o—

If there is a cure for this trouble, and if the cure is accomplished, it will mean the emancipation of seven million farmers and their families and more than an equal number of laboring people and their families in cities, from slavery to a system that is the most inconsiderate and cruel of any thing that ever afflicted our nation.

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To protect the producer of crops in his labor and profits, and to enable our millions of consumers to get all the supply at prices that are equitable and which, even the laborer earning a very modest wage can pay, is the great problem of the day that waits solution.

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But before we can hope to solve the problem we must understand it. We have repeatedly stated it in these columns, but let us give a few more illustrations, which can be applied to every farm crop.

—o—

The farmer makes butter and sells it, or trades it to the local store keeper at around eighteen to twenty cents a pound, who sells it to a collector, who sells to a city mixer, who sells to a wholesaler or storer, who sells to a retailer, who sells to the consumer at thirty-five to forty-five cents a pound. Or, if the milk is sold the farmer gets three cents a quart and the consumer pays eight cents, including a lot of water added. For the wheat in a five-cent loaf of bread the farmer gets about one-half a cent.

The wastes we have referred to and the piling up of unnecessary and excessive middle costs are the result of ignorance of the amounts of supply and demand and the lack of a system to bring them together.

—o—

The solution of the problem is to substitute for the blind, impeded, roundabout system of distribution, beset with innumerable toll gates all along the way, an intelligent system of marketing that will know where every particle of demand is with the ability to send every particle of supply straight to it by the shortest and cheapest route.

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This marketing problem can be solved by any one of three classes of people, or all three, or any two working jointly. We refer to the producers of the crops, the handlers of the crops and the consumers of them.

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If it is true that any one of these classes can solve the marketing problem, then we should hope, considering how vital it is to the nation and the prosperity and happiness of all the people, that the time will not be long delayed.

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FIRST, let us see how the handlers of farm produce can do this thing. Commercial lines are well organized now, therefore they can work in harmony in any matter agreed upon. Suppose then, they want to improve the system of marketing the products of the farm for the welfare of producers, consumers and themselves. The first step would be for the people who handle farm produce to have a central clearing house in each large market where all the demand would express itself and where the supply (the producers) could find the demand instead of each of the hundreds of wholesalers, jobbers, commission men and retailers representing demand that the producers can not find. We believe the time has come for the handlers to take this step for their own protection, but we don't expect them to do it. But we do look to the producers or consumers, or both, to revolutionize the system.

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SECOND, the producers. Under the present system there are about three hundred places in Indianapolis where the wholesale demand exists daily and over one thousand places of retail demand, and similarly in other cities. Of course, it is impossible for the man or group of men who have produced to sell to know what demand exists at all of these places. Therefore, the only thing they can do is to sell to local buyers at what they will offer or take the risk of blind shipping hoping to strike a good market. The alternative is for the producers to quit shipping to the blind demands and establish a clearing house in each city and ship to it, where all the people who want any produce must make their wants known to the representative of the farmers, who will in turn communicate the orders to the places of production.

—o—

THIRD, the consumers. If the handlers or the producers will not take the step to provide a clearing house where all the demand can express itself and where the supply can find it, then the consumers should take it upon themselves to bring this about. The mode of procedure would be to district the city in plots large enough for one retail store in each district. Then organize in a simple club in each district and agree to buy only at the selected store, on condition that the retail stores so selected will co-operate in buying through one head, or they can establish the clearing house as referred to in first and second. The purpose always being to have one place where the supply and demand can meet instead of hundreds. We can see how the Housewives' League, with headquarters in New York city, could soon make a great showing with this plan. It is claimed by the officers of the league that there are over a million housewives, members now; that it has entered every state and is organized in more than one hundred cities.

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The essentials are: The demand must be known and how much it is. The place where the supply is must be known and how much it is, and then the system must provide that the supply goes straight to the demand without interference and with as few intermediaries to take toll as possible. The clearing house for each market is the only way to accomplish this, we believe.

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And the clearing house is by no means an impossible thing. On the contrary, considering the seemingly imperative demand that marketing be improved and that every family in the country will benefit greatly when a definite system of distribution is established, it does seem that one of these classes, or all of them working jointly, would see to it that the new system was established in a year.

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Would such a combination be illegal under the Sherman law?

Old Folks What 15c will do

You have wished for a paper that is printed in type that you can read without straining your eyes; a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. **The Pathfinder** is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of 15c in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for 13 weeks on trial **The Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at he Nation's Capital, for the Nation, now in its 20th year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time and money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, **The Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at least. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper as this and we will send **The Pathfinder** on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **THE PATHFINDER, Box 7, Washington, D. C.**

One of our exchanges just received had this: speaking of the dangers from the Sherman law for farmers, who organize to market:

The small organization must come under the lash as well as the great, and the innumerable little combinations—although perfectly innocent and vitally necessary to the solvency of their constituents—will have to stand in suspense until a reaction of sentiment results in regulation instead of segregation. * * * West of the Rockies the feeling is growing stronger every day, that farmers of every description may as well make up their minds that until the slogan of "Knock the Combination" has sobered off they will have to keep on the legal side of the fence and continue to hand over to the system whatever it pleases to demand.

—o—

We do not subscribe to this idea. On the contrary we urge farmers to double their efforts to organize along lines this paper has taught so that there may be a combination for equity in all the business relations of life to oppose the inequitable combinations that prey upon the weak and defenseless, because unorganized, classes.

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The Sherman law distinctly states, "In restraint of trade." What we advocate is an organization to MULTIPLY TRADE and it will unquestionably do it regardless of whether it is brought about by the producers, handlers or consumers.

—o—

Of course, our first choice is that the producers of the crops should establish, own, control and operate the system that deals wholly with their own stuff, and to that end we want more local and county unions in every state. Organization is increasing every week, but we can't see why enough of the readers of this paper do not come forward to organize one or a few local unions each to complete the organization in a few months. This is what we have been asking for in these "Personals" for months. The spirit nas moved many, but we want to see a general response and we hope it will come from this number. Farmers must be aroused to the great need of an improved marketing system and be told that there is one ready for their use.

—o—

We append the blank again. You have seen it before and may have passed it by, but we hope you will fill it out and send it in this time before you lay the paper down. Not because we want a great many blanks returned, but we want each person who sends one to sincerely want his community organized. You, with the co-operation of headquarters, can do it easily.

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly at .....

.....

This list was sent by .....

.....

P. O. .....

State .....

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here for special literature .....

.....

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

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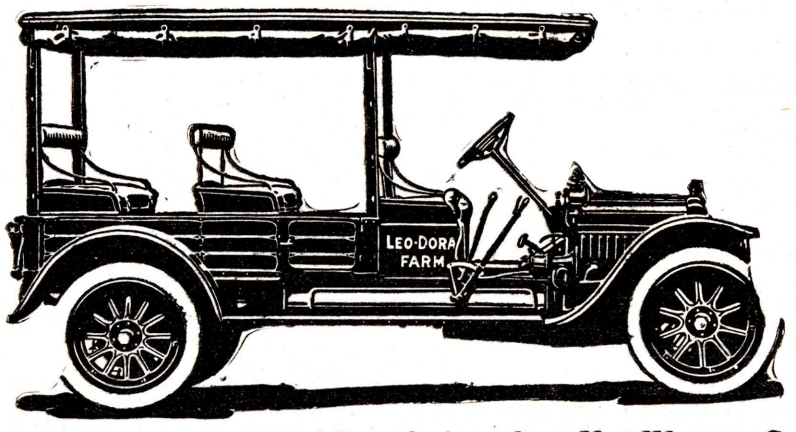
(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

THIS WHITE Combination Car Will Pay You Back $2250

Whether You Now Own a Car or Not—This Is the Motor Car You Have Always Wanted.



The Car That Will Do Your Work as Well as Your Play—The Car That Will Last

Eight Passengers or 1500 Pounds Anywhere You Want to Go

We Built This Car Because It Was Right

There has always been a demand for a car just like this—but no car to fill it till now. We know it meets the exact conditions before you. We know it will do for you what no other motor car will do. Unlike most automobiles, the White Combination will earn money for you—not be just a dead expense.

You Have Long Felt the Necessity For It

You know as well as we what a benefit the motor car has been to people living in the country. It eats up distances as no horse ever could; it never tires; friends living many miles away whom you seldom used to see, are now the same as neighbors. Your town is now near-by, where it used to be some distance. These and many other things the motor car has done for you or your neighbors. But one thing it has *not*—it has *not* carried your freight. This is where the White Combination excels any motor car built.

It Does the Work of More Than Two Teams

Even if you have a motor car, you have had to use your horses to haul things to town. Frequently they are already tired from plowing or other farm work when you hitch them up for a long road haul. But you have *had* to use them. Other people, too, who own motor cars have *had* to hitch up when it came to hauling, because no other motor car built has a frame strong enough, nor body designed to carry freight as will the White Combination Car. Used as a freight carrier it not only does the work of from four to six horses because of its speed on the average haul, but also saves your horses the strain of the trip, or permits their being used *on* the farm while this car is working on the road.

It Has Twice the Capacity of the Ordinary Touring Car

It will carry eight passengers easily, with ample extra room for luggage, lunch baskets, etc. The seats are large and comfortable and are easily attached or removed by one person. In spite of its power and capacity, this car is as light and easy to drive as an ordinary touring car. There are very few—even the fastest—that can pass it on the road, and when fully loaded it will easily climb hills many cars cannot climb at all.

How You Get Your Money Back

It is cheaper to pay $2250 once than $1000 four or five times. Figuring mile for mile, the White Combination will outlast four or five of the ordinary touring cars of the $1000 or $1200 type. As a passenger carrier, it more than meets every requirement of the touring car and can carry twice as many passengers. As a freight carrier there is no comparison, as no touring car made even approaches it.

You Get Double Value In This Car

This car is designed by the same engineers, built with the same care and of the same excellent materials that have all combined to make White Cars the standard for the highest grade of automobile construction in America. It is the best *car* value you can buy, and the price you pay for a car is usually about what it's worth as a car. But the White Combination is more than a motor car, it does more. It gives you more than double service value in passenger and freight carrying.

Balance These Figures if You Can

The work and play this car will return to you is about equalled by *four* low priced touring cars. That would mean an investment of between $4000 and $4500, as against $2250 for the White Combination. Any *one* of the *four* would cost more to run and repair than the *one* White, and would have to be replaced three or four times over before the White really began to wear.

That Is Why This White Combination Car at $2250 Is The Best Motor Car Investment You Can Make. Let Us Send You Specifications and Tell You What The Car Has Done. Are You Ready to Discuss The Matter?

THE WHITE COMPANY

834C E. 79th ST., CLEVELAND

July 1st Dues Paying Date

All those locals whose dues paying date falls on July 1st are urged to make prompt remittance. Delinquent members must be reminded of their dues in a meeting or by letter. Members' names, when thirty days past due, may be posted in the club room. Forty cents out of each dues is retained in the local union treasury. This fact should impel the secretary to make a special endeavor to make all collections promptly. If more convenient, the amount of dues may be taken out of proceeds from crops sold through the union.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Wants Hay

Hay is a very poor crop with us. We will need to buy. Can you put us in touch with parties having hay to sell, especially alfalfa, located near us, in Kansas or Oklahoma? Wheat is good, harvesting just begun, and we are going to try to do something toward marketing for profit.—E. B. Read, F. S. E. Local 7020, Sedalia, Mo.

Gets Good Results

I received the material for organizing, have been at work, and if all goes right we will organize on Saturday night. I have had good encouragement from our farmers. Once it is started, I think all the farmers will join us.—Luther E. Sinton, Shamokin, Pa.

New Man Does Great Work

H. G. Bundy, a newly commissioned organizer in Lincoln county, Neb., promises to be a successful worker. During his first week of preliminary skirmishing he called upon twenty farmers and secured seventeen members. Farmers know a good thing when they see it.

Flocks to Equity

The local at Loxley, Baldwin county, Ala., was small in membership before shipping season, and it was not expected that the local would ship cucumbers in carlots. But the highly satisfactory sales made through the efforts of County Agent C. B. Lozier, cash at the platform, was so clear and emphatic a proof of the superiority of the Equity System that the membership increased so rapidly that they soon began loading in car lots.

Another Alabama County Heard From

I have twenty-five names on our application blank and confidently expect to make it forty by tomorrow night. I shall call a meeting Wednesday, and by this time next week hope to have our application at headquarters and things in fine swing. I made a visit to Baldwin county, and Mr. Lozier gave me an inside view of the operations of the Baldwin County Union, and the practical workings of the F. S. E. It is fine, and just what we need.—D. C. McConn, Irvington, Mobile Co., Ala.

(This report came just as we go to press. —Ed.)

Getting Down to Business

Our local has decided to purchase an established elevator. We have secured subscriptions for the first payment, or one-half the purchase price. We intend to work on the "one man one vote" system regardless of how many shares a man may own. Send at once two receipt books and fifty membership cards. We took in $48 at our last meeting.—A. M. Satterly, Secretary, Ashton Local 6994, Ashton, Idaho.

We Want You to Know

Witte gasoline engines are sold with a five-year guarantee. Engines such as these are more and more being used on the farm. Let gasoline and an engine do your work cheaper than horse or man-power can. Write for valuable information from Witte Iron Works Company, 1977 Oakland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Young men, a Harley-Davidson "built for two" will give you more real pleasure than a horse and buggy ever did. It's the up-to-date way. Besides if you must do an errand quick the motorcycle is ready. And it doesn't cost a cent when not running. Write for book telling how good a motorcycle is to Harley-Davidson Motor Company, 788 A street, Milwaukee, Wis.

If you want to go to sleep and forget all about getting up time tell Big Ben to waken you. He'll do it gently but surely and never fail. Big Ben, a clock worthy of a name made by Westclox, La Salle, Ill. Write them.

Potato bugs and other bugs can best be killed with the Champion Duster made by Legget & Bro., 301 B. Pearl St., New York City. Send to them for valuable information.

Steel shingles made by the Edwards Mfg. Co., 641-691 Lock street, Cincinnati, O., wear longest. They are rust-proof and prevent leaks. Can't burn and cost less than wood. Don't build or repair a roof without investigating Edwards steel shingles.

Lightning rods without an agent gives you lowest prices. Write J. A. Scott Co., Dept. U. D., Detroit, Mich., for their special direct prices.

The Aermotor system of running water for all house and barn purposes is used by tens of thousands of farmers. Small cost; easy to install and operate. Send postal to Aermotor Co., 1144 South Campbell avenue, Chicago, for complete information.

Every silo owner should send a card to the Appleton Manufacturing Co., 464 Fargo street, Batavia, Ill., for information about their silo fillers, claimed to be the best.

Many a horse thought practically worthless has been made as good as "new" by using Absorbine. If you have a horse afflicted with thick, swollen glands, swollen tendons, muscles or bruises, don't fail to send to W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Temple street, Springfield, Mass., for valuable information.

Much valuable information about silos and silage can be gotten from three books sent free by the Jos. Dick Manufacturing Company., 1470 Tuscarawas street, Canton, O. Send for them—drop a postal today.

Eggs can be packed this summer and preserved until winter in perect condition, says the Department of Agriculture. Write Sure Keep Egg Preserver Company, Box 27, Anderson, Ind., for free booklet telling how.

A fine lawn free from weeds is produced by the Clipper lawn mower. Send for circulars. Clipper Lawn Mower Company, Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

Pesky flies! Get rid of them with a Wonder Fly Killer. Costs 75 cents for six, prepaid. Write Watson Company, Peru, Ind.

A folding bathtub that is proving popular with farmers is made by Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams street, Toledo, O. It is cheap, serviceable and lasts for years.

Every boy should have a bicycle. It's easy to get one from the Mead Cycle Company, Dept. G 170, Chicago. Prices low. They will give you the opportunity to earn one as their agent.

Agents, if you want the largest line and best goods, write to the Thomas Manufacturing Company, 3081 West street, Dayton, O. Biggest supply house and they treat you right.

The home that does not have an Edison phonograph misses an instrument that will be of much value as an entertainer and pleasure maker. A new Edison has been perfected and will be sent free on trial by Babson Bros., distributors, Dept, 405 X Edison Block, Chicago, Ill. Send for their new free offer.

New Butterfly separators have been advertised in Up-to-Date for a number of years and are in daily use in the homes of our readers. The Albaugh-Dover Company, 2298 Marshall Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., guarantees the New Butterfly a lifetime, and give thirty days' free trial of any size you select. Besides, they offer any responsible farmer a year's time to pay for the machine out of his extra cream profits. Taking into consideration the excellent reputation of this separator and its advantages in easy cleaning and light running, this is a chance that no family without a separator should let pass by.

IRON WITHOUT A FIRE

Cut out the drudgery. Save time—labor—fuel. No walking back and forth to change irons—always the right heat for the best work if it's an

IMPROVED MONITOR SAD IRON

Self Heating. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Over half a million Monitors in use. Strong, simple, easy to operate. Heat regulated instantly, no dirt, no odor.

Agents, Salesmen, Managers Wanted $10 to $20 a Day

No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made $5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made $14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains everything. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.

THE MONITOR SAD IRON CO.
257 Wayne Street, Big Prairie, Ohio

Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm

Save money daily with this awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.

OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

Free Pony

Who Wants Me—Quick?

Boys and Girls! Do you want this beautiful Shetland Pony all for your own? Then send me your name and address today—quick. Some one is going to get him—you can have him—*but hurry!*

My Name is *"Major"*

Well Broken Gentle Kind

42 Inches High

I Am Now 42-in. High and 3 yrs. Old. I am a Pet, Too.

My color is black. I am considered a very handsome pony. I am well trained. You can either ride me or drive me and I am just as kind and gentle as a kitten. I can go almost as fast as a big horse and can haul my carriage with my little owner mile after mile without getting tired or lazy. I do not scare because I know better—have been taught better. I want a kind little boy or girl as my owner. I'll go anywhere to find them. I am just waiting to come to someone. I'll make some boy or girl happy, because that's what I was made for. That's what I was intended for and it's what I like to do. If you want me, and I know you do, just send me your name and address on the coupon below (or a postal,) and I'll do my best to come to you in a hurry—I must go somewhere, so be quick. Send your name this very day.

Wagon and Harness, Too, Come With Me

This is one of the most beautiful ponies, that I have ever given to any boy or girl in all my life, and I have given away more than 25 Shetland Ponies. This one, **"Major"** is a beauty. He will make the heart of any boy or girl leap with joy. I wish you could see him. I just hate to let him go, but go he must, free of all cost to some boy or girl friend of mine who is willing to do me a small favor.

I am going to send a beautiful carriage along with him, and harness too, and I expect a saddle also. Might as well. I want to please and that's the way to do it. I want the boy or girl who gets this elegant Shetland Pony and outfit to be just the happiest person in all the world. I want them to remember me as long as they live, and they will, too. I have dozens of little boy and girl friends to whom I have given ponies and presents, all over the United States and I get letters from them every now and then. They send me pictures of the ponies I gave them, and tell me how pleased they are and that I always do as I say—Now my friend, if you want **"Major"**, just send me your name and do it quick. **I have a gift for you.** A postal card or the coupon in the corner, will do. Hurry! I'll send you the present, pony pictures and letters from boys and girls to prove what I say, so hurry!

Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago

I Want This Pony

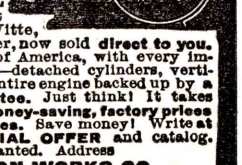
Uncle Billy, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I want **"Major"** and I want you to send me the pony pictures, your free gift, and tell me how to get this pony. Below is my full name and address. Send quick.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

FACTORY PRICES YOURS 60 DAY FREE TRIAL



The famous WITTE Gasoline Engine, built for 43 years by Ed. Witte, master engine builder, now sold **direct to you.** The standard engine of America, with every improvement up-to-date—detached cylinders, vertical valves, etc.—the entire engine backed up by a **Real 5-Year Guarantee.** Just think! It takes only **2c to get the money-saving, factory prices on 54 styles and sizes.** Save money! Write at once for **FREE TRIAL OFFER** and catalog. State style and size wanted. Address

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
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CAN BE PERMANENTLY CURED

By the **"SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK,"** the wonderful, scientific discovery of the age, it's holding power can be regulated by yourself at will. Endorsed by leading physicians as Nature's true method. No leg straps, springs or other annoying features. It's worn with the same comfort as a pair of old suspenders. Nature's healing process never interferred with, etc. **Price within reach of all and it is sent on 30 days free trial.**

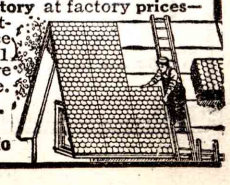
Write our Institute today, for our free booklet, if you want to forever rid yourself of rupture.

Schuling Rupture Institute
18 West Market Street Indianapolis, Indiana

Roof That Building With Edwards STEEL Shingles

Yes, **STEEL** Shingles—the kind that never **rot, rust** nor **burn**—cost much less than **wood**—made **rust-proof** by famous "Tightcote" Process—made **leak-proof** by patent Interlocking Device—$10,000 guarantee against lightning loss—come in sheets of 100 or more shingles—easy to lay as a carpet—lay them on old roof or sheathing.

Sold direct from **factory** at factory **prices**—freight **PREPAID**—postal brings special price and latest catalog 691 by **return mail.** Give size of roof if possible.



THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
641-691 Lock St.
Cincinnati Ohio

Up-to-Date Farming is always found in the front of every movement offering genuine aid to agriculture.—C. H.T.

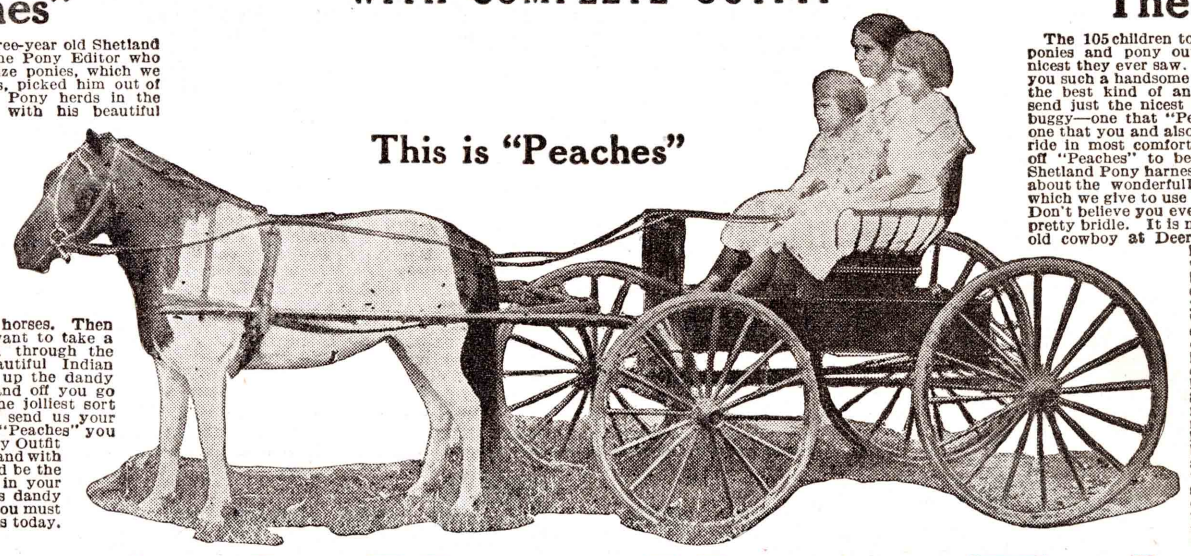
THIS PONY FREE

WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT

"Peaches"

Is about the cutest little three-year old Shetland Pony we ever gave away. The Pony Editor who has already selected 105 prize ponies, which we have given to boys and girls, picked him out of one of the largest Shetland Pony herds in the United States. "Peaches" with his beautiful silky black and creamy white markings makes you think for all the world of nothing so much as "Peaches and Cream" and he is just as good as he is handsome. He is about 42 inches high and weighs around 300 pounds. Hitched to his nobby pony buggy which we give with him he just steps right into the breast collar with his wide Sheltie chest and will haul you and all your girl and boy friends that can pile in, up hill and down just about as fast as most big horses. Then if when you get him you want to take a canter across the fields and through the woods, just slip on his beautiful Indian horse hair bridle and tighten up the dandy saddle (which we send too) and off you go to a lope, trot or canter for the jolliest sort of a horseback ride. If you send us your name and address and get "Peaches" you will have the handsomest Pony Outfit that ever came to your place and with all charges paid by us. You'd be the envy of every boy and girl in your town with "Peaches" and his dandy outfit, but if you want him you must send us your name and address today.

This is "Peaches"



The Outfit

The 105 children to whom we have already sent ponies and pony outfits say our outfits are the nicest they ever saw. We wouldn't want to give you such a handsome pony unless we also sent you the best kind of an outfit to go with him. We send just the nicest kind of a four-wheeled pony buggy—one that "Peaches" can pull easiest and one that you and also your father and mother can ride in most comfortably. The harness too sets off "Peaches" to best advantage and is a real Shetland Pony harness. And we want to tell you about the wonderful Indian horse hair riding bridle which we give to use with our special pony saddle. Don't believe you ever in all your life saw such a pretty bridle. It is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana. It takes him and his partner two whole weeks to weave this handsome bridle out of beautifully colored horse hair,—red, blue, yellow, white and black,—woven into remarkable Indian designs and mounted with colored rosettes and the horse hair reins ending in a real cowboy quirt. No matter how many Circuses or Pony Shows come to your town or no matter if some children of rich parents in your place happen to have ponies, nobody ever saw a prettier Pony and Pony Outfit than "Peaches" and his, which we shall send to you or some other boy or girl. If you want this lucky boy or girl to be you, you must send us your name and address now.

Send Us Your Name Today

If You Want To Own "Peaches"

As soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to go ahead to get "Peaches." Don't let anybody persuade you that you cannot get this beautiful little pony because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given 105 ponies to 105 boys and girls all over the United States from the state of Vermont to the state of Washington, many going over 1500 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away. The banker or postmaster in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Co. of St. Paul, who have been in business over 30 years, is one of the largest publishing firms in the United States and can afford to give ponies to boys and girls to advertise our papers. We never heard of one of these 105 boys or girls until they wrote us they wanted a pony and you should send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you "Peaches" and his dandy outfit.

THE PONY EDITOR AT THE PONY FARM PICKING OUT "PEACHES" FOR YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL.

We Have Given Away 105 Ponies

Here are the Names of a few of our 105 Lucky Pony Winners

"Heinie,"	Clar. Niemoeller, Bartholomew Co., Indiana	"Beauty,"	Bertram Eldridge, Stark Co., Illinois	"Cub,"	Eugene Mumpower, Buncombe Co., No. Carolina
"Roxy,"	Eldon Crego, Madison Co., Ohio	"Polly,"	Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wisconsin	"Scotty,"	Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., Washington
"Chum,"	Bozzie F. Thornton, Mercer Co., W. Virginia	"Daisy,"	Leta Hainline, Adair Co., Iowa	"Andy,"	Alfred H. Brown, Teton Co., Montana
"Toby,"	George Lynch, Lake Co., Illinois	"Patsy,"	Rena Smith, St. Lawrence Co., New York	"Captain,"	Ida O'Keefe, Mountrail Co., No. Dakota
"Duke,"	Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., Missouri	"Busy,"	J. H. Albrecht, Jr., Camden Co., N. Jersey	"Bob,"	John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., Arkansas
"Jean,"	John H. Elrod, Smith Co., Tennessee	"Pippin,"	Doris Navarette, Fairfield Co., Connecticut	"Bingo,"	Jeanette Lansing, Dixon Co., Nebraska
"Dapple,"	Ernest L. Heckert, York Co., Pennsylvania	"Dainty,"	Gladys Elwood, Franklin Co., Vermont		
"Toots,"	Isabelle Whitcraft, Balt. Co., Maryland	"Dimple,"	Ida Schuenke, Rice Co., Minnesota		
		"Jim,"	Joey Edwards, Barton Co., Kansas		
		"Dixie,"	Walter McLaren, Moody Co., So. Dakota		

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY OR COPY ON A POST CARD

THE FARMER'S WIFE,
549 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me Certificate of Entry, and pictures of "Peaches" and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own "Peaches."

Write Your Name and Address Here

GOOD FOR 1,000 VOTES FOR "PEACHES."

Name_____

P. O._____ State_____

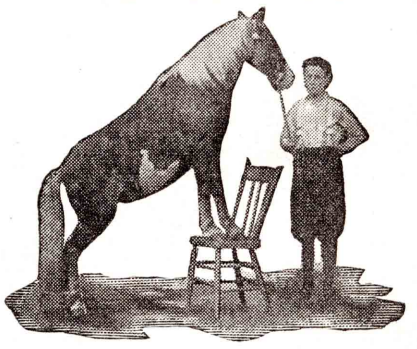
NOTICE we print the names of 23 of our 105 lucky pony winners which we wouldn't have done if it were not true that we give away real live Shetland Ponies. We haven't room to print the names of our whole 105 lucky pony winners but we will send you their names just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these 105 lucky pony winners live in your county or some county near you and if so you probably know them because our lucky pony winners are now the best known children in their locality. However, it doesn't make any difference where you live if you send us your name and are the lucky boy or girl to get "Peaches," he and his whole outfit will be sent without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you read this we will send you 1000 free votes for "Peaches" and will send you a big surprise which will double your chances of getting a Shetland Pony even if you fail to get "Peaches."

Each Contestant A Prize Winner

The Farmer's Wife will liberally reward all children who send their name and address and become a contestant for "Peaches" with cash or other valuable prizes of their own choosing. Besides the Pony Outfit and Twenty-five Grand Prizes we shall offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Outfits, Gold Bracelets, Fishing Outfits, Fountain Pens, Hand Bags, Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and Dozens of other desirable prizes. Of course "Peaches" and his Outfit is the best prize of all, and you should not let anybody persuade you that you can't win him because you have the same chance as any other child.

Send Your Name Today

Our ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send the coupon opposite filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Peaches" is so easy that any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do it and any child who becomes a contestant will win a fine prize, even if he fails to win "Peaches."



"Roine," Clarence Busick, Adams Co. Indiana.

"I live seven miles from Decatur, Ind. I got a pony from The Farmer's Wife. My pony's name is 'Roine.' When I go to the gate and whistle 'Roine' will come to me. I drive him to school with my three sisters. Before The Farmer's Wife gave 'Roine' to me I was sick but now I am well again."

Part of a letter from one of our 105 Lucky Pony Winners. You will write like this if you send us your name and get "Peaches."

BE SURE TO ADDRESS YOUR POSTCARD OR ENVELOPE TO

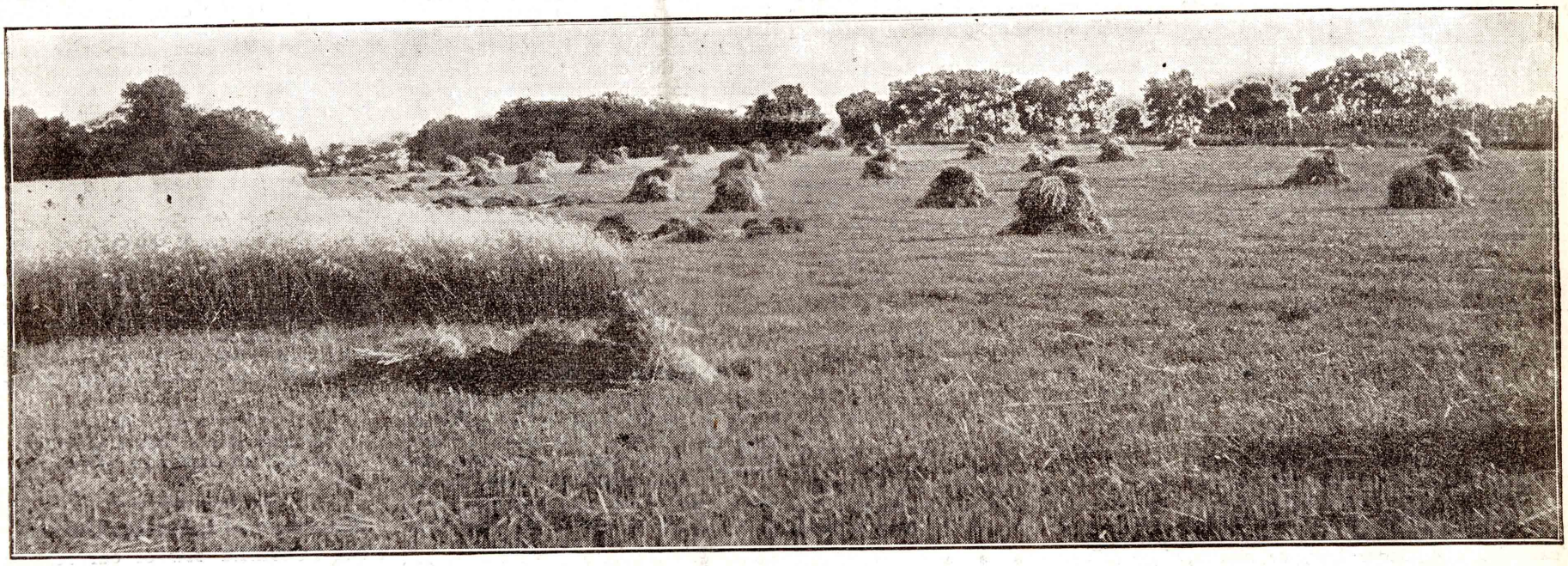
THE FARMER'S WIFE

549 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 14 — JULY FIFTEENTH, 1913 — Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month



I'd love to pay the income tax,
I'd pay it with delight;
I'd pile the stuff in precious stacks
I'd sit up half the night.
I'd try to be the first to pay—
I'd be it if I could;
And then I'd go my cheerful way—
At least, I think I would.

Of course, I'd want an income big,
So I could pay the more;
The deeper down I had to dig
The richer stream I'd pour.
If I had coupons piled in racks,
With millions to the good,
How joyously I'd pay the tax—
At least, I think I would.

—C. P. D.

Swat the fly or pay the doctor.

Many a howling success is more howl than success.

It takes more than strong language to shock a field of wheat.

Farmers work in the heat of summer, so why not Congress?

The summer boarder crop is always to be relied upon, wet or dry.

Just because a woman is a high-flyer is no sign she is an angel.

Making a woman happy is just as much a part of the marriage contract as making her a living.

Hayseed in the hair does no harm. So many men of the city have neither the hayseed nor the hair.

The telephone and the parcel post are doing more than orators to bring together country and town.

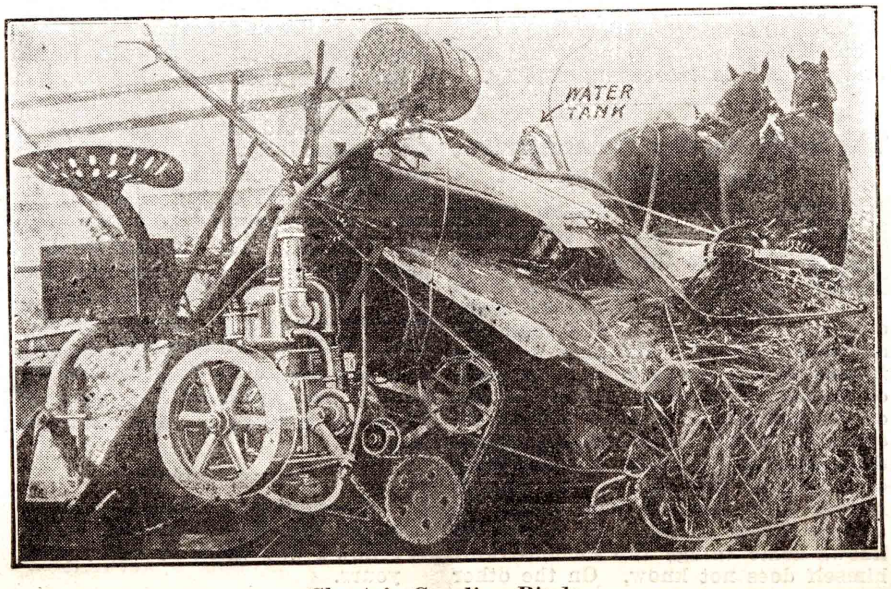
One of the wheels of progress is an old mower wheel dragged between the corn rows to make a dust mulch.

A woman's education is not complete until she can harness and hitch up a horse quickly and correctly.

Oat Harvest

By Sam Saxon

In hot July we shed our coats and sally forth to cut the oats. The binder clacks its merry song until we hear the dinner gong. Beneath the oak tree's cooling shade we keep a jug of lemonade. And yonder in the leafy vale there flows a spring of Adam's ale. But we stay out beneath the sun and sweat to get the harvest done. We trudge around the stubble field and speculate on price and yield. We grab the bundles in our fists and break our backs and scratch our wrists to get them all into the shock before the sun says six o'clock. The thickset shocks make pleasing sight when homeward bound, in fading light, we pick the briers from the sores and toddle home to do the chores, and milk the cows and slop the shoats, and then go back and shock more oats. The harvest moon lends us a light so we can work into the night, and go to roost at twelve o'clock with the last bundle in the shock. .. ...



Shorty's Gasoline Binder

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Himself)

No. V

I have a neighbor who thinks that new ideas are as bad as the measles, mumps, or smallpox. A "new fangled notion" is as distasteful to him as a dose of castor oil, and he shuns the society of a man who comes along with some labor-saving or time-saving or money-saving idea or apparatus as he would shun a pestilence or a leper. He once bought a lightning rod and put it on his house. The next summer the lightning struck his barn and burned it. Since that day to this he has kept a gun and a dog for agents of all descriptions, and as for spray pumps, cream separators, and all modern methods of doing farm work he looks upon them with contempt. He says they are the inventions of a lazy man and are fit only for lazy people, that they cost more than they come to, and don't do the work claimed they will. Now, while I have been describing a neighbor of mine, I'll bet every reader of this paper can fit the description to a neighbor of theirs, so you know exactly what kind of a farmer this neighbor of mine is.

Now, this same neighbor of mine has a very fine piece of bottom land. No matter what he does to that piece of ground he gets a fine crop from it. That field is his meal ticket; his argument for proving that "new-fangled notions" are not necessary to make a living from the soil.

This year the field was in wheat, and such wheat! It made us all mad just to see it and to think that such a narrow-minded, non-progressive cuss could have anything like it. Straw that would set the shocks so thick you couldn't drive a wagon between

(Continued on Page Seven)

Up-to-Date Farming

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Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Who Should Build a Silo?

MANY farmers have been thinking over the matter of building a silo, and are undecided as to whether or not such an investment would be a profitable one for them. There is no doubt but that silage has many distinct advantages over other foods for stock. Prof. J. H. Skinner, of the Indiana Agricultural College, recommends that before deciding for or against the silo, the farmer should first take carefully into account his present system of farming, the percentage of profits he now makes, and the changes in his method of farming that silage might entail. He should obtain data on the the cost of ensilage as compared with dry fodder. If in his present system he has an abundance of pasturage in summer, and clover hay, or alfalfa, and corn fodder in winter, and his barns are full of profit-paying cattle; and if he has hogs to consume all his corn, and does not desire to increase his dairy, or add beef stock to his farm operations, and does not want to build more accommodations for live stock, the silo might not be of any great advantage. Even then, however, a silo should pay the average farmer. It is a matter of arithmetic, and the farmer must figure it out for himself. To arrive at correct conclusions he must compare results obtained by farmers who have silos with those who have not, and these comparisons will be valuable only when all other conditions are equal. To find material for such comparisons is a pretty difficult matter, except on the experiment farm, where silos have been in use by experienced feeders for years in making just such comparisons. The best source of information in matters of this kind is the state experiment station, where not only careful tests are made, but close records are kept on the operations of many farms throughout the state. The farmer who considers building a silo can do no better than to describe his farm, his system of farming, and his farm equipment to the agricultural college, and ask for information and suggestions.

* * *

It is quite safe to say that as a general thing, the silo can be made a very profitable part of the farm system and equipment. It will enable the farmer to increase the stock capacity of his farm. It may call for additional buildings for stock, but the stock will soon pay for them. "Considering the advantages one may readily lose sight of the cost," says Prof. Skinner. "Silage produces palatable, succulent feed, which promotes health and thrift among cattle, hogs and sheep. It protects against drought, short crops and dry pastures. It makes possible a more complete utilization of the corn crop, and the manure is in a condition to be utilized to greatest advantage.

* * *

"Experiment stations have demonstrated the value of silage in making greater gains and greater profits on cattle and sheep. Many breeders and feeders all over the corn belt have found by actual test that the silo is a very profitable investment. The average farmer who raises cattle or sheep need not hesitate to put money into a silo, and those who do not raise live stock are pursuing a short-sighted policy. The farmer with a silo need not worry about a scarcity of food nor profit in feeding. The silo, like the corn crib, should never be empty.

* * *

"There are several essentials to a good silo. It should have rigid, smooth, air-tight walls, built of good material, wood, concrete, or glazed tile. The foundation and floor should be strong. There are many different types of silos. and many manufacturers. The farmer who contemplates building one should make a thorough investigation."

Silage is worth from five to eight dollars a ton when fed to beef or dairy cattle. It has been found by tabulating the reports of several hundred experiments that the average cost of producing and putting away a ton of silage is sixty-five cents. The average daily ration for a dairy cow is forty pounds. This shows the actual cost of silage per cow per day to be one and one-half cents. Pretty cheap feed, that. And the manure is worth no less than one dollar a ton, besides.

* * *

The time is drawing near at hand when the silo will have to be in readiness for filling. The forage crop will not wait on man; he must be ready and waiting for it. Those who have ordered silos and have not received them should rush the matter all they possibly can. Those who have silos on their farms should look after them; prepare them for filling by coating the inside with coal tar or give a good painting.

* * *

The necessary machinery for filling the silo should also be considered. Even though silage would be more profitable for a small herd, if the farmer must purchase an expensive cutter and power to run it, the advisability of the silo may be questioned. As a rule, however, the farmer has, or should have the power, and a cutter is not an expensive machine, unless a large one is purchased. Often three or four neighboring farmers purchase ensilage machinery co-opera- By arranging work to meet the requirements this can easily be managed to the satisfaction of all. On large farms, of course, the owners should have their own machines, and can well afford to.

* * *

The increasing welfare of our farmers is largely dependent on sustaining and increasing fertility of the soil. Nothing can do this so effectively as livestock husbandry, and the utilization of a greater proportion of the corn crop. The silo is a valuable adjunct, and its use is increasing rapidly.

The Institute, the Demontrator, and the Farmer

THE farmers' institute, which has long been a vehicle for carrying the better farming gospel to the farmer is to be replaced by the county demonstration agent, who will take the aforesaid gospel, not only to the farmer, but to the farm. A large num- of farmers have never made any use of the institute and some will be inclined to resent the idea that a county demonstrator can teach him anything of farming. But the farmer who is honest with himself will admit he doesn't know it all. No doubt he knows some things the demonstrator himself does not know. On the other hand, the demonstrator knows some things this farmer does not. It is the demonstrator's business to find out, from the farmers of his county, and from the agricultural college and experiment stations, new and valuable ideas, and take them to farmers who might not be able to get them for themselves. A farmer in one part of the county may have discovered new methods that are very profitable. A farmer in another part of the county may keep on with a much inferior method, unless some means are provided to give him the information. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations, through a great number of tests and trials, find new ways, and learn more about the science of agriculture, in a few years than a farmer could in a lifetime, should he live to be as old as Methuselah. Many farmers can not go to the college, or the experiment station, so the knowledge accumulated is turned over to the county demonstrator, who in turn, takes it right to the farm. The institute attempted to do this, and to a limited extent succeeded. The demonstration method is by far the better way. In this connection we urge our readers to keep in mind that growing good crops is only a part of the game. These same crops must be sold at a profit. The marketing must not be neglected, and better methods of marketing will be even more necessary to profitable farming when production is increased.

A man short on education may be long on common sense.

The Saturday Half-Holiday

SECURING a living is only one of the essentials of useful existence. The mind of mankind needs inspiration and enjoyment as much as the body needs food and raiment. Life is worth living only if it is so lived that it brings out the best there is in us, and shares that best with our fellows.

As our paragrapher aptly said in a recent number, "The man who lives for himself lives for nothing." A solitary life can be neither a happy nor useful one, and there is nothing so enjoyable, so satisfying, so uplifting and inspiring as the society of our neighbors and friends. We get too little of it on the farms. Living so much to ourselves narrows us, keeps the better part of our natures from expanding, and makes life on the farm a humdrum existence, and the farmer and his family commonplace people. As much as the farmer needs better methods of farming he needs a better manner of living more.

If the average farm community would adopt the Saturday half-holiday plan, and then all get together in one place for a few hours' recreation, giving the children a chance to meet and play, the boys an opportunity to have a ball game, the older folks the pleasure of a visit with a number of neighbors, it would be a great thing for that community. All work and no play makes more than Jack dull—it dulls the spirit of the entire community. Sunday should be a day of rest and worship. Yet, Sunday being the only opportunity for play and social intercourse, it is used for that, and its real blessing to country people is lost. Give us the Saturday half-holiday, and life on the farm will be filled with a new spirit of life, good will, brotherly love, contentment and progress.

Co-operation: Have a common cause and then work the other fellow's way when he won't work yours.

Maintaining Prices on Meat Products

THERE is no such thing as stability of prices paid for hogs, sheep and cattle, for the simple reason that there is no regularity in marketing. A heavy supply this week sends prices down, not because there are too many head in the country, but because with the yards full, and receivers anxious to sell, buyers can drive a better bargain. Prices of beef, pork and mutton do not vary much, if any to the consumer. There is no good reason why the producers should sustain these periodical losses. Stability of price, at a fair basis, is a desirable thing, and the price should be based upon a reasonable profit to the producer. This can be easily secured by organization, and co-operation in marketing. Where several thousand surplus cattle or hogs go to market at one time, and prices are forced down several cents per cwt., the total loss to farmers is immense, and the individual loss to each shipper is considerable. When this occurrence happens many times a year it means a deplorable loss to producers, and no corresponding gain to consumers. Just extra profits to the dealers. Now, if these extra profits were distributed throughout the country, amongst a large number of buying people, it would be better for the country than to concentrate it in the hands of a few who already have more money than they can spend in ordinary channels of trade. Moreover, the producers are fairly entitled to it, and by increasing the buying ability of the producers every line of business is aided. Let the producers get together and work out this problem.

Difficulties are things to show what sort of stuff men are made of.

Commercial Interests United

POSSIBLY few of our readers know that the chambers of commerce, representing the business interests of cities and towns have federated in a national organization known as the "Chambers of Commerce of the United States of America." Senator Fletcher, of Florida, chairman of the Agricultural Commission to study rural life in Europe has introduced a bill in Congress to incorporate this gigantic, national Chamber of Commerce, giving it a federal charter. Over seven hundred organizations will be merged in the federation, which, in point of influence, will be the most powerful and far-reaching organization ever perfected by mortal man, all the more powerful and far-reaching because the men composing the membership of the Chambers of Commerce are men who know the value and use of organization and co-operation. Isn't it time, brethren of the soil, for farming to have its national Chamber of Agriculture, a federation of all local and general organizations of farmers to promote and safeguard the welfare and interests of agriculture? We shall have more to say about this matter in our next issue.

Our Bounden Duty

As long as the chance big crops sell for less money than the small ones, and as long as farming does not steadily yield enough money to afford the increase we will not refrain from calling attention to the fact that this paper is the only one that is pointing the straight way to the solution of the marketing problem which is the key to the matter of PROFIT and the further fact that, until the present time, there is no road to successful marketing except through the Farmers Society of Equity and the proposed federation of farmers' organizations.

Some Editorials

By John P. Stelle

Two Departments of the Goverment

GOVERNMENT should be for the benefit of the governed, not part of the governed, but all of them. In a great nation like ours, with so many people so widly separated and interests so varied, it is difficult for acts of government to affect all alike. In such case the greatest number must be the governing rule, and the acts should be such that the same ones are not always the beneficiaries.

Recent years of the Department of Agriculture do not measure up to this rule. Reports of crops have been amazingly extravagant. Whether of condition during the growing season, or of yield at maturity, or actual production after harvest, the figures have been larger than the facts justified. This is so apparent that the average reader knows it, but to prove it beyond question Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins has made a comparison of the reports issued by the Department of Agriculture and those made by the government Bureau of Statistics. The former figures are vastly larger than those made by the statisticians.

But we wish to be fair in these things. Reasons for the excessive reports may be found outside of evil intentions. The crop reports are made up, it is understood, from reports sent in by local reporters. The local reporters are human, and they want their localities to show up favorably. Hence they wish everything to show at its best, and do not realize that a little overdrawing may result in evil. They are properly hopeful, and if they guess at all they guess large rather than small. And the department experts, those who have charge of the compiling of the reports, feel that the greater the promise of prosperity the more highly will the public appreciate their work. Hence their compilations conform to the best features of the reports received. Even the secretary naturally likes for his administration to show big things. That was certainly the case with Mr. Wilson.

But these extravagant reports are attended by evil. There are special interests, great buying interests, that are served by them. When production is abundant the supply is abundant also, and prices rule low. When the official reports show tremendous yields and bumper crops the effect on price is the same as if the stuff had been actually produced, and prices paid the producers are forced down, to the great loss of the farmers. But, as we have conclusively shown, and as the commercial world now reluctantly admits, the selling prices of the buyers and holders, those who buy to sell again for profit, are not affected because the markets are so controlled, the stuff so held, that high prices are forced upon the users whether the supply is great or small.

It was to curb these evils and mitigate their effects that Dr .Hopkins compared the contemporaneous figures of the agricultural department and the bureau of statistics. We sincerely hope that Secretary Houston will have these reports more carefully scrutinized, for unless crop reports are true, or at least not overdrawn, it is better that they be not made. Most of them are of questionable value anyway so far as the producers are conecrned. If the yields are small the reports come too late for the farmers to increase them; if they are excessive it is too late for the farmers to reduce them, and thus maintain a steady supply and steady prices. But they are always in time to help the speculating buyers. This is clearly a case where governmental powers benefit the few against the many, and the benefits go all the time to the same few.

Safe for Farmers to Organize

TOO much has been said by that portion of the press which supports the present speculating marketing system, the system that compels farmers to accept low prices and consumers to pay high prices, that farmers have became almost afraid to organize for co-operation in either buying or selling lest they make themselves liable to prosecution under the Sherman law. But Congress has emphatically declared otherwise. During the Taft administration a bill was passed by both houses exempting farm and labor co-operative organizations for mutual benefit, from such prosecution. Though an appropriation bill whose passage was urgent, President Taft vetoed it because of this exemption. Both houses of the present Congress adopted a very similar measure, containing the same exemption feature, and President Wilson has signed it, though, we regret to say, he did it under protest because of the exemption clause. Nevertheless it is a law, and farmers and laborers may dismiss their fears and push their organization for co-operative mutual benefit.

So far at least as the farmers are concerned, we see no reason why the laws, the courts, or the Presidents should discriminate against them. All other creators of commodities are expected to put the selling prices upon their products. It is taken as a matter of fact by the business world that they should do so. On the contrary the farmers themselves have not, until recently attempted anything of that sort, and, taking advantage of this surrender of a simple and universally conceded business right, a most selfish, profit-grasping, ruinous marketing system has been built up for the specific purpose of doing unwarrantably what the farmers themselves by force of habit neglect to do. The system enables the few that control it to draw exorbitant profits from both producers and consumers. The only way farmers can now overcome this sys- and regain what confessedly belongs to them, is to establish a marketing system mutual in its character, that will protect the producing sellers and the consuming buyers alike, and the law referred to fully warrants them in doing that. When once understood, everybody except the speculating market control will be in favor of it.

This does not justify monopolistic control by farmers any more than by the commercial classes, but it does give them the right to the equitable control of their business; which everybody else has without even asking for it. Farmers may, therefore, as we have said, dismiss their fears if they ever had any, and unite to establish a fair, just and equitable system of marketing—a system that will take the supply direct to the demand, that will satisfy all needs by the directest route, and that will make steady and dependable the three essential elements of business, demand, supply and price. In the language of another we may declare that, law or no law, presidents or no presidents, courts or no courts, some system must be devised whereby such co-operation may be carried on and fully developed. The exigencies of the times demand it, and the Equity System will accomplish it. Complete the organization for it.

Lack of Milk in Indiana

MUCH is being said of a shortage of milk in Indiana, and in other states as well. Purdue University has taken up the discussion, and James R. Garver, of the Purdue dairy department, says "The chief reason why Indiana has not reached a higher state of development in the dairy industry is that its farmers have not turned their attention to the art of profitable milk production."

That is the universal view taken of such things, and it is what the schools teach. Then they proceed to argue how profitable dairying is to the farms; that is not only maintains, but increased production profitable, and so on with the old story. They never think of the vital question, will increased production bring more money?

Indiana farmers do not lack thought in this matter. They know all about the opportunities afforded by having dairy cattle on the farms. The reason dairying is not developed is lack of profit in the business. Not profitable? Why, say the astonished scientists, consumers pay eight cents a quart for milk! Sure. But the producers get only three cents. Give the farmers four or five cents of that eight cents and there would very soon be no lack of dairy development in the state, nor would there be any lack of supply. And that price to the farmers would still leave enough of the eight cents to pay the handlers well even without the water that sometimes gets into it now after it has passed from those who own the cows.

Current Comments

The President and Laws.—The constitutional duty of the President of the United States is to execute the laws, not to make them. We admire independence in a President, and we are glad when he shows and asserts his individuality or personality. But a President is going too far when his attitude toward the law-making body is "Thus far thou shalt go and no farther!" He may veto measures that he does not approve, but he should not attempt to dictate to those elected by the people to make the laws.

The Old Idea.—Putting agricultural products on the free list and admitting to our markets such products from other countries will necessarily reduce the prices paid American farmers, but there is not the least proof that it will cheapen those articles as they go to the tables of the consumers. Those who control the markets in this country control the prices whether the commodities come from the fields of the United States or from Canada, or from Europe, or from South America. Hence the present theory of the tariff may do an irreparable injury to American agriculture without in the least benefiting those who now pay too much for what they consume.

How to Increase Production.—The world's effort today is to increase farm production. No matter what the object is that is what the world is calling for. In vain we show that enough is produced now, and more than enough. The world's demand is supplied at reasonable prices, and much goes to waste every year. But waiving all that, the sure way to increase production is to make production profitable. Other business has become so much more profitable than farming that rural population is diminishing and labor is deserting the farms. Yet it is the constant effort of commercialism to reduce the field prices of farm crops—to make farming less profitable. Change these tactics for awhile. Give farmers better prices; make farming more profitable, financially more attractive, and the tide of enterprise and accomplishment will set in that direction, and production will be multiplied. This does not in any sense mean a higher cost of provisions. Knock out the unearned profits after the stuff leaves the farms, improve and cheapen the distribution, find and supply every demand. Then will production increase and consumption will be satisfied.

Hog Losses.—The loss of hogs from disease last year was enormous, nine out of every ten being from cholera. The total loss of the year estimated by the Department of Agriculture on April 1, was 6,723,000 head. The states that suffered most were: Missouri, 175 per 1,000; Florida, 170 per 1,000; Georgia, 165; Iowa and Arkansas, 160 each; Mississippi, 154; Indiana, 150; Illinois, 140; Kansas, 120; Nebraska, Alabama and Louisiana, each 110 per 1,000. The average loss the year before was 89 per 1,000, and the average for the last ten years was 55 per 1,000.

The Ashland Plan.—The business men of Ashland, Wis., believed the surrounding country well adapted to dairying, but the farmers were not able to buy cows. The banks had money, but the farmers were not in position to furnish acceptable security; besides they did not care to take the risk of incurring bank debts. The business men realized that say one thousand cows in the vicinity, with the products marketed in the town, would add much to the business of the place. Therefore, they combined and obtained the money from the banks. Good judges of cattle were then sent into the best dairy districts and bought good grade cows. These cows were sold to the farmers at actual cost and on time payments, under contract to sell the milk or cream to the local creamery. Each month half the cream check goes to the farmer and the other half to the bank to be applied on the price of the cow. In this way the farmers soon own the cows and the bank is protected in the cream returns and in the credit of the business men. This involves neither land bonds nor mortgages.

More Inconsistency.—Referring to a plan for the sale of a great quantity of timber and the destruction of forest in Idaho, the government forester says: "The land will be better employed growing farm crops than growing timber." This in spite of the fact that lumber is scarce and high, and that some farm crops in that region cannot be sold at the cost of production, the demand there being more than supplied and freights to outside markets often as much or more than the market price.

Our forefathers worked on an average of five hours to produce a bushel of corn. The farmer of today does it in half an hour.

A farmer is amenable to the same laws that govern the use of other farm machinery. Good care makes them all last longer and do better work.

Patched farming and patched clothing are usually found together. Patches on clothes are not dishonorable, but patched farming is disgraceful.

The hot sun robs the soil of its moisture these days. You can lock the soil water up by means of the dust mulch. Keep the cultivators going.

The Editor's Word

Interest is growing fast in our Country Contributor's page. We have an excellent array of letters, and it is most interesting to see the different crops put forth as the money makers, and the methods employed in their production. Stories of highly profitable crops are always of great interest to every farmer, and in the recital of its production and marketing something of value to all farmers will be disclosed.

E. J. S., with the story of seed selection, wins first place because he shows plainly that in every locality there is an opportunity for some one who will get right down to business and become a specialist along some one line, which he can do by taking pains that others will not take. This letter demonstrates the truthfulness of the old adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way."

A. C. C., of Kentucky, who carries off second honors, shows that the man or woman who will give poultry the right attention can make the poultry end of farming one of its big features.

Our young Iowa friend, C. E. S., who is the winner of third prize, has, in his account of the sorghum patch, given a strong hint to farm fathers who would like to keep the boy on the farm, and interested in farm work. Give him an interest in it. Let him have an acre to plant to something not requiring too much work, and give him time to attend it, and the profits that would properly belong to him. A man likes the work best that brings him most. The boy will like the work that brings him something for his own. The farmer who wants to keep his boy must be willing to pay the price.

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:
Subject: My Most Profitable Crop

FIRST PRIZE	$5.00
SECOND PRIZE	$3.00
THIRD PRIZE	2.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of $1.00 each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Seed Wheat a Specialty

(First Prize)

For many years we were seed corn enthusiasts. It was very interesting to study corn breeding, and building up a strain of high-yielding corn was not only a delight, but it paid us well, for our fields and cribs of corn were the envy of the neighborhood, and farmers came for miles around to buy seed corn of our breeding and selection. We had increased our average yield of corn from thirty-five to eighty-five bushels an acre.

All this time we were raising a crop of wheat each year. In good years the average yield would be about eighteen or twenty bushels. In less favorable years we were content with twelve bushels. In unseasonable years we had to console ourselves with much less. I estimate our average yield to run about fourteen bushels an acre. In figuring out the yearly profits of the corn, and comparing them with wheat, we were greatly impressed that while our corn averages increased rapidly, our wheat averages increased not at all. So we determined to try the plant-breeding principle in the cultivation of wheat as well as corn, and while it appeared to be a difficult and formidable task, we started in to see what could be done.

We had been selecting our seed wheat from the bin, by going in and sacking up the amount needed. Now and then we would renew our stock from some reliable seed house, and even went so far as to sow the seed thus obtained on a good plot of ground and saved seed from it the succeeding year for our next crop. To this occasional renewal of "blood" we ascribe the fact that our average yields did not decrease.

We began with the idea of hand selection. We knew that uniformity in size, weight, color, etcetra, was as essential in wheat as in corn. The vigor, vitality, productivity and general characteristics of the parent plant had to be determined. There was no way but to go right out in the wheat field, in the best part of it, and pluck the heads from the most vigorous stools. This looked to be a pretty big contract, but we considered it worth trying, and it was. First, we sent to our seedsman for three bushels of what he considered the very best wheat for our purpose, explaining fully our plans. We put this in our fanner under heavy wind, and reduced it one-third, taking out all lighter grains. The two bushels we drilled on one and one-third acres of the best land. From this plot we hand-selected in the field enough heads to give us seed for a half-acre plot the next year. This selection we have continued steadily, every year. Our best yields are now thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Our lowest from sixteen to twenty bushels, and our average is twenty-eight bushels. The average is gradually increasing. We are selling our wheat for seed at a big advance over market price, and have more orders than we can fill. We are now making more money from wheat than from corn, but we consider that our first crop of seed corn which demonstrated the possibilities of profit in seed selection the most profitable crop we ever made on our farm, for it opened our eyes to an opportunity. —E. J. S., Maryland.

Poultry Pays Best

(Second Prize)

When it comes to selecting the most profitable crop on my farm it is a very easy matter to do. My books explain everything.

I keep the cost of each crop, including interest on land, machinery, repairs, seed, labor and like expenses, and also all sales and the expenses attached thereto. (The latter is a big item with me, especially advertising. My advertising bill is about $1,000 a year, but I consider it pays me a handsome profit as I sell practically everything I produce by mail.) My crops to market go in the form of high-grade Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

I have always netted a nice profit on cattle with the exception of 1911, when it was so dry. That year I barely made expenses. I had a large herd, and had to buy practically everything they ate.

Raising Berkshire hogs is a pleasure. I now have fifteen brood sows and fifty spring pigs.

The Berkshires have never failed me when it comes to the financial side.

When I hear Barred Plymouth Rocks discussed I listen because they play a larger part in swelling my bank account than does the Shorthorns and Berkshires.

I attribute this partly to the fact that I have always been enthusiastic about poultry.

I took a special course in poultry husbandry at the agricultural college. The poultry business is really the backbone to my farming operations, while the majority of farmers do not consider the poultry at all as a money making part of the farm and usually leave it in care of the housewife who is already overburdened with household duties.

I raise about 1,500 or 2,000 high-class birds each year, and, of course, have a great many cockerels to sell every fall and winter, as well as my breeders which I sell each summer.

I keep about four hundred hens during the breeding season. When mated they occupy poultry houses that accomodate twenty-five females and two males alternately. I use large runs that are well shaded.

I do the most of my hatching with incubators and try to have them all hatched out by the first of May. They are raised in hovers and colony houses. After they are put in colony houses and scattered over the farm it costs very little to raise them to maturity. They gather the most of their food themselves. I keep a dry mash before them at all times and feed all grain in a deep straw litter both winter and summer. We sell a great many eggs during the hatching season at fancy prices ranging from $2 to $8 per setting. We usually have several cockerels that bring us from $25 to $40 each. A few exceptionally good ones which bring more than that, while we raise a great many that readily sell at $3 to $15 each.

Our books show a handsome net profit from our poultry yards and I believe anyone who loves poultry and is not afraid of work can make it a paying proposition.—A. C. C., Kentucky.

The Sorghum Patch

(Third Prize)

This little article written by a boy living in the north tier of counties of Iowa may not appeal to the lad living in the south, where crops of this kind are more bountiful. But to boys of this latitude it may be a "tip." My father owns a sorghum mill. One spring he gave me one-fourth acre of ground to plant to whatever I choose. I purchased some amber cane seed and planted it on the new breaking and when it came up we ran through it twice with the corn plow and gave it a little hoeing. About four days would cover the time spent in planting and cultivating this crop.

In September, just before frost, we stripped the cane, cut and bound it in bundles with the corn harvester, which was the work of only a few hours. We cut off the seed for poultry food. The work of putting the cane through the crusher and boiling required two more days. When ready for market we had eighty gallons of pure amber cane sorghum, which readily sold for seventy-five cents a gallon at the grocers. I could have sold any amount of it as there is a large demand for it here.

This gave me sixty dollars with which I could well afford to pay the lift my brothers gave me at the finish.

Now, boys, if there is a sorghum mill any where in your vicinity, just try a patch of cane on new breaking, even if you do have to pay twenty-five or thirty cents a gallon for the making.—C. E. S., Iowa.

How I Make Potatoes Pay

I make more clear money on my potatoes than any other crop I raise. I select a piece of sod ground; the heavier the sod the better. I plow it in the fall as deep as possible, and turn under a heavy coat of stable manure. In the spring I harrow and drag until thoroughly pulverized. The more I work it the better. I use a shovel plow (a very wide shovel) and furrow the ground as deep as possible. I apply in the furrow a good bone and potash mixture, about four hundred pounds to the acre, and run through the row lightly with the shovel plow and mix the fertilizer with the soil, then drop the potatoes about ten inches apart in the row. I cover with shovel plow, and before the potatoes come up I harrow over and as soon as they are large enough to see the rows I begin to cultivate and cultivate as often as necessary to keep the weeds down. Weeds must not grow with potatoes if a heavy yield is to be made. I consider the Irish Cobbler, for early, and Green Mountain, for late, the best varieties.

I like the Cobbler on account of their white color. They bring good prices in any market. I use the same piece of ground three years in succession, giving the same treatment each year.—W. N. W., Maryland.

If every gold mine would turn out the way the fellows who sell the stock say it will, gold nuggets would be as cheap as old potatoes.

Corn the Money-Maker

My most profitable crop is corn. I select my seed in the fall, in the field, and when husking I have a box on my wagon in which I throw good seed ears and in this way I have seed corn to sell. I manure my corn land in the fall, and plow it under, plowing no less than six inches in depth. In the spring, just previous to planting, I disc the plowed ground twice and harrow twice, then immediately plant the corn about three inches deep. I use fertilizer, and find that it pays to use it. I cultivate as many times as possible, usually four or five times. I always shell the corn before selling, as it gives me cobs for fuel, and when I have more than I can use I can sell the surplus.—W. J. E., Indiana.

My Cane "Patch"

In figuring out profits on my crops I find that cane for the manufacture of syrup is the most profitable, considering the amount of land required.

First, in breaking my land I take special care to break it good and deep. Afterwards discing and harrowing well to secure a perfect seed bed and to retain moisture. Also, enabling the soil to warm up better.

Last year I prepared one acre as above. Planted one-half bushel amber seed June 20th. I plowed it with a Planet Jr. Cultivator about every ten days. When well up, I thinned to required stand; hoed it three weeks later. "Layed" it by with Sweeps on cultivator on July 15.

Just as the seed was beginning to turn toward ripening I pulled the fodder, cut the cane, manufactured syrup with a yield as follows: One hundred and thirty gallons of fine syrup, worth fifty cents a gallon. Two hundred bundles of fodder, worth $3, and thirty bushels of extra fine seed, worth $1 a bushel. Total, $98, with a cost of something like one-fourth of that amount.

This was no uncommon yield, in fact, hardly the average. But it was grown without the use of commercial fertilizers, for which the south is famous, or infamous.—F. T. C., Georgia

Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

WEATHER is the chief factor in crops now and it has been very "spotted." Generally speaking the crop outlook is good. But there are many spots and large districts where drought has sadly injured the crops. A record large winter wheat crop has been harvested. Spring wheat is hanging in the balance, but it cannot be as large as lost year's within many million bushels. Oats is a short crop. Corn is in a good position, the fields clean and good or bad weather in July and early August will determine the crop. Hay is also short. It will probably be more than a third short of last year's record yield. Potatoes in the south generally satisfactory in yield in the north the crop is yet to be made. Tobacco promises a good crop, about equal to last year. Cotton prospects good. Apples look like a crop equal to last year, which was too large for the system of marketing.

PRICES—Wheat is 11 to 13c lower than two weeks before and about 20c lower than a year before at Chicago and corresponding prices are quoted elsewhere as the figures below show. The price has been put down because the new crop is now ready to be marketed and because the crop is good. The winter wheat crop will require a crop of 372,000,000 bushels to bring as much money at the present price. Corn is slightly higher and oats practically unchanged from two weeks before, but both are much lower than a year before, notwithstanding less favorable prospects for crops.

VISIBLE SUPPLIES—Wheat shows a good decrease but it still higher than one and two years ago. Future price of wheat depends on how well the winter wheat growers control their crops and this will be revealed in the future visible supplies. Its all up to the farmers themselves to keep the surplus wheat rather than to throw it in the hands of the speculators. Market as little as possible and watch the visible. Corn and oats visibles both show big increases over two weeks before and they are also higher than a year before. We particularly recommend better control of oats because it will be worth more money.

ADVICE.—Hold wheat for higher prices. Feed corn to stock if possible, if not then find sale for it direct to feeders who are paying a premium over city prices. Hold oats unless they can be sold at a premium for feeding. Market old cotton. Market potatoes as ready, but do not rush them to market rather let them get good growth. The price will be only modcrate, therefore size will count. Hold hay awhile. Handlers of broom corn, report says, have formed a league to teach farmers the art of growing larger and better broom corn crops. Our advice is to not pay a cent toward any such propaganda, but keep the acreage moderate and grow a good quality. Vacuum sweepers have displaced many brooms and the growers must adjust themselves to the new conditions. Also they ought to be organized solidly. Sell old beans gradually. Live stock, sell when at maximum weights. Feed is cheap relatively to meat.

The government report for July, issued on July 9th, indicates yields, compared with last year's final estimates, as follows: Winter wheat, 483,000,000 bushels; 1912, 309,919,000 bushels. Spring wheat, 218,000,000 bushels; 1912, 330,000,000 bushels. All wheat, 701,000,000 bushels; 1912, 730,000,000 bushels. Corn, 2,971,000,000 bushels; 1912, 3,124,746,000 bushels. Oats, 1,031,000,000 bushels; 1912, 1,418,337,000 bushels. Barley, 165,000,000 bushels; 1912, 223,824,000 bushels. Potatoes, 343,000,000; 1912, 420,647,000 bushels. Tobacco, 926,000,000 pounds; 1912, 962,855,000 pounds. Flax, 21,000,000 bushels; 1912, 28,073,000 bushels.

This estimate would appear to suggest holding wheat, oats and barley for higher prices. The present estimates of the corn, potato and tobacco crops, can not go very far to indicate what the crops will finally be.

The following figures tell the balance of the market story:

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	July 7		2 Wks before		AYr. before
Chicago	..89	@91	1.00	@1.04	1.08
St. Louis	85½	@87	.97	@ .98	1.13½
Kan. Ct.	84	@87	.88	@ .95	1.04
Cincin.	.89	@92	.99½	@1.02	1.14
New Y.	96½	@98			1.15

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 92¾c; No. 1 northern, 91¼ @92¼c. Two weeks before, 83½c and 92½@93c respectively. A year before, $1.06 and 1.06½ respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	63	@63¾	62	@62½	76
St. Louis	..64	@64½		62	77
Kansas City	61	@61½	59	@59½	80
Cincinnati	..66	@66½	65	@65½	82
New York	..	68¾		68¾	77¾

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	....42¼	@42½	42	@42¾	53½
St. Louis	..42½	@43		42½	54
Kansas City		41		41	56
Cincinnati		45½@46		45	57
New York	..	48			59

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on July 7, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—July, 88⅞c; September, 89⅜c; December, 92¾c. Two weeks before, 91c, 91⅜c and 94¼c respectively.

CORN—July, 60⅞c; September, 61⅞c; December, 58⅝c.

OATS—July, 40¼c; September, 42⅛c; December, 43⅝c.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on June 28, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	June 28, 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	32,124,000	—3,172,000	—3,347,000	X 6,403,000	X 3,965,000
CORN	13,546,000	X 3,198,000	X 95,000	X 3,715,000	— 638,000
OATS	16,778,000	X 5,362,000	—1,694,000	X 12,298,000	X 370,000
BARLEY	2,904,000	X 429,000	— 141,000	X 2,208,000	X 3,067,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 17,784,000 bushels. This is 1,834,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 583,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 9,993,000 bushels on the same date, which is 227,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,583,000 bushels more than a year before.

Cotton

New York, July 7—Cash cotton closed middling upland, 12.25c; middling gulf, 12.50c. The price is 15c a cwt. lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was 12.80c and 13.05c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

July 7, 1913.

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	100	150	60

Market was oversupplied and lower today. Demand was only fair and there was considerable stock around that showed heat and had to be disposed of quickly. Receipts were posted at 100 cars and there were many cars on track left over from last week.

Sales reported were: Per barrel—Virginia Cobblers—2 cars at $1.75, 3 cars at $1.80, 2 cars at $1.85, 3 cars at $1.90, 11 cars at $2. Per bushel—Oklahoma Triumphs—3 cars at 60c, 4 cars at 65c.

Per barrel, Virginia, white, Cobblers .....$1.75@2.00

Per bu. Arkansas and Oklahoma, red, depending on size and appearance ..... 55@ .65

OLD POTATOES—There were three cars reported sold today. 1 car at 10c and 2 cars at 12c a bushel. There is very little demand for last year's stock.

There were no old potatoes on market a year before. The price of new potatoes was considerably higher.

HAY—Receipts, 1,747 tons. Market quiet and steady. Demand and offerings fair.

Choice Timothy Hay .....$14.50@15.00
No. 1 Timothy .....13.50@14.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 12.00@13.00

The price is about $3 a ton lower than two weeks before and about $9 a ton lower than a year before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8@9. Oat straw at $6@7. Wheat straw $5.50@6.

Rye straw is 50c a ton lower, oats straw $1@1.50 lower and wheat straw $1.50 lower than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—No change from two weeks before. Illinois brush $100 to $120. Oklahoma, $50 to $80 a ton.

BEANS—Quietness prevails in the market with trading centered in pea beans. Prices remain on a steady basis.

Quoted as follows:

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice .....$2.15@2.20
Prime ..... 1.90@2.10
Stock faulty, lower ..... 1.25@1.75
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, choice ..... 2.00@2.10
Prime ..... 1.75@1.00
White Kidney nominal ..... 3.00@
Brown Swedish, long .....1.00@
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The prices of all beans are practically the same as two weeks before. The price a year before was about 75c a bushel higher on pea beans.

July-August
BARGAIN SUPPLEMENT
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
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THIS SALE CLOSES AUGUST 31, 1913

Six Pairs Men's Socks, 79c. Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months

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Two Dozen ½ Pint Heavy Crystal Jelly Tumblers, 35c

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Greatest of all Midsummer Sales. For sixty days ending August 31st, we eclipse all previous efforts in bargain price-making.

Don't send for this book

if you are already a customer of Sears, Roebuck and Co. We have mailed a copy to each and every one of the five million customers who have sent us an order since January 1, 1912.

But if you haven't bought of us since then, and if you really want to share in the greatest of this year's bargain sales, then just write "July-August Bargain Supplement" on a postal card, sign your name and address and mail to

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Fall Coats for Women

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Be the best-dressed man in your town at our expense. We do everything for you except spend your money. If you want your own business and a home on "Easy Street," this is your greatest opportunity. We are looking for a man who will take orders. We don't need salesmen. Regal Union Label Garments sell themselves. If you will wear a suit made to YOUR measure—

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You can choose any suit we make and have it lined with silk and finished any way you want. Wear it in your spare time, and all of your friends will want to look as stylish and well dressed as you look. Then all you have to do is to take the orders. Every order means a big CASH profit to you, and it all comes to you free. **We prepay all express charges.** We back you with our enormous union tailoring shops, our advertising and our money.

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Pastoral Paragraphs

A fat soil will make fat crops; lean soil, lean crops.

Neither farmer or farm hand has to hunt for a job.

Men, like corn, are rated according to their ability to shell out.

Losing plant food in the manure and then buying it in bags is not good farming.

Grafting is all right in the orchard, but it is more common in politics where it doesn't belong.

There is no easier or surer way to lose money than to let the machinery stand out in rain and sun.

Sam Saxon says that nearly every farm boy wants to be a city man, and every city man would like to be a farmer boy.

INTERESTING COLD STORAGE FACTS

Over seventy per cent. of the fresh beef that is placed in cold storage is taken out within three months.

Very little beef, pork or mutton is ever kept in storage over ten months. In 1910, ten per cent. of the beef was carried over to the next storage year.

The average length of time that beef is kept in cold storage is 2.28 months; mutton 4.45 months; pork .88 of one month; dressed poultry, 2.42 months, and eggs, 5.91 months.

Of the national production annually three per cent. of the beef goes into storage; four per cent. of the mutton; 11.5 per cent. of the pork, and fifteen per cent. of the eggs.

The average expense for storing these products for the average lengths of time they are kept in storage is as follows: Beef, $0.009 a pound; mutton, $0.01 a pound; pork, $0.0035 a pound; poultry, $0.01 a pound; eggs, $0.03 a dozen.

The expense of cold storage is remarkably low, and adds but little, if anything, to the high cost of living. If it were not for cold storage, prices would go much lower when farmers were selling, and much higher to the consumer when the surplus was exhausted, and supplies short. Cold storage has done much to maintain higher prices on meat products and has helped to make the live stock industry profitable to the farmer.

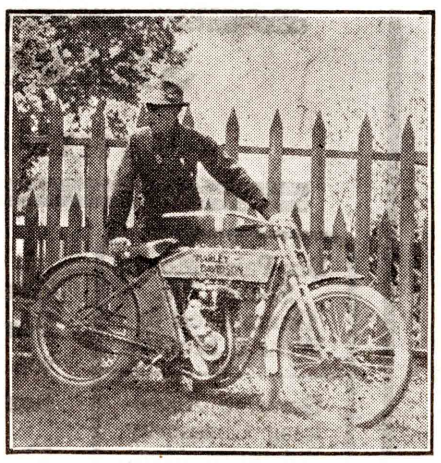
SOMETHING ABOUT SOILS

A FEW years ago the experiment stations in many states made made chemical analyses of soils, hoping to be able to show the farm owner just what his soil needed to make it productive. Later, it was found that the knowledge obtained by these analyses was of practically no value. The chemist could easily tell the amount of each element in the soil, but could not tell how much was available for plant food. Soils that analyzed an abundance of potash were found to yield small and inferior crops of grain, and upon the application of a good potash fertilizer the quantity and quality of the crop would be vastly increased and improved. There was potash in the soil, but the plant could not use it. We know that people often need iron for the blood; but the physician will not recommend the patient to swallow little iron nails. As another illustration, dry chips are no good for fertilizer, but what we call "chip manure" stimulates plant growth wonderfully. The same chemical elements exist in the dry chips that are found in chip manure, but it isn't available. So potash, and nitrogen, and phosphorus may exist in the soil in such shape that the plant can not use them. The chemist could tell what the soil contained, and in what quantity, but no way has yet been discovered by chemists to determine by soil analysis how much these elements are in such condition the plants can make use of them. So the chemical analysis of soils was abandoned. The one thing it could do was to determine whether or not any kind of plant food was lacking. In nearly every analysis made, however, no matter what the condition of the soil, it was found that there was an abundance of every kind. This shows us that soils are not likely to ever "wear out" completely. But the available plant food does become exhausted, and the soil is no better than if completely worn out, except that by proper treatment the plant food it contains can be made available.

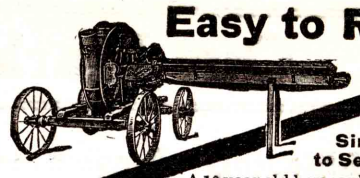
The physical, or mechanical condition of the soil more largely affects the yield of crops than anything else, even more than the readily available plant-foot applied in form of commercial fertilizer. In fact, the better the condition of the soil, the more profitable does the application of commercial fertilizers become, especially if good seed and good cultivation is given proper attention.

Farm Necessities

For business and pleasure the motorcycle is the perfect combination.



Easy to Run



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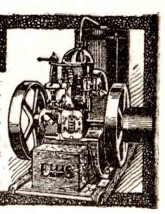

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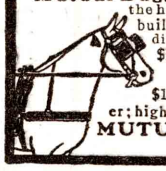

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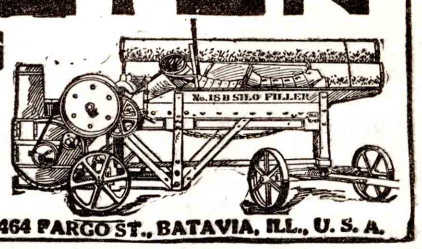

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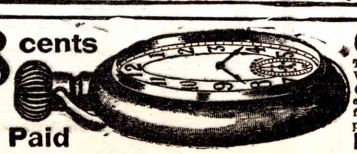

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THOUGHTS AT RANDOM

(By C. H. Taylor)

MY FRIENDS, the editors of farm papers, are continuously trying to help farmers keep their boys on the farms. Now, if a farmer just has one boy, and that boy has been brought up as a farmer's boy should be, and the farm is big enough to support another family, it ought not to be a hard matter to keep the boy on the farm. But unless a boy has a love for farming, a natural instinct for it, he will never be a successful farmer, and should not be constrained to stay. The farm deserves better treatment than it would receive at his hands.

* * *

I have been watching this matter of keeping boys on the farm for more than twenty years. As many boys do stay on the farms as there are room for. Not nearly as many farm boys leave farm life for town life as farm fathers. When a farmer boy becomes of age, if there is a place for him on the home farm he slips naturally into that place. If there is no room on the home farm he finds a place on some other farm. In the good farming sections of our country there are no "abandoned farms." If one man leaves a farm, another steps in to take his place, and that other nearly always comes from some farm, not from the city. It is true that cities grow faster than the country. It is natural that they should do so. One acre added to a city accomodates perhaps a hundred people. It takes a hundred acres added to an ordinary farm to accomodate another family. There are plenty of acres to add to cities, but scarce are the opportunities to add to farms.

* * *

The rapid growth of cities will continue until in the cities and towns of this country will be found a population out-numbering the country people ten to one. This is the inexorable law of development. Farm boys will go to city and town because there will be no other place for them. A sufficient number will remain in the country to till the soil, and provide food and raiment for all, but the surplus of country population will drift to the centers of business to take a hand in the building of business. There will never be a movement "back to the farm." For every man who leaves the town for the field at least two leave the field for the town. When a city dweller takes the place of a man on the farm, the man he replaces finds a place in town. Farms do not grow, but farm families do. Let us devote less time to a futile attempt to sweep back an inexorable tide, and devote more effort to the development of a better life for those who choose to remain in the fields to grow and garner the fruits of the soil.

* * *

They are teaching agriculture in the country schools—better methods of growing corn, feeding pigs, making butter and baking bread. This is a wonderfully good thing to do. It trains the young mind to understand the principles that underlie success in farm work and home-making. But field work or house work isn't all that concerns us. We should be good citizens as well as good farmers. We should know something of men as well as of crops and stock. We should help to make life pleasant for others as well as for ourselves, and work with others for the common welfare of all. Are our children being prepared for these duties as well—do they have their minds trained in the principles that underlie the welfare of the whole people? No, and there is but one way whereby this can be done. These are principles they must learn from the community in which they live, and the burden of instruction rests upon the men and women of that community.

Shorty's Shortcuts

(Concluded from Page One)

them; and heads that meant a forty-bushel yield of fine, plump grain. Our county demonstrator (who has a peevish feeling toward old Brown, because, of course, Brown has no use for him), turned green with envy every time he saw that field. The best farmer in the county couldn't surpass it.

I have always said that the man who isn't right in principle will get his lesson sooner or later, and this year it came to Brown, right in that wheat field. Just at the beginning of wheat harvest we had a lot of rain; local showers, but regular pour-downs. Brown's field was low, it wasn't tiled, and when the old binder, patched up to "make it do another year," was started, the trouble began.

That binder simply could not handle the heavy grain, especially on the wet ground.

Our local machinery dealer had tried to sell Brown a new binder, but he wouldn't have it. Then he tried to sell him a small gasoline engine to put on the binder to save a horse, run the machinery and make the work better all around. Brown chased him off the farm. Not a ding-busted new-fangled notion could come on his farm. The agent came over to me, and I was fool (?) enough to buy the outfit. I had to hustle my cutting between showers and I wanted help. I had some heavy wheat on low ground myself.

To make a long story short, I saved my wheat in good time, and Brown paid me a good price to try to save his. We didn't get it all, and his loss was nearly enough to have paid for the machine.

I send a photo of my machine. Improved machinery, to save what I have made, is the one big shortcut to success.

Yours as ever
Shorty.

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Just put your name and address on the free coupon and send it in to us at once. Absolutely no obligations of any kind. We will send you positively free and prepaid the big new style book, with samples of the materials. Full particulars about the great startling new tailoring offer. But you most hurry. **Rush! Rush!! Rush!!!** Put your name and address down and send it in right away. Don't let anybody else beat you to it. Get your name and address in today—now—immediately, while this greatest of all tailoring offer lasts. Do not delay an instant. Act quick.

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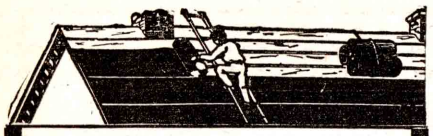

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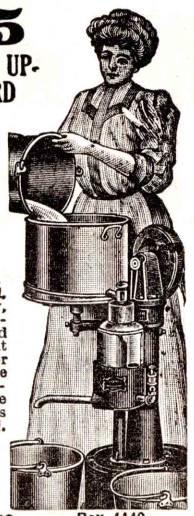

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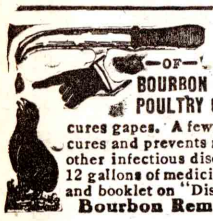

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WEEKLY FARM AND POULTRY PAPER

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Edward H. Borchers, Editor
Address Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio

Live Stock and Dairy

Whitewash the cow barns' interior twice each year.

Tankage in the ration for hogs greatly increases the strength of the bone.

Many Ontario farmers mix the third crop of alfalfa with the corn in filling the silo.

When a wound heals tardily swab it with tincture of iodine two or three times a week.

Rats in the stable often cause the nervous horse to kick at nights. Get rid of the rats.

A few drops of carbolic acid should be put in the water used to bathe a fresh scratch or cut.

Though silage and alfalfa are most excellent, there is great virtue in root crops for stock food.

No other food forms so good a basis for the ration of a dairy cow as alfalfa.—Jos. E. Wing.

The South Dakota station puts the value of skimmilk as pig feed at twenty-seven cents a hundredweight.

Top-dressing pastures in the spring with 500 pounds low grade sulphate of potash to the acre is a profitable practice on dairy farms.

Always water the horse after he has eaten his hay at night. Do not take a hearty drink yourself and go to bed leaving the horses thirsty all night.

Sweet sorghum, cut when the cane seed is hard, makes a good quality of silage and will not sour. Cane silage is especially good for feeding beef stock.

Calves should not be compelled to live on grass alone. Use a little dry feed. Good, dry clover hay is fine for them. Feed a little grain. A mixture of corn, oats and bran is excellent.

SUPPLEMENTS FOR SHORT PASTURES

RIGHT now is the proper time to go into the subject of a shortage of succulence in the cattle rations. Those who have a well-filled summer silo are well-fixed. Those who were far-sighted enough to provide special crops, such as very early corn, or clover, or other suitable feeds for midsummer green feeding are also well-prepared. Those who have neither the silo nor special crops are unfortunate, for under the best conditions the abundance of pasturage is sure to decrease markedly after the first week in July, and the quality also deteriorates. To sustain the regular gain in weight of the beef animal, or the flow of milk from the dairy cow requires some special provision of green food at this time. A decrease in the milk flow now is almost impossible to be regained before the cow again comes fresh. It is poor business to try to compel the milk-givers to sustain their milk production fighting flies on a short pasture. Supply the green forage and insure an even, steady thrift essential to large production and profit.

"On the modern dairy farm where corn, clover, alfalfa and oats and peas and peas thrive it is not necessary to plan an extensive and complicated system of forage crops to help out the pastures during the dry weather," says an Indiana dairyman. "Corn, clover and oats, the best crops for summer soiling purposes, harvesting as much of each crop as was needed to balance up the deficiency of pasture-grass. Corn silage has the advantage of being at hand in case the drouth comes unusually early in the season, when it is difficult to get soiling crops to growing early enough. Corn is both the best grain and fodder crop and the best summer forage crop. This fact has been a great stumbling block to many dairymen. In trying to save grain and silage for winter feeding they have allowed many dollars to slip through their hands by underfeeding in the summer. The same holds good when clover and alfalfa are saved for hay at a time when the cattle are suffering for succulent food. In no other way can we realize greater feeding value from these crops than by cutting and feeding them green. It is the height of folly to save clover and alfalfa for hay and allow it to lose feeding value from rain and heat before feeding it to our cows if they are suffering in a drouth-stricken pasture for want of this kind of food."

Butter and Oleo

A correspondent in the Nebraska Farmer has put the butter vs. oleomargarine controversy on such a clear-cut, clean basis that we take great pleasure in giving his "butter creed" to the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

"I believe in absolute fairness.

"I believe in order to be absolutely fair every article of food should stand on its own merits and have no artificial disguising color, nor deceptive appearance.

"I believe in every one who wants oleo having full liberty to buy it for what it is, and for what it is worth, without tax.

"I believe, however, that coloring is added to oleo not to make it more appetizing, palatable, digestible or nutritious, but to deceive, first, the buyer thereof; second, the eater; and third, the observer.

"I believe many people want colored oleo so they can sell it as butter.

"I believe many people want to buy colored oleo so they can palm it off on their guests (and children) as butter.

"I believe many people who say that oleo is as good as butter are, nevertheless, ashamed to be seen buying and eating it, and want it colored so as to deceive the chance onlooker who sees them eating or buying.

"I believe if any color is used it should be distinctive. Roquefort cheese is green, surely it is "appetizing."

"I believe that instead of making one unfair practice the basis or excuse for another, both should be corrected and that all fair-minded people should aid in such correction.

"I believe oleo made under sanitary conditions and kept cold is vastly superior to "soap grease" made from rotten, dirty, scalded cow juice, no matter whether made in a $100,000 creamery or in a careless farmwife's kitchen.

"I believe in giving intelligent, cleanly, careful people all that's coming to them whether they produce oleo, butter or cream.

"I, therefore, believe that all artificial yellow coloring of either butter or oleo should be absolutely prohibited. Of the one to two thousand pounds of butter produced on this ranch each year not one pound has ever been artificially colored. If once in a great while a batch was not up to the standard in color, it was not disguised and sold as standard, that's all. Ninety-nine per cent of it brings top price though, so I know right feeding and right milking and right churning in the working will make a gilt-edged article summer or winter. I shy at a too yellow article, in the winter time especially; I know it's doctored.

"I believe oleo should be colored green and cow-juice soap-grease brown.

"I believe this or prohibition of all artificial coloring would benefit all but the slovenly and careless, and why shouldn't they take just what's coming to them?"—Louis Macey, Lincoln county.

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$24 **Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1.** Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. [12]

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beginning August 7, 1913, 3,600 acres in Bear River Valley, Utah. Low prices; easy terms and long time. Also 9,000 acres of deeded land in the Neponset tract to be sold at low prices; easy terms. Long time.

Write for complete information. Summer Tourist fares (1st class) daily, to, and including, September 30, 1913, and Homeseekers' fares (2nd class) 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.

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Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents.
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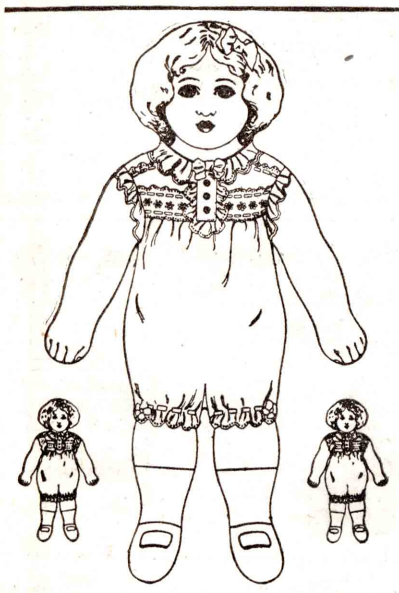


Do You Want These 3 Dollies

We want to give all these to any little girl who will do us a little favor. You can do it. Now do you want the three dollies? Read how to get them all: The big doll is life size—2½ feet tall; she can wear your old baby clothes. The little twin dollies are six inches tall.

These dolls can not be broken. They are the prettiest dolls! Big brown eyes; red lips to kiss, and smiling pink cheeks.

You will just love these dollies so much. You can play and play with them and they will not break because they are beautifully printed on cloth in many colors. Mama will sow them up for you in a few minutes and then you will be delighted with my presents.

FREE TO YOU—All three dollies just as described, and sent post-paid if you send a new eight-months' subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for 25c. This is a great offer. Hurry up your new trial subscription, girls.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

POULTRY PICKINGS

Why not the F. S. E. trade-mark?

A dark, cool place is a good place for a nest.

Get your flock ready for the moulting season.

Sam Saxon says the mite is mighty if it is not destroyed.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dry place, a cellar is the best place.

Do not permit fresh eggs to remain all day in nests this hot weather.

Don't forget the fresh, cool water for the young chicks and old birds.

Never expose the eggs to the hot sun when taking them to market.

Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy birds.

Three or four or more neighbors should form a "Case-lot Egg Club," shipping fresh eggs under guarantee, with a special trade-mark.

FEEDING FOWLS FOR EGGS

THERE are many inquiries as to how and what to prepare in the shape of food for poultry to secure the best results and not to be dependent upon any of the so-called prepared foods.

But a small proportion of the poultry raisers understand what constitutes a balanced food. What they want to know first is what kind of food will give the best results in egg production.

A balanced ration is one that contains ash, the bone-forming agent; protein, which is the muscle-growing and egg-producing agent; carbohydrates and fat, these last two being the material upon which the fowl lives while she produces eggs. We cannot manage to obtain this combination in grains to balance the matter. How to do this with beefscrap, potatoes, cabbage and mangel-wurtzel beets is what nine-tenths of those who are getting all, or a good share, of their living from hens want to know.

Let us give it to you in a nutshell—a morning mash—twenty pounds of corn, twenty pounds of good wheat bran, twenty pounds of barley. Have the mixture ground into a fine meal. To this add twenty pounds of best ground dried beefscrap or dried blood. Mix the whole thoroughly and use it for a morning mash. Pour scalding water on it at night and keep it covered until morning. If it is then wet and soggy, add wheat bran until it is a crumbly mash. You can soon learn to know just how much water is required to make it just right. Give to the fowls just what they will eat up clean.

Its warming influence will send the females to the nest and nine-tenths of the eggs will be secured before noon.

Open your dry mash feed boxes, which should be filled with a mixture of cracked corn, oats and barley, and let them fill their crops for the night. Keep before them all the time charcoal, grit and crushed oyster shells, so that they may help themselves as they please. In the absence of cabbage and beets during the winter time, give steamed alfalfa, or clover meal.

In summer, when they have the run of the fields, they get all the vegetable matter they need, and if there are not too many of them to the acre they get a good proportion of the necessary animal matter in the shape of worms and insects, and you can, therefore, feed less of the beefscrap.

Not So of Him

The little boy sat gazing at his father as if absorbed in thought. At last he asked:

"Papa, you think mama is the most beautiful person you ever saw, don't you?"

"Indeed I do," promptly replied the father.

Again the boy looked him over from head to foot, and then said solemly:

"Gee, but she can't say that of you, can she?"

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Save Much Time and Labor in Summer

BESIDES greatly increasing the quantity and improving the quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save much valuable time and labor.

This saving of time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.

As compared with any kind of gravity setting and saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery with a DE LAVAL is a big item in its favor.

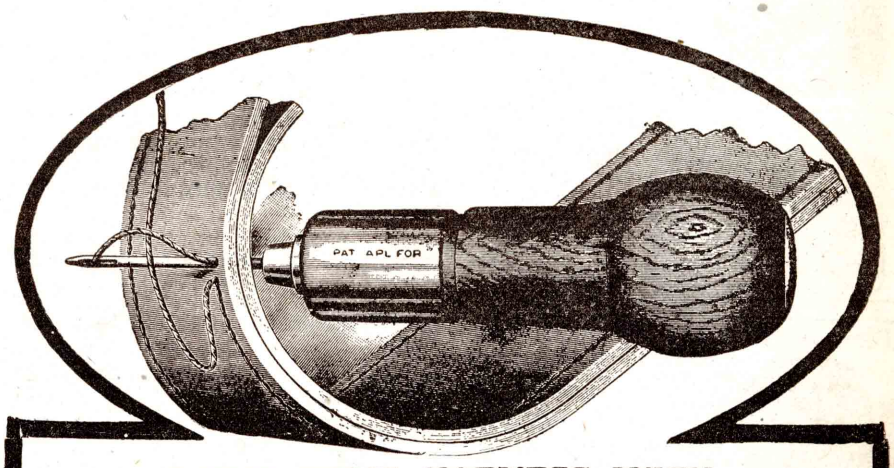
As compared with other separators the DE LAVAL saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

These are merely some of the advantages which make a DE LAVAL cream separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to anyone at all interested.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Up-to-Date Farming is always found in the front of every movement offering genuine aid to agriculture.—C. H.T.



MEND YOUR HARNESS WITH

THE SPEEDY STITCHER

We want every reader to have a Speedy Stitcher *Absolutely Free.* The Speedy Stitcher is the best Automatic Sewing Awl ever offered. Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

The Speedy Stitcher is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles including a special needle for tapping shoes. Everything is enclosed in the handle and out of the way. It has a tension which enables you to tighten your stitch. These valuable features you will not find in any other Awl. No screwdriver required to remove bobbin. No wrench needed to tighten needles. Any machine needle and thread can be used.

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Our Offer A Speedy Stitcher sent free for a 2-year's subscription, new or renewal at 75c. This is a great offer. Send today.

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Preserves the contents without Ice or Chemicals. Vermin-proof and sanitary under all conditions. Practical for farm or city use. **First cost is the only cost.** Catalogue Free.

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There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.,
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DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. **Lasts all season.** Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. **Sold by dealers,** or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

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is a nice, bright, cheerful, illustrated monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, three columns to the page, containing home reading, stories, fashions, patterns and poetry—a splendid publication for the price, which is 25 cents a year. Send for free sample copy and premium list. Address, **THE HALE PUBLISHING CO., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

Old Folks What 15c will do

You have wished for a paper that is printed in type that you can read without straining your eyes; a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth.

The Pathfinder is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of 15c in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for 13 weeks on trial **The Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at he Nation's Capital, for the Nation, now in its 20th year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time and money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, **The Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at least. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper as this and we will send **The Pathfinder** on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **THE PATHFINDER, Box 7, Washington, D. C.**

Woman's Work

MARKETING FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Patronize the grocery that is kept clean.

The true economist buys sugar and salt by the barrel.

A can that has a "bulge" is full of spoiled material.

Watch the scales yourself. Honest men make mistakes.

A meat market with flies in it is no place for people. Keep out.

Cleanliness is just as important in the cellar as it is in the kitchen.

Chop your meat at home. Prepared" meats may be anything but wholesome.

Irons are kept in good condition by rubbing them occasionally with kerosene or lard.

Sam Saxon says that both the soldier boy and the society belle are supplied with powder for the ball.

A dozen small eggs weigh fifteen ounces. A dozen large ones weigh twenty-nine ounces. Buy eggs by the pound.

Before buying supplies in cans or cartons, read the labels and know what you buy. Standard goods are the safest.

The Housewives League Magazine says: "The housewife well knows she usually pays more for large than for small eggs. Somewhere between producer and consumer eggs are sorted and the price fixed accordingly." I have traveled in many states, lived in many cities and towns, bought my kitchen supplies in person, in fancy groceries, at the public markets, and never once in all my experience have I seen eggs graded and sold as to size. I have bought white eggs and brown eggs graded as to color. I have bought fresh eggs and storage eggs graded as to age. I have paid different prices for these grades, but never once have I seen large eggs quoted at one price and small eggs at a less price, in the same store or in the same city.—C. H. T.

TODAY MAY BE THE ONLY DAY YOU HAVE

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, writing some very sound advice in the June American Magazine, says:

"Good days and bad days exist only in your own head. The weather has nothing to do with it. Each day is what you make it for yourself. Bad weather is only an unfortunate opinion.

"Suppose it is raining pitchforks. You get word that your salary has been doubled or that a forgotten uncle has left you a million dollars. What do you care about the weather then? Or suppose the person you love is dying. Unexpectedly a turn for the better comes. The doctor says your dear one will live. What if it is hotter than Tophet? It is a good day, a great day, a happy day.

"It's what you think and feel about it that makes each day what it is. You within yourself, can make each day, every day, a good day. Put down in the notebook of your soul the poet Runeberg's thought:

"'Each day is a life.'

"When you get up in the morning throw back your shoulders, take a deep breath. Meet the new day like a man. Say to yourself:

"Another day—another life!

"For all we know it may be the only day we'll ever have. Let's make it the best day we can. Let's strive to see that it is a day worth while. Let's do all the good we can. Let's get all the happiness we can—today.

"Right now is the only time you can control. Yesterday is a record. Tomorrow is a secret. Today is yours, is mine."

"Children Teething

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts. always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the

MID-SUMMER FASHION HINTS

ONE-PIECE frocks are modish and very practical. The one-piece frock for outing or street wear are, as a rule, simple but cleverly designed, displaying the chic seen in all American tailored garments.

The heavier materials, ratine, eponge, and crepe are used for outing wear and the softer, sheerer materials for the afternoon and street frocks.

Straight, simple skirts with perhaps a hint of drapery near the bottom are favored. Tunics appear on many, the lower edge frilled or boned to make them stand out from the slim, straight underskirt. Little trimming is used outside of the novelty buttons, buckles and bits of embroidery on collar or girdle.

Collar, cuffs and sash are generally of contrasting materials and colors, a fad which is pleasing and becoming, dainty motifs are often embroidered on these with pretty results.

There is beauty about the dainty sprigged muslins, flower strewn crepes and printed silks so fashionable this summer that is unsurpassed.

Quaint posy designs lend an old-fashioned air, harkening back to grandmother's days, memories of which are so dear to all women.

The sash still remains one of the most important features of the thin dress and also of the heavier frock and the tailored suit. The decorative possibilities of the girdle and sash are unlimited; the plainest frock or suit is transformed by a cleverly arranged sash. Well-cut underskirts are all important with the slender gowns. Every bit of unnecessary material must be done away with for if they are an inch too full the gown will suffer. Chiffon petticoats in pink or blue or any color that harmonizes or contrasts prettily with the dress are popular just now. Medallions of lace, Van Dyke points and chiffon flowers trim them. Net underskirts with matching underbodices are among the novelties.

Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs WITHOUT COST

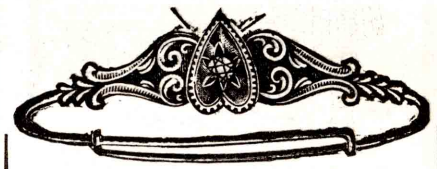
Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphaoets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS. This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind



This Bracelet 25c

To introduce our line we will send this fine bracelet postpaid for 25 cents. Fits any size wrist. Made in handsome gold finish. Handsome heart shape, set with stone. Not more than two to any one person. This bracelet is all the rage—to be in style you should have one. Send 25 cents; stamps or coin.

S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Try this Victor or Victrola FREE

with 12 popular songs, dances, band and ragtime pieces selected by you.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

You don't pay a cent unless satisfied. If the Victor don't suit you, return it at our expense. If you keep it, we will trust you. **TERMS AS LOW AS 50c A WEEK.**

Write at once for our big 300-page Victor book, containing list of over 5,000 records, also showing all the different styles and prices of Victors and Victrolas. **WRITE TODAY.**

Field-Lippman Piano Stores
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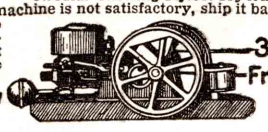
The World's Greatest Power Washer

Direct from Our Factory to You. No jobbers' or dealers' profit to pay. It will cost you only a little more than half of what inferior machines cost. The **NEWTON POWER WASHER,** with reversible five-year guaranteed wringer complete, shortens the hours of wash days to minutes. Dirtiest clothes washed in six to fifteen minntes. Saves time, labor and money.

Save $3.50 to $25 depending on the kind of machine you buy. The Newton Washer is made for either hand power, gasoline engine or electric motor. **Get Our Free Circular Showing Styles.** Try it in your home for thirty days, you to be sole judge. If the machine is not satisfactory, ship it back to us and we will pay the freight both ways and give your money back with six per cent interest. A postal from you will bring quick proof to you of our reliability and our free circular.



Newton Washing Machine Company
Newton, Iowa.

Famous Songs of a By-Gone Day

America	Flow Gently, Sweet Afton	Long, Long Ago	Robin Adair
Annie Laurie	Good Night, Ladies	Love's Old Sweet Song	Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep
Auld Lang Syne	Hail Columbia	Massa's in the Cold, Cold [Ground	Silent Night
Blue Bells of Scotland	Hark, the Herald Angels Sing	My Bonnie	Soldier's Farewell, The
Christian Soldiers, Onw'd	Heart Bowed Down	My Maryland	Stars of the Summer Night
Chapel, The	Home, Sweet Home	My Old Kentucky Home	Star Spangled Banner
Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean	How Can I Leave Thee	Nearer, My God to Thee	Sweet and Low
Comin' Thro' the Rye	In the Gloaming	O, Happy Day	Take Back the Heart
Darling Nellie Gray	Juanita	Oh, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast	Three Blind Mice
Dearest Spot, The	Kind Words Can Never Die	Old Folks at Home	Victory
Dip, Boys Dip the Oar	Last Rose of Summer	Old Oaken Bucket, The	When the Swallows Homeward Fly
Dixie Land	Lead, Kindly Light	One Sweetly Solemn Thought	
Flag of the Free			

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Dark messaline skirts are favored with the tailored suits,

The craze for lace and filmy effects is noted in the season's millinery also to a degree. Many hats are made entirely of net or lace and much of it appears in the trimming of others.

Hats of velvet the French hold, are most chic when worn with mid-summer frocks and the first warm days bring out many velvet hats in Paris; hence the mode of wearing tulle in January and velvet in August.

Medium sized hats have replaced the small ones somewhat for mid-summer wear and there are some charming large garden hats. The Niniche, tilted quanitly in back with a large velvet bow across the hair and a rose dropped carelessly on the brim, is the fancy of the moment.

Patterns of Fashion

Free Monthly Fashion Guide We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

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Cut in sizes 4 to 10 years. Medium size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

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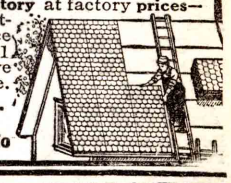

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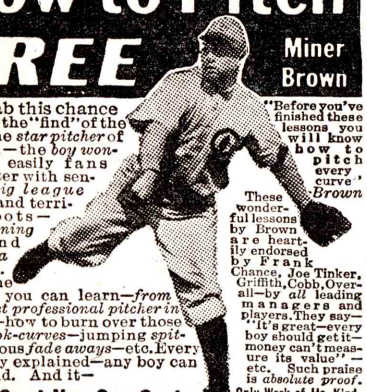

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A PILE of letters lie before us, more than we are printing or even noting in the list of "Letters Crowded Out." These writers represent the progressive intelligence of the whole country, for they reside in all parts of it. The ambition of Up-to-Date Farming is to constantly lead onward and upward, and we are glad to bring these young people in touch with each other. We can see much good to result therefrom—extended knowledge, a broadening of views, a better comprehension of life, a more just appreciation of what the world is, and a keener sense of the requirements of humanity. Be watchful for opportunities of doing good. Remember Nellie Tipton and George Alderson.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 19 years of age. I used to live on a farm, but I live in town now. I would like to exchange cards with all the girls and boys. Will answer all I receive.—Mary Collins, Industrial, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and have always lived on a farm until this year, when we moved to Medina, a small country town. There are several corn growing and wheat growing contests here each year, and I think they are a great benefit to farmer boys. In this town is located the main plant of the A. I. Root Company, bee supply factory. It comprises a honey room, print shop, machine shop, tin shop, lumber yard, two large warehouses, bee hive factory, three saw rooms, sample room, mail room, main offices and private offices. Several hundred men are employed and it is so rushed with orders now that many work overtime. I enjoy getting long, lively letters and pretty post cards, and will positively answer all I receive.—Ernest Robinson, Medina, Ohio.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl 14 years old, and live on a farm of 260 acres. I have been reading Up-to-Date for many years and like it very much. My favorite flowers are ferns, chrysanthemums, roses, carnations and pansies. Our chief farm crop is corn. Would like to hear from some of the Cadets, and will be glad to answer all letters.—Gladys Rhodes, Fairmount City, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I have been afraid to come out any sooner as the frost bites green things, but I guess there is no danger now. I am 19 years of age, and would like very much to correspond with the Cadet girls and boys near my age.—Ernest E. Bailey, Rocky Fork, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, and think it is fine to live in the country. Up-to-Date Farming is a fine paper, and I enjoy reading the letters the boys and girls write. I am 18 years old, and would like to exchange photos with the Cadets. I will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Sally Goodman, Cecilian, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: We have been taking Up-to-Date for about two years, and think no up-to-date farmer should be without it. I will answer all letters or cards I receive from Cadet boys and girls.—Clifton Dumar, Champagnoble, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 55 acres with my parents and three brothers. I have lived on a farm all my life. We raise corn, wheat, oats, rye, cane and soy beans, yes, and some tobacco. I often wonder what has become of Nellie Tipton. I hope she will get the use of her limbs. (She is happy with her rolling chair and Cadet piano.—Ed.) I just hate dishwashing, and I'll bet there are as many that don't like to wash dishes as there are that do. I have no sisters, but I wish I had; I get so lonesome sometimes. I thought I heard some one say, "Does she want us to send her some cards or letters? Wonder if she would answer them?" Sure. Send me all the cards and letters you will, and I will answer and tell you about the Raven Rocks two miles from our home. I am 15 years old.—Gladys Moore, Beallsville, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl nearly 15 years old, and am just finishing my freshman year at high school. My parents are in the City Hotel here. I have read many of the Cadet letters, and wish some of the boys and girls would please write to me. I will answer all I receive.—Lucile Burrows, Truman, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old, and live on a farm of 200 acres. We raise wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes. My father takes Up-to-Date, and I will be glad to exchange letters or cards with the other Cadet girls and boys.—Dewey Martin, Greencastle, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Illinois girl and live on a 160-acre farm three miles from the village of Dwight. I am 16 years old, and I like to read all the letters. I think Up-to-Date a fine paper. I like outdoor work, and help my father in the fields. I have two sisters and one brother. I wish some of the Cadet boys and girls would write to me. I promise to answer all.—Ella Fredericksen, Dwight, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old, and live on a farm of 140 acres, near White river. We have been taking Up-to-Date almost two years, and think it a grand paper. I want all the Cadet boys and girls to write me, and I will sure answer all.—Mary Etta Clifton, Shoals, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: Here is another girl from the good old state of Maine. I am 17 years old, and live on a farm with my parents. We have electric lights in our house and barn, and an automobile, which we enjoy very much. We have a piano, and I am a lover of music. I took lessons the past winter. I play in the Baptist church in our town, and I like to do so very much. We take Up-to-Date and I do enjoy reading the Cadet letters. My birthday is July 15, and I would like a shower of post cards from the Cadets. I would be glad to exchange cards with any of the boys and girls near my age.—Gertrude Rouse, Caribou, Me.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Michigan boy of 28 years. I live on a farm of 80 acres. My brother takes Up-to-Date, and we think it the best farm paper printed. I own and operate a threshing machine. I just love to thresh. I get acquainted with so many different farmers. I thresh in four townships. I would like to exchange letters and postals with the Cadet boys and girls. Will sure answer all I receive.—Ralph DeGraw, Harvard, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: My father has been taking Up-to-Date for some time, and I think it is the finest farm paper I ever saw. We live on a farm, and I like farming. I like to work in the house. We have a pretty garden. I like flowers. I have lots of friends. I am 18 years old. My mother and I work in the garden. I would like to exchange letters or cards with any boys or girls. All will be answered.—Caroline Peck, Mineola, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I live in Indiana, a state I am proud of. I am only 15 miles from Indianapolis, where this paper is printed. I live on a farm of 70 acres, of rich, black soil, but I am not staying at home; I am working for my uncle on his farm. We raise nearly all crops that can be grown. I have been a reader for quite a while, and think this paper is wonderful. It teaches better marketing and better prices as well as better crops. I will be 20 years old August 27, and I hope to hear from you all.—Louie Spier, New Palestine, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a southern Illinois farmer boy, 13 years old, and I think Up-to-Date is one of the best papers ever published. We have taken the paper about two years. I like to read the Cadet page best of all. We have five horses and three little colts. I want all of you boys and girls to write to me, and send me your photos, then I will send you mine.—Laurel Turner, McLeansboro, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 15 years of age, and live on a farm of 150 acres. My father takes Up-to-Date and likes it very much. I read it and like it fine. I would like to exchange letters or postals with the Cadets.—Eva Wist, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a Buckeye girl who is very much interested in Up-to-Date, and especially the Cadet page. We have taken the paper for some time, and think it a great benefit to all farmers. We moved on this farm two years ago from Cleveland. We have thirty-one acres, and are trying to make a successful fruit farm. We have set one thousand grapes, two acres of strawberries, one acre of raspberries, and we have cherries, apples, quinces and other fruits. We have three horses; one is a driving horse, Anna Belle, that won a race labor day at Lorain. We have 200 chicks, and expect some geese and ducks, soon. I am 19, and would be pleased to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all I receive. Would also exchange photos.—Laura Beard, Oberlin, O.

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Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

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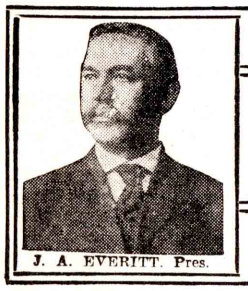

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A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

An organizer in Michigan, in reporting a new local union, said: "Please give this secretary all the help and instruction you can. The people want to better their condition but they must first learn how to do it."

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The Farmers Society of Equity has many pieces of literature and a reading of them will instruct a secretary and the members how to make a local union entertaining, profitable and successful. Also each local is supplied with a book of instructions with business blanks, membership roll, pages for keeping minutes, etcetra.*

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The instructions contained in this book, with the rules and laws in the constitution and by-laws are so explicit that the officers should soon be able to conduct meetings in order and with satisfaction and profit to all members. The secretary or business agent is also given instructions on his duties of selling crops and buying supplies. We cannot too strongly urge the officers, particularly the secretary, to study the "Instructions" and understand them and carry them out.

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To make good members each one must know what he joined the Farmers Society of Equity for and how the benefits are to be realized. To this end the books and other printed matter, which are not sent in sufficient quantities to supply each member, must be read in meetings. First we recommend that the circular, "A National Marketing System"—115b—be read to the members. This is a brief outline of the plan of the F. S. E., how it is being organized and how the national marketing system is being established. This circular with discussions, can be made the lesson for one meeting.

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The booklet, "Crop-Rich but Money-Poor Farmer"—E4—should be taken up next. There are five chapters in this work and one or more, with discussions that will naturally come up, may be made the lesson for a meeting. This booklet goes much farther in stating the condition of agriculture and the argument for a new marketing system as well as explaining the plan of the F. S. E., than the circular did.

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Next in order should come "The Third Power" One copy of this book is sent to each local union for the use and education of all the members. Therefore, the only way all the members can get the truths it teaches is to have it read in the meetings. It has 312 pages of reading matter. There are twenty-four chapters and an appendix. Speaking of this book some of the readers have said this:

"The Third Power" will be a stronger power than all the boards of trade and exchanges united against a square deal for the farmers.

It is the voice of a new cause calling to the farmers.

It is the call for equity and justice in business, for honesty and fair dealing.

If this book was read by each farmer in the chief producing states it would convince them that they must unite and it would show them how to unite and it would not then take a full year to control the markets.

"The Third Power" ought to be read not only by every farmer, but by every farm boy. It reveals possibilities for profits and satisfaction in farming, easily attainable, that few have dreamed of.

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The members will get greatly interested in the Society by carrying out such a program in the first meetings. This program faithfully carried out will give to each farmer what he so much needs—a balanced education. This means as much on marketing as on producing. In other words, the F. S. E. teaches him how to dispose of his crops advantageously after he has produced them. But the business side must not be neglected. As soon as a local is organized the matter of doing business must be taken up and arranged for.

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The local union that neglects business, the very thing it was organized for, will not be permanent. If the members cannot do business through the local union, the very purpose for which they joined, they will not support it long. They have abandoned former organizations not organized primarily for business and the F. S. E. will not be an exception.

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The members have a right to look to the secretary or business agent to help them in selling their crops and buying supplies and on the other hand the secretary has as much right to expect the co-operation of the members so that all crops may be offered and sold as community units. The members must quit individual marketing —individual competition—and must co-operate by recognizing their secretary as their common agent to market their crops. Of course, the secretary will always work under the direction of the majority of the members and what looks good to the majority usually will be good for all. If there are one hundred members, each having one thousand bushels of grain, the secretary will offer 100,000 bushels of grain instead of one hundred farmers each offering his crop. The advantage of this plan will be apparent at once. When it becomes known that one man has 100,000 bushels of grain to sell the best and biggest buyers in the country will seek him out and pay more for it than would be paid in dribs.

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And the advantage of the Equity plan is farther demonstrated when the development reaches a county union stage. Then, where there are ten locals in a county and each has 100,000 bushels of grain to sell, the county union business agent will offer one million bushels instead of one thousand farmers each selling his little lot competitively with all the others. To illustrate: North Dakota has fifty counties. When the state is organized there will be only fifty sellers directed by the boards of control in fifty counties. In this way all the grain, live stock, potatoes and other crops will be sold by fifty men against about fifty thousand sellers the old way.

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But when North Dakota has a county clearing house in each county, or many of them, the entire selling can be delegated to the state union, or clearing house, providing the time has not arrived to begin operation through the national clearing house. In such case the state secretary would represent all the grain, live stock, hay, potatoes, etc., of members in North Dakotta. Then instead of the supply being represented by the fifty thousand or more producers, it will all be known and available at one place where the demand can find it. The whole plan of the Equity System of Marketing is fully set out in the books and literature. Each step is explained and easily understood and every man who once understands it agrees that it is practical and the only practical way to solve the marketing problem.

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We believe practically every farmer is willing to delegate his marketing to his organization on this plan. It relieves him of a lot of detail, responsibility, anxiety, labor and expense, besides gives him an independence he never had before and, most important of all, he gets more money. Every county that thus controls its crops, at once sees the demand seek the supply while the other way the supply chases around to find a demand. It is the only way to solve the marketing problem—the supply must be controlled and let the demand come to it.

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And with the supply controlled, the county boards of control can store grain and other commodities and get cash advances on them just like those people do who have been controlling them.

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The Farmers Society of Equity plan is the only practical one ever proposed. It works just as described wherever established and will do as well in any county, no matter where. The only thing that can not be understood is why there still remains a county in the country that is not putting the system in operation.

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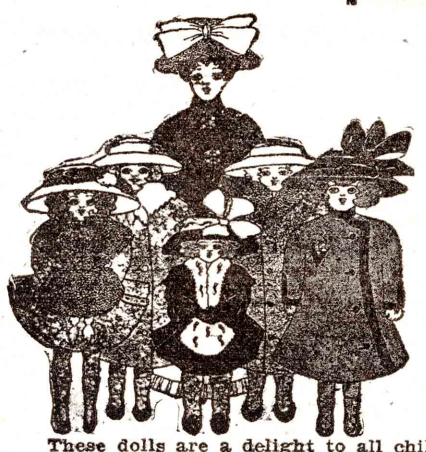
And headquarters of the Society co-operates with the local and county unions in all of this work. A valuable help is the Society's Directory of Market Representatives, which is a part of each local union's supplies. Through this and the large knowl-

*This book was prepared recently and has been sent only to lately reported locals. Older locals can obtain it by sending 50 cents.

49-Piece Paper Doll Set FREE



6 DOLLS

21 HATS
14 DRESSES
8 COATS
49 PIECES

The greatest summer premium ever devised.

Fun for the Kiddies.

Mother's 5 darlings and nurse Marie. Six beautiful paper dolls and full paper wardrobe of 43 pieces, all ready to cut out.

These dolls are a delight to all children into whose possession they come. They are printed in four colors on paper carefully selected for the purpose and are equal in every way to the expensive imported cut-out dolls. They range from 8 to 12 inches in height. The dolls are printed on an extra fine quality of bristol board, sufficiently rigid and tough to be substantial, yet soft and pliable enough to permit of easy cutting. The dresses are printed on a thinner paper made especially for this purpose and will stand a great deal of handling.

In all there are 6 dolls; three girls, two boys, and their nurse, Marie. A family in which the child who owns it will take great delight. Each of the dolls possesses a full wardrobe of paper clothes, permitting of several complete changes, sufficient to keep the child mind pleasantly occupied with problems for properly clothing the paper family for all occasions. Unconsciously the youthful "parent" comes into possession of much useful knowledge and an independence and good taste in dressing that will be valuable as years and other more important things take the place of the now cherished paper dolls.

How to Get the Dolls

Every little girl will want this fine set of dollies and all you have to do is send 25 cents for one year or 50 cents for a three-year subscription and get them absolutely free.

FARM PROGRESS is the biggest semi-monthly farm and agricultural paper published in America. It is unquestionably the best and most reliable paper of its class published anywhere in the country. FARM PROGRESS is of inestimable value to every farmer, truck gardener, bee-keeper, hog, sheep, cattle or poultry raiser, and, in fact, to everyone engaged in agricultural pursuits. Articles are printed in each issue for practical uses—no theorizing or guessing. Its various departments are edited by men of wide and thorough experience. Special attention is given to answering questions of subscribers through the columns of the paper.

Besides the practical side, there are special features of interest to the housewife, excellent stories, and also a home department, edited by our lady readers. Two valuable prizes are given in our home department twice each month, and all in all, it is a big, fascinating paper and will be appreciated by every member of the family.

Farm Progress, 716 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Enclosed find $.... for a .... year's subscription and 49-piece paper doll set free.

Name ..... R. F. D. ..... Box .....

P. O. ..... State .....

Alfalfa Clover

The Wonder Crop of the World

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land.

It is easy to grow if you know how to prepare your land and when to sow.

We will give you full directions FREE with each order of seed purchased of us.

Prime seed, testing 99 per cent. pure, $9 a bushel.

Choice seed, testing 99 40-100 per cent. pure, $10 a bushel.

Bags, 23 cents each extra. F. O. B. Indianapolis.

These quotations are for immediate acceptance or subject to market changes.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

LEARN DETECTIVE WORK Taught By Detectives

Write Dept. 1 AND We'll Tell You About It

Take a Correspondence Course or 20 Lessons

DAVIS-HOUGLAND DETECTIVE SERVICE Co. EVANSVILLE, IND.

edge of markets, and buyers of produce that headquarters has, and which is furnished on request, valuable connections are soon made with handlers in the final markets. Following is an example:

The heretofore dreaded cucumber deal is finished for this season. I say "dreaded" because each season heretofore the grower has found himself very badly in the hole. Nowhere in the country can finer cucumbers be grown than in this, Baldwin county, but i thas been practically impossible to get the balance on the right side of the ledger when it came to marketing. This season, however, has been an exception in that it has been very profitable to the planters. Many growers report a net profit varying from $150 to $300 an acre.

Because of the F. S. E. organization and system we were able to make a uniform pack that meets favor in the best markets and with the best trade. The confidence that our methods inspire enabled us, also, to sell the entire crop for cash as soon as the grower placed his load on the platform. Our Irish potatoes were sold in the same way. These two crops were the only really profitable crops to the growers of this county for a long time and the credit is due to the system of selling. We have added to our work of producing, business methods in selling. We have now a line of customers who have confidence in our goods and they will look to this section each year for their supplies.

All things considered we are more than pleased and the more we see of the practical workings of the Equity system the better we like it.—C. B. Lozier, County Business Agent, Robertsdale, Ala.

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Here is another report just received from the north:

The way our local is doing business in the short time since we organized is the talk everywhere for thirty miles around. What we have done in business has attracted all but about a dozen farmers to our union and we'll get them yet. Our purpose now is to organize the county as solidly as this community is organized.—A. H. Grothen, Parkers Prairie, Minn.

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Similar examples are constantly being printed in this paper. With the strong evidence before us that at last any community of farmers can begin to work out its industrial salvation and at once take an important and necessary step toward the complete and perfect marketing system that all signs are pointing to, and, apparently, all efforts are tending toward, is there any good reason for farther delay in organizing your local union (the local unit that is absolutely necessary as a part of the great national plan)? Some person, in each community where the F. S. E. is not already organized, is urged to send the coupon below. And any local or county union now existing, and that is not doing business, is implored to begin to do business at once.

—o—

As an important help each local and county union should keep a standing announcement of meeting dates in the local paper. It should appear in the department devoted to lodge and church meetings. Don't fail to say when the public is wanted, otherwise the public will assume that the meeting is for members only.

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The by-laws of the Society say that local unions shall meet at least once a month and as much oftener as they desire. Regular county union meeting shall be once in three months—January, April, July and October. So "forsake not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is." But we want to say right here, that attendance at the meetings of the F. S. E. unions is not the best test of a good member. The good member will uphold the principles of the Society by doing business through it. Attending meetings IS IMPORTANT but the member who pays his small annual dues and does business through his local union, even though he may frequently be absent from the meetings, is the one that counts in solving the marketing problem.

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Do business if you are organized and if you are not organized send the blank and get ready to organize to do business.

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly at .....

.....

This list was sent by .....

.....

P. O. .....

State .....

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here for special literature .....

.....

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

10 .....

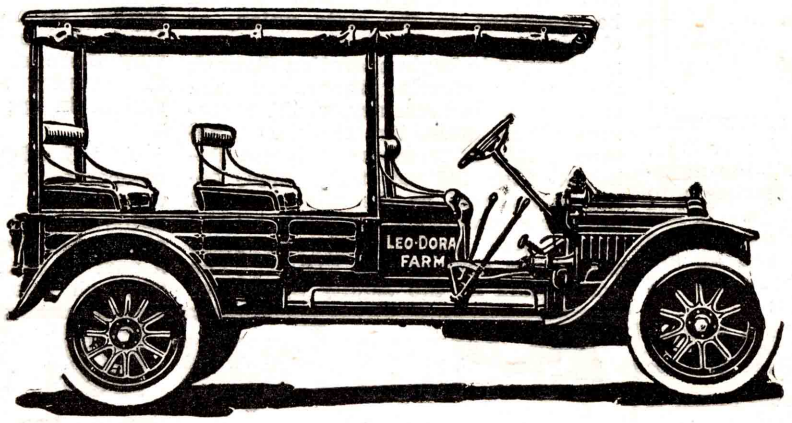
11 .....

12 .....

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

THIS WHITE Combination Car Will Pay You Back $2250

Whether You Now Own a Car or Not—This Is the Motor Car You Have Always Wanted.



The Car That Will Do Your Work as Well as Your Play—The Car That Will Last

Eight Passengers or 1500 Pounds Anywhere You Want to Go

We Built This Car Because It Was Right

There has always been a demand for a car just like this—but no car to fill it till now. We know it meets the exact conditions before you. We know it will do for you what no other motor car will do. Unlike most automobiles, the White Combination will earn money for you—not be just a dead expense.

You Have Long Felt the Necessity For It

You know as well as we what a benefit the motor car has been to people living in the country. It eats up distances as no horse ever could; it never tires; friends living many miles away whom you seldom used to see, are now the same as neighbors. Your town is now near-by, where it used to be some distance. These and many other things the motor car has done for you or your neighbors. But one thing it has *not*—it has *not* carried your freight. This is where the White Combination excels any motor car built.

It Does the Work of More Than Two Teams

Even if you have a motor car, you have had to use your horses to haul things to town. Frequently they are already tired from plowing or other farm work when you hitch them up for a long road haul. But you have *had* to use them. Other people, too, who own motor cars have *had* to hitch up when it came to hauling, because no other motor car built has a frame strong enough, nor body designed to carry freight as will the White Combination Car. Used as a freight carrier it not only does the work of from four to six horses because of its speed on the average haul, but also saves your horses the strain of the trip, or permits their being used *on* the farm while this car is working on the road.

It Has Twice the Capacity of the Ordinary Touring Car

It will carry eight passengers easily, with ample extra room for luggage, lunch baskets, etc. The seats are large and comfortable and are easily attached or removed by one person. In spite of its power and capacity, this car is as light and easy to drive as an ordinary touring car. There are very few—even the fastest—that can pass it on the road, and when fully loaded it will easily climb hills many cars cannot climb at all.

How You Get Your Money Back

It is cheaper to pay $2250 once than $1000 four or five times. Figuring mile for mile, the White Combination will outlast four or five of the ordinary touring cars of the $1000 or $1200 type. As a passenger carrier, it more than meets every requirement of the touring car and can carry twice as many passengers. As a freight carrier there is no comparison, as no touring car made even approaches it.

You Get Double Value In This Car

This car is designed by the same engineers, built with the same care and of the same excellent materials that have all combined to make White Cars the standard for the highest grade of automobile construction in America. It is the best *car* value you can buy, and the price you pay for a car is usually about what it's worth as a car. But the White Combination is more than a motor car, it does more. It gives you more than double service value in passenger and freight carrying.

Balance These Figures if You Can

The work and play this car will return to you is about equalled by *four* low priced touring cars. That would mean an investment of between $4000 and $4500, as against $2250 for the White Combination. Any *one* of the *four* would cost more to run and repair than the *one* White, and would have to be replaced three or four times over before the White really began to wear.

That Is Why This White Combination Car at $2250 Is The Best Motor Car Investment You Can Make. Let Us Send You Specifications and Tell You What The Car Has Done. Are You Ready to Discuss The Matter?

THE WHITE COMPANY

834C E. 79th ST., CLEVELAND

$10,000,000 A Year Wasted on Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything for Rupture Without Getting Sixty Days' Trial

A conservative estimate shows that nearly ten million dollars a year—in this country alone—is practically wasted on worthless rupture appliances—all because people trust to a mere try-on instead of making a thorough test.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

"Little Wireless Phones"

For the ears that will cause you to

HEAR

What eye glasses are to failing sight, my invisible Ear Drums are to lost or failing hearing. Just as simple and common sense and on the same principle, for **they magnify sound as glasses magnify sight.** They are really tiny telephones of soft, sensitized material, safe and comfortable, which fit into the orifice of the ears and are invisible. They can be removed or inserted in a minute and worn for weeks at a time, for they are skillfully arranged for perfect ventilation and anti-friction. These little **wireless 'phones make it easy to hear every sound distinctly, just as correct eye glasses make it easy to read fine print.** Among the nearly 400,000 people whom they have enabled to hear perfectly, there has been every condition of deafness or defective hearing. No matter what the cause or how long standing the case, the testimonials sent me show marvelous results.

Common-Sense Ear Drums

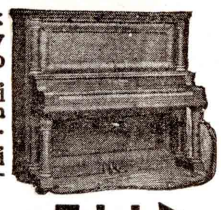
have restored to me my own hearing—that's how I happened to discover the secret of their success in my own desperate endeavors to be relieved of my deafness after physicians had repeatedly failed.

It is certainly **worth your while to investigate.** Before you send any money just drop me a line. I want to send you **free of charge** my book on deafness and plenty of evidence to prove to you that I am entirely worthy of your confidence. Why not write me today?

GEORGE H. WILSON, President
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
1069 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

EVANS Artist Model PIANO Direct to You at Wholesale



Yes, at the rock bottom price; any Artist Model piano you select on approval, prepaid and at the bed rock price direct from our factory to you. Not a cent in advance, not a cent C. O. D. and no freight charges—all prepaid.

30 Days' Free Trial

Think of it. Absolutely free. Not a cent to pay. All freight charges prepaid and absolutely free trial for four weeks in your home. If you don't want it simply return it at our expense. You take no risk. If you decide to keep this superb Artist Model Piano you can have it at the inside confidential wholesale price and make settlement on the easiest monthly payments.

Limited Offer To advertise and quickly introduce this superb instrument, we will sell the first in your locality at the confidential wholesale price. This offer applies only on the first sale. Write today and save $100 to $200 on the purchase of a piano. Also learn all about our 2-year course in music free. A postal will do.

F. O. EVANS PIANO CO.
Room 456 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Warmly Approves Our Work

Dear Mr. Everitt:

I am glad to see you have taken action along lines I suggested a year or so ago, and raised the subscription price and improved the quality of Up-to-Date Farming. I wish to make another suggestion, that you give first-of-the-month prices on products at the principal European points where such products are imported from this country, and compare them with prices at

our principal markets and ports, with cost of transportation. This would be most interesting to those of use at least who produce such products. I understand the Department of Agriculture at Washington is going to start such a bureau, and it would be well to keep tab on them and see how well they do their work. I heartily thank you for the good work you are doing for us farmers, and wish you all kinds of success.—H. G. Lilleman, Wendell, Minn.

Going After Big Things

Your plan of organization is exceptionally good. There are seventy-six townships in this (Johnson) county, and I have planned a canvass of the whole county and am determined to make the effort of my life, and visit every township in the county during July. Then, go right on until a county and a state union is organized.—T. J. Woodward, Clarksville, Ark.

Going Right Ahead

Our local is still going and unloaded three cars this week, consisting of coal, ice, flour and feed.—John B. Peterson, Galesburg local, Kansas.

We Want You to Know

Before buying an engine to help with the work write to Ellis Engine Co., 115 Mullet, street, Detroit, Mich., for catalog.

Send for full particulars about lands and opportunities in Aitkin County, Minn. Write Mr. L. B. Arnold, 76 Wolvin building, Duluth, Minn. He is land agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and will have a lot of information for you.

A Victrola or Victor Talking Machine can be tried in your own home free. There is more genuine enjoyment in such a machine than can be gotten any other way for equal money. Write for free trial and easy payment plan of Field-Lippman Stores, 1112 D Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

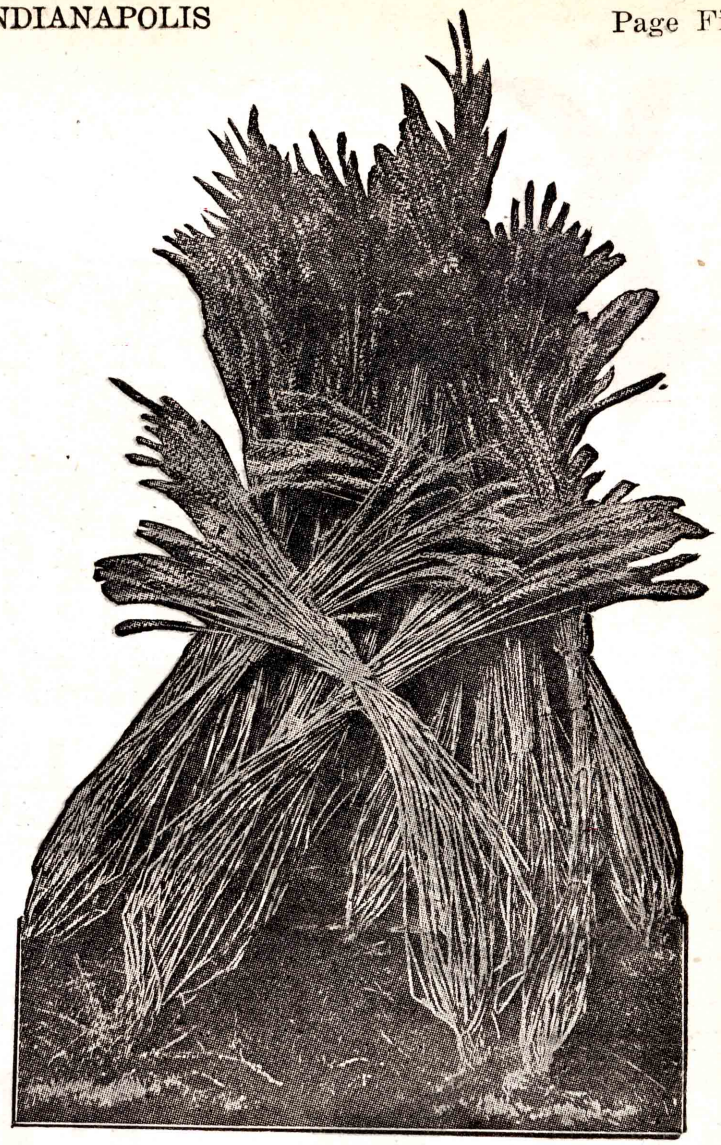
No ice expense or bother with an Iceless Refrigerator. The only refrigerator that pays its cost in a summer. It requires no ice. Write to Iceless Refrigerator Co., Box 75, Winchester, Ind., for full information.

Boys, if you want a big league ball outfit free and a valuable baseball course of instruction write to W. D. Boyce Co., Dept. 152, Chicago, Ill. They will tell you how to get all free.

Is there a boy or girl who would not like to have a pony and a real pony buggy. Boys, speak up! Girls, hold up your hands! Why, you all want the outfit! Then write right away to the Farmers Wife, 549 Webb building, St. Paul, Minn. They are giving away Pony outfits. They are perfectly reliable in every way.

If looking for western opportunities write to Mr. R. A. Smith, Union Pacific Railway, 262 Union Pacific building, Omaha, Neb. Full information free.

Save money on roofing. Send for the low prices of the Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 377, East St. Louis, Ill. It is warranted for twenty-five years.



Mr. Wheat Grower:

Sell 20 bu. of your wheat, send us $12.50 of the money and we will send you new seed wheat for 10 acres.

No, don't send us any money, but send the coupon below for our full proposition. If you sow your own wheat you will take at least 20 bushels, worth, say 90 cents a bushel, and clean and grade it down to 15 bushels and sow 1½ bushels per acre.

Example

20 bushels of your wheat at 90 cents $18.00
Our proposition, wheat for 10 acres 12.50

YOU SAVE .....$ 5.50

Besides what you save at the start you will harvest more wheat next year and you can probably sell all you raise at seed prices until all your neighbors are supplied.

You can save one-third of your seed money

You're Skeptical? Well we don't blame you. But many others have done this very thing. So send the coupon and get our proposition if you are going to sow any wheat this year. The only expense to you will be a postage stamp.

This year our customers raised up to 63 bushels per acre. The common report was "double the yield of other kinds in the neighborhood." What others have done you can do.

The new wheat is all you claim for it. It is a great curiosity and many farmers look at it every day as they never saw any wheat like it. It is better than the best in this neighborhood.—Frank Stuff, Wawaka, Ind. **The new wheat is far ahead of other varieties for hardiness in winter and outstripped all in growth in the spring. I had six-tenths of an acre sown and the yield was at the rate of 63 1-3 bushels an acre. This is three times as great as any other yield I have heard of.**—H. B. Austill, R. R. 1, Booneville, Ind. **The wheat is better by half than other varieties; heads have 40 to 60 grains; every person who has seen my crop says it is the finest and best wheat they ever saw.**—Oscar Peterson, Rochester, Ind. **The new wheat is the best in the country. The neighbors all have their eyes on this wheat now, although they made fun of me when I got it.**—Sam Patterson, R. R. 6, St. John's, Mich. **It beats every thing I ever saw in the way of wheat. It outstripped every other variety in growth and will outyield them when threshed.**—A. C. Leech, R. R. 5, Salem, Mo. **I think the new wheat is the greatest variety ever produced. Dozens of my neighbors have seen it and pronounced it "wonderful." I cut it June 23 and will yield about 50 bu. per acre.**—J. H. Myers, R. R. Atchison, Kas. **The new wheat beats anything in the whole valley. I will do all I can to spread its good qualities.**—J. E. Davis, Sassin, Va. **The new wheat has more than doubled other varieties on all adjoining farms and will yield 25 to 30 bushels an acre. It has fulfilled every claim you made for it and more, too. Everybody is well pleased with it.**—Geo. L. Orndorff, Bunker Hill, W. Va. **It is a marvelous wheat.**—Geo. A. Phipps, Pendleton, Ind. **I am glad to say the new wheat is the finest ever raised in this neighborhood. My neighbors also say they never saw such fine wheat. It is not threshed yet, but will yield 50 to 60 bushels per acre.**—Larry Souash, R. R. 14, Amboy, Ind. **I sowed one acre of the new wheat and finished the field with other wheat. I will get more off of the one acre than off of three acres of the other.**—W. J. Willis and Son, Kittyton, Tenn. **From two pounds of seed I raised 340 pounds. It is miraculous.**—C. W. Graham, Rowan Co., N. C. **My new wheat looks good for 40 to 60 bushels per acre while much wheat around me was plowed up.**—John Gang, Towe Co., N. D.

Will you spend a stamp to save money and increase your next wheat crop?

Spend a stamp, send the coupon and get full particulars. Write to any of the people whose letters we print if you want to but they will sow all of their wheat or sell the surplus to their neighbors. It will be years before much of this wheat will reach the mills because it will be in demand for seed as no variety ever was before. We will be glad to hear from every wheat grower so we can send full particulars and place our proposition before them. Mailing this coupon places you under no obligation but, if you grow winter wheat investigate now

O. K. Seed Store
Dept. 3A Indianapolis Ind

O. K. Seed Store, Dept. 3A, Indianapolis, Ind. FOR BETTER WHEAT MAIL THIS
Without any obligation on my part to buy, please send me full particulars how to grow more and better wheat and save money on my seed.

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THE CHICAGO TAILOR'S ASS'N., Dept. 602 Van Buren St., Chicago

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 15 | AUGUST FIRST, 1913 | Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

A Department for Live Folks who want the best. Our readers are asked to contribute their thoughts. If you have a helpful idea pass it on. Be neighborly. Contributions always welcome.

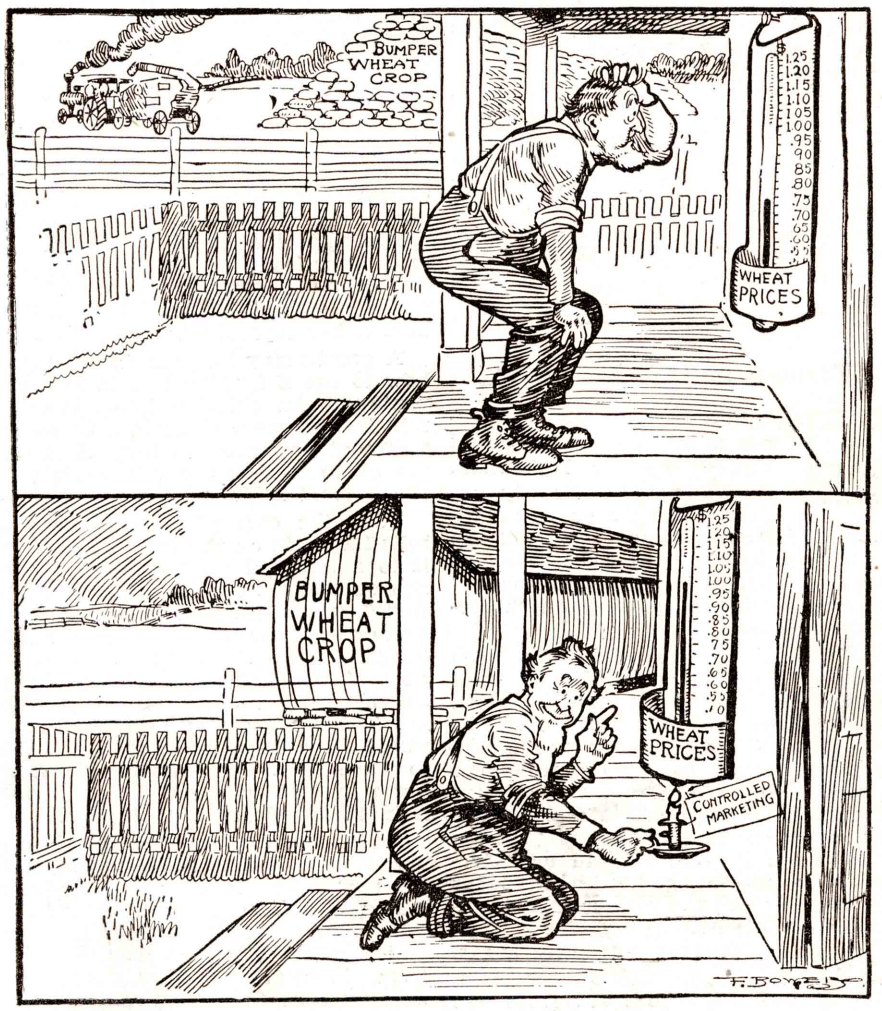
The World's Wheat

THIS number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING contains special matter on wheat production and marketing. Wheat is probably the oldest of all cultivated crops, and as it forms the "staff of life" for all civilized nations, is the most important of all. It was grown extensively in Egypt, in Ancient Persia, and in the valley of the Ganges as far back as history tells us anything. People of all nations depend upon it for the main part of their food. Canadians annually consume an average of nine and one-half bushels per person. The United States consumes five and one-half bushels per person. Some European countries consume about six bushels per person, annually, while in others the amount drops as low as two and one-half bushels. The Chinese, Japanese and East Indians consume only about one bushel of wheat per person in a year.

Wheat is being harvested in some parts of the world practically the whole year 'round. January finds the South American and African wheat being harvested. South America produces about 200,000,000 bushels, and Africa about 70,000,000 bushels. After these harvests are completed Mexico, Asia and Japan garner a total of about 440,000,000 bushels. Then harvesting begins in the southern part of the United States and goes gradually northward until the far northern Canadian provinces finish the work in late summer and early autumn, reaping nearly 850,000,000 bushels. During the same period Europe harvests practically twice as much as the United States and Canada, the total being 1,675,000,000 bushels. Russia alone produces a larger crop than the United States.

It has been our endeavor to give both information and inspiration in this issue to the wheat growers especially. There are great problems to be solved in both production and distribution. These problems are not difficult of solution, except as it is found difficult to interest the growers in them to the extent that they will inform themselves, and then act intelligently on the information.

The Problem of Price



The Inevitable

The era of co-operation is at hand. Nothing else will save mankind from the selfishness, immorality and the extent of misery it suffers today. Nothing else will prevent a repetition of the decline and fall of nations, of which history is full. Let us blindly close our eyes to the facts if we will, it is nevertheless true that only by the sort of equal opportunity and equality and social and business education and making over which co-operation affords can the foundation be laid for an understanding of practical equality and the possibility of democracy in all the joint affairs of human life. The co-operative system is not created but built up. It is economical and it increases production, because each is distinctly interested. It makes equality of incomes and living conditions in proportion to the industry and intelligence of each in doing his trading under equal conditions.

Trusts, syndicates and combines have set the example of the efficiency and economy of co-operation, but have selfishly converted to their own use all its benefits. Competition can no longer be considered the life of trade. On the contrary, co-operation is not only the life of trade, but it is the very life of national existence itself, but it must be unselfish, equitable co-operation. Are the people ready to assist in the great making over of our economic system and national life, or must we have another century of concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, unless perchance a greater calamity shall sooner overtake us?—The Business Farmer.

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Himself)

Number VI

THRESHING time, like Christmas, and taxes, and other enjoyable matters, comes around once a year. As a rule it hangs around until it wears out its welcome. There is one good feature about threshing, and that is finishing. I don't know but what it is worth all the worry and work just to be able to feel so good when it is all over with. Anyhow we all heave a great sigh of relief when the last bundle goes head first into the vicious buzz of the cylinder, the last pint of grain runs from the spout, the last forkful of straw is dumped on the stack, and the whistle on the engine emits loud and long shrieks of glee. But, did you ever notice what a difference there is in the tone of the same whistle when it calls the neighborhood to assemble in the morning for the day's work? Along about four o'clock it begins to wake up all the roosters, feathered and unfeathered. There is no music in it then. It sounds sardonic, sarcastic, commandeering, and gives us a pain all over. And for fear we may forget that it is threshday over at Wentworth's, it keeps howling and shrieking until we would like to smash the whistle and the engineer with a club. There doesn't seem to be any sense in rubbing it in on a fellow like that.

When threshing on my farm, I always save the job of superintending for myself. Long ago I learned that to have nothing to do but look after things was a pretty big day's work, and that I had no business trying to "make a hand" around the machine. I would begin getting ready for threshing a week in advance, and have everything in complete readiness when the traction engine came puffing into the yard, sending pigs, colts and cattle to the far end of the pasture with tails and heads high in the air, the dog under the house, the cat up a tree, and the chickens into the bushes.

But what I intended to tell in the first place was my scheme for a perfect cleaning of grain. The threshing machine will not do this perfectly without a waste of grain. So I have my seed cleaner, a fanning mill of the most improved type, mounted on a truck, and I take it to the threshing site and place it where the grain runs direct from the machine into the hopper of my mill. I have a gasoline engine that operates the mill, and I put a neighbor who knows how to clean grain in charge, and right then and there I separate "the sheep from the goats." My grain that goes into the granary, or direct to our farmers' elevator, is thoroughly cleaned and perfectly graded, and I have all the

(Continued on Page 7)

Up-to-Date Farming

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The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

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Preparing for Next Year's Wheat Crop

ONE of the best preparations for a wheat crop is to plow under a clover sod the previous spring, plant to corn, and follow with wheat.

A still better preparation, so far as the wheat crop itself is concerned, is to plant the clover sod to cowpeas or soy beans instead of corn, giving an application of phosphorus and potash to the cowpeas.

Steamed animal bone, applied at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds to the acre is one of the best fertilizers to use with the winter wheat crop, especially if clover or grass is to be sown in the wheat the following spring.

One of the most important things in making a good wheat crop is to make an ideal seed bed. This means the top three inches of soil must be very fine, and firm, and the soil below must be compact, but not too hard.

Deep plowing of stubble land is not good preparation for wheat unless the stubble surface soil first be disked until fine, then plowed early so the soil will settle before seeding time. This is of great importance if the season should be very dry after seeding.

About the best time to apply fertilizer to the wheat crop, when it follows corn or other cultivated crops, is at the time the spring crop is planted. By the time the wheat is sown it has been thoroughly incorporated with the soil, has become fully available, and will start the wheat off vigorously. Use heavier applications, as the summer crop will use part of it, but will pay well for what is uses.

Wheat after tobacco usually makes a good yield, compared to the natural fertility of the soil. There are two reasons for this. First, tobacco is a crop that is usually well fertilized. Second, thorough summer cultivation is given. If the tobacco crop was heavily fertilized, no additional application need be given in the fall when sowing wheat, unless it be given a light application of dried blood or tankage to supply nitrogen.

There is little profit in applying fertilizers to the wheat crop unless the soil conditions be made right.

Farmyard fertilizer, thinly spread over the wheat field, after seeding is one of the most profitable means of increasing wheat yields The manure spreader should be used always when top-dressing wheat, as it fully doubles the value and area of the application.

Just bear in mind that work spent in double discing stubble ground now, may save a lot of hard pulling and poor work when the time for plowing can be found. This at least will be true should we have much dry weather from now on. And it is certain that any work done with the disc will benefit the soil, regardless of the rainfall prior to seeding.

The more a soil is stirred at this time of year, the more insoluble plant food will be changed into soluble forms, ready for the young wheat as soon as its roots begin to ramify in the soil. Wheat is not what is known as a gross feeder; it is a rather delicate plant, especially in its early stages of growth. It cannot make use of the mineral elements in a coarse condition, so to speak, like corn or oats or rye; hence the importance of thorough cultivation before seeding time to liberate as much soluble plant food as possible.

Farmers and Grain Grading

THE matter of national inspection of grain will come about without further legislation. It will not be directly operative like the present state and exchange systems, but will be conducted by the pure food inspectors who will have the "standard grades" as their guide in passing on "interstate" grain.

But the farmers who have been rushing a great deal of dirt in their wheat shipments to northwestern markets will find that practice will be stopped. The grain from the farms, going forward insterstate from the farmer himself or from the country dealer, will be subject to seizure if it be not of the standard grade, just the same as if it were shipped by a terminal elevator at the head of the lakes or elsewhere to the east or to the seaboard for export.

The new standard will mean a better quality of grain and cleaner grain, but it will have to start from the farm. It will mean buying on the merits of the grain as never before; and that is not going to be pleasant. Screenings will probably not have the value they have had in the past when shipped as grain; and the farmer will have to learn how to utilize their value at home. If he does he will like the new grades—in time; but until he does come to see that it is more profitable to feed screenings at home than to give them to the elevator men in town he is likely to be sore over the new grades. The mixer, too, and the hospital owners will likely find—in time, too— some of their profits disappearing because—in time—the trash will stay on the farm where it belongs, and—in time—the farmers will grow wheat more free of weed seeds, because, they will thus escape the expense of cleaning to make their grain marketable, as of standard grades.

Oh, yes, those who have been clamoring for national inspection—especially the farmers—will have it; but in a different form than anticipated; for it will not be lop-sided, as expected.—National Hay and Grain Reporter.

Improving the Wheat Crop

(By Seager Wheeler)

IN THIS article I shall not deal with theory, but, as a farmer talking to farmers, will take up the practical work of improving grain crops by hand selection and the cleaning mill. There is at present a great need of work of this kind, and it should interest every farmer. There are four million farmers in the United States growing cereal crops, and three out of every four select their seed grain with a scoop shovel only; that is, they take their seed from the threshing machine or granary without making any attempt at cleaning or grading the seed. So you have seventy-five per cent. of your farmers sowing scoop-shovel grain instead of good, clean, plump, sound seed properly prepared. If farmers would only wake up and look after this end of it, both increase in yield and quality would result.

There are two methods by which seed may be prepared before sowing, viz: Hand-selection and fanning mill selection. The two combined are best, making greatest improvement. Of those who pay some attention to seed selection the great majority have adopted the fanning mill method, while very few have adopted the method of hand selection. It is not essential to improvement that the seed be hand-selected, but it is essential that the grain be fanned, for it is practically impossible to make improvement without the use of a fanning mill. The two combined will beat either separately.

A great many farmers do not know how to use a fanning mill to best advantage. An old out-of-date fanning mill has no more right to exist on an up-to-date, progressive farm than has the old, out-of-date cradle a place in the harvest field.

Take the case of the farmer who sells his grain on the market, or ships it to a terminal elevator. The dockage on account of dirt and low grade would, in many cases, pay for a good mill on each car lot shipped. I have it on good authority that the dockage on grain shipped from western Canada this season amounts to over six hundred car loads of feed wheat. It would have been far more profitable to have kept the inferior wheat at home to feed to stock. A good mill is indispensable on a good farm.

As the grain comes from the threshing machine we find the following mixture: Large plump grains, broken grains, shrunken grains, chaff, "white caps," weed seeds, etc. The only grains suitable for sowing are the large plump grains. Now, suppose we were to take this scoop-shovel grain, put it in the seeder or drill, and sow it. We would have to sow at least two bushels to the acre of all ordinary and standard varieties. This would be practically throwing away half a bushel of good feed, for at least one-fourth of the two bushels will not bring forth any increase.

Many farmers who own and use fanning mills seem to believe that when they have run the grain through the mill once, in an ordinary manner, they have done a good job. But on examination it will be found that, although all the chaff, trash, and weed seed has been removed, there still remain broken, immature, and shrunken grain, and a large percentage of small grains. All this should be taken out of seed wheat. Only the largest and best should be used for seed. A little more care, a little more wind, and a little larger screen in the mill will more than repay for the labor expended. It is possible and wholly within a farmer's power to increase present and past yields by this method alone. Increased soil fertility and a better seed bed are subjects taking up the attention of the farmer, but why waste a good seed bed by using poor seed. Good seed and a good seed bed is the right combination.

As it is seldom we find two varieties alike or even similar (in fact, I may say that there are no two exactly alike), each variety has its own characteristic. If the heads of grain are apparently similar, there may be a difference in the grains. Some varieties are tall growing sorts, others shorter in the stem. Some reach maturity sooner than others, many kinds grow round kernels, others long and narrow, and so on. It is easily understood where there is any admixture of these varieties there can not be a uniform crop. One variety of wheat may mature several days before another variety and admixture of early sorts with later maturing varieties means a loss. Where an early sort is sown and there are later sorts amongst it, when the crop is ready to harvest, the late sorts are immature, resulting in an uneven grade and loss in weight. Where there is any mixture of varieties there are differences in the color or shape of the grain, when threshed, it gives uneven quality and lowers the grade. According to the percentage of mixture of different varieties so is the loss. A good sample of grain to weigh will and grade high should be uniform in color, shape and size.

It is necessary, then, if one wishes to obtain big yields and uniform quality throughout, he must adopt a system of hand-selection. This is done by selecting by hand in the growing crops, the best heads from the most vigorous, healthy plants. All that is necessary is to select enough so that when thoroughly cleaned and graded enough seed will be had to sow one-fourth an acre. The next year select again from this plot for another one-fourth acre, and after threshing and thoroughly cleaning the fourth-acre plots' yield, sow it on a larger, or multiplying plot. By thus selecting by hand the superior types each season, one can soon build up a strain of good seed.

There are great possibilities at the hand of every farmer along these lines, if he will take up the work of seed selection. He may reach out still farther and select for stiff straw able to stand up in heavy wind and rains; that will resist rust; that will ripen earlier or later, and so on. But the best system for the average farmer is to make selections of the most vigorous plants, choosing the heads that are large, well-developed and compact. Some heads contain as high as twelve spikelets, some only four. The grains at the tip, and at the base are the small grains. When the heads are short, the percentage of small to large grain is greatly increased, lowering the grade. If, therefore, by selection we can increase the number of spikelets, and thus the amount of large grain to eight or ten, why allow a less number to occupy the land? Again, some plants mature two stalks, others develop five or a dozen. I have found plants that matured fifty large heads, but these will not produce the same another season, as conditions were practically perfect where such a plant grew; but there are plants that will produce more heads than others under equal conditions. It is a matter of virile productivity inherent in the seed, and such plants will produce the largest grain also. Then why have but two small heads of small grain, when we might have four large heads of larger grain?

In taking up seed improvement the first step is to secure seed of a variety adapted to soil and climate, and absolutely pure as to variety. Eliminate all inferior grains by the ener-

(Continued on Page 6)

Some Editorials

By John P. Stelle

Better Farming, Marketing and Price

A FEW superficial readers are almost ready to conclude that we are not in favor of improved farming and increased production. Such readers are mistaken. We are an earnest advocate of the very best of farming. We want science to have the right of way in agriculture. Not only maintain the fertility and productiveness of the soil, but increase them; and bring into cultivation the waste lands, no matter where they are, so that there may be more room for people's homes. To these ends let the agricultural schools do their best and give them every possible aid and encouragement. Bring the experiment stations to their greatest efficiency and make their discoveries the common property of all soil tillers that the greatest benefits may be derived from them.

But let not this progress all be on one side. The production side is the labor side. It is the side where the slaves were kept in the ancient years, and if progress is only in cultivation and production efforts may be much like they were in the old time past, but called by different names.

We often speak of big crops as being losses to those who produce them, and that is true. That, however, is not so much the fault of the crops as it is of the marketing and distribution. When the supply exceeds the demand the surplus is a loss, isn't it? Or the needed supply and the surplus may be dumped together and the loss thus distributed to all the producers by means of reduction of price.

Improve the farms, increase the yields, and make the crops, but see to the demand also. Keep these equal and thus maintain the price. Farm workers are no longer slaves. They do the work, but in many cases they own the lands—in all cases they own what they produce. It is theirs to use, theirs to keep, or theirs to sell. They are, therefore, business men as well as laborers.

And here is where exception is sometimes taken to our persistent writings, and it is where we except to the general teachings of the schools. They teach but one side of farming; we teach both. We want farmers to sell profitably as well as to produce abundantly. To do that production and consumption must understand each other; supply and demand must have a common level. Under present conditions the thing that will surest bring that about is for supply and demand to find each other. The present method of piling production in market centers to be expensively and poorly distributed or to rot in unused heaps is to wrong both producers and consumers, to discourage scientific farming, to prevent proper soil fertilization, to drive progressive people from the farms, and to bring agriculture into disrepute in the business world.

These are the evils we would remedy. There is a greater demand than farmers know, and there is enough to supply hundreds and thousands who need the stuff. Bring these together. Maintain equitable prices. Cut out the losses in glutted markets. Close the unnecessary toll gates of trade and speculation that rob producers and consumers alike, and then farming will take its place as the one human calling that the world can not do without. It will not then take demonstration trains to create an interest in it, nor county "experts" to teach how to do it. The common ambition of men and women, the desire to get into a good business, the American longing for independence in life as well as in government, will then take care of farming. We are sure the most casual reader cannot fail to understand us.

The Cotton Crop and the Price to Planters

WE HAVE so often presented what we think we have shown to be a fact that the crop reports of the Department of Agriculture are a greater benefit to the speculating buyers than they are to the producers, that we regret to again refer to the matter. But the farmers and not the speculators have a right to the service of that department of government, and our purpose is to secure that right for them. We are amazed that the secretary and the heads of the various divisions of the department so stubbornly persist in doing those things that they must know are not only no benefit to the class for whom the department was ostensibly created, but that they are of great benefit to the farmers' worst enemies, and enable still greater advantages to be taken of the farmers themselves.

We quote from a cotton crop report issued by the department in July:

> The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the area of cotton in cultivation this year (1913) in the United States is about 35,622,000 acres, the revised estimate in cultivation a year ago, being an increase of 856,000 acres, or 2.5 per cent. The condition of the growing crop on June 25, was 81.8 per cent. of a normal condition, as compared with 79.1 on May 25, 1913, 80.4 on June 25, 1912, and 80.2, the average condition for the past ten years on June 25.

Thus we are informed that there is more cotton in cultivation than there was last year, that the condition of the crop is better than it was a year ago, and that it is better on an average than it has been for ten years. If that is entirely true, what benefit can the information be to the planters? They know how much was produced last year and what they received for it. They know also that increased production will reduce the price, but it is too late now for the farmers to reduce either the acreage or the yield. On the other hand, the information is eagerly sought and promptly taken advantage of by the buyers. The meaning of the report to them is this: There is to be a big cotton crop. There are 856,000 acres more in cotton this year than there was last year, and the condition of the crop is not only better than it was last year, but it is better than it has been, on an average, for the last ten years. Therefore, be careful how you buy. If there is still cotton on the market it is better for you to reduce the price, for it is sure to go down when the new crop comes in; and specially make your arrangements to pay lower prices next fall.

That is exactly the way the buyers understand the report, and upon that understanding they take prompt action. It not only reduces the prices paid the planters for the growing crop, but it reduces the prices paid for what is still unsold of last year's crop. We have many times appealed to the Secretary of Agriculture to consider these effects, but apparently all to no purpose. We hoped a change of administration would result in a change of this palpable play into the hands of the buyers to the almost unfailing loss to the producers, but the mill still turns and the same grist is ground out.

Our hope, therefore, returns to the farmers themselves. They labor under manifold disadvantages, and so long as prices are made by seculating boards thus aided by official reports, they may expect their profits to dwindle year after year. They must unite to manage and control their own business.

The Currency Problem

WHATEVER record may be made by the present national administration, and whatever the final verdict of the people and history may be concerning it, it has fearlessly taken up two of the greatest problems the nation has. These are the tariff and the currency problems.

The currency question is truly a vital one. It can not be denied that under existing laws a few great financiers (so-called) and wealthy corporations control the circulating medium of the country; and it is another undeniable fact that those who control the money of a country control its national values including its labor products.

This great question, like the tariff, should be handled prudently. It may not be much compliment to our government and its rulers to say that the present power over the country's money is such that danger attends radical measures however honest and sincere the lawmakers may be or how much they may be in the interest of the people.

There is not a doubt but that a few men and corporations could any day withdraw money from circulation and create a financial panic that would destroy values, stagnate business, and paralyze the industries of the country. It is unfortunate that conditions are such that the lawmakers of America need to fear or have a dread of that class of people, but it is a fact nevertheless. We ask them, therefore, to be careful and prudent. Rule for the people, but do it in such a way that the least jar may be felt when the change takes place.

There is no doubt as to the changes that should be brought about. The money of the country should be an unquestionable and steady measure of value, and there should be enough of it to transact the business of the country on a cash basis. Whether of metal or paper, it should be a legal tender, and its volume should be regulated by national law. The quantity in circulation should be controlled by the government, and its issue and withdrawal should be such as to meet the varying demands of business, or to counteract the hoarding or withdrawal from circulation to create a stress or panic in the interest of those who constitute themselves a "money power."

Such reforms will be opposed by those who now control the money and may oppose them to the extent of bringing ruin upon the country; and here lies the great necessity of being prudent in the treatment of this question. The rights of the people are paramount and their welfare should be the one thing ever kept in sight by the law-making power, and that itself means prudence as well as wisdom in handling all great questions.

Parcel Post in Trouble

ON JULY 20, Postmaster-General Burleson issued an order making important changes in the parcel post service in first and second zone territory, which will affect the zone boundaries, the rate of postage and the size of parcels as follows: The first zone is to include only the territory served by a given postoffice, by carrier or rural route. The second zone will include all territory not in the first zone, within a radius of 150 miles from a given postoffice. The rate of postage applicable to these two zones only, is reduced in the first zone to five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional two pounds; in the second zone, the rate is changed to five cents for the first pound, and one cent on each additional pound. This will make the rate on the present eleven pound package, ten cents in the first zone instead of fifteen cents as heretofore, and in the second zone will reduce the rate on an eleven pound package from forty-six cents, as now, to fifteen cents, a saving of thirty-one cents. The maximum weight of packages in these two zones is increased by the postmaster-general's order from eleven pounds to twenty pounds, making it possible to send a twenty-pound package 150 miles for twenty-four cents, whereas heretofore two packages would have been necessary to transport the twenty pounds 150 miles, the cost being eighty-four cents, a saving of sixty cents.

This is a long step toward making parcel post of great value, especially to farmers. But this order has stirred up a hornet's nest in Congress. Members of the postoffice committees in both House and Senate declare the postmaster-general is acting prematurely and without proper anthority, and that the proposed change will cause the postoffice department an enormous loss.

The law, as enacted, plainly gives the postmaster-general the right to make just such changes, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Not enough is known, as this is written, to form a correct idea as to whether or not the postmaster-general has acted wholly within his rights, and is justified in ordering the changes. It would seem, however, that the department should be able to determine accurately whether or not the changes are desirable from every point of view; also, that the reduction in rate and increase in weight for the short haul involved are both desirable and justifiable. It is quite possible that the proposed changes draw real blood from the express companies, which may account for the commotion in Congress. We shall watch the proceedings closely, and report further in our next issue.

Greater Credit for Farmers

Much is still being said about rural credit. Our idea is that if farmers could get steady and equitable prices for their stuff they would not have much need to borrow money, still, when farmers need money they should have the same privilege of getting it that other business people have, and they should get it at just as low a rate of interest. But there is danger in land bonds and mortgages like transferrable stocks for financial investment. Many manufacturing concerns are working on bond-secured capital. The bond owners control the concerns. Most of the railroads are built and operated in the same way. The bond owners control the railroads. If the farms and homes of the people were covered by marketable and stock-jobbing bonds, the owners of the bonds would some day own and control the farms and homes of the people—an immeasureable calamity.

Comment by the Editor

ONE of our old time friends has written us that the Country Contributor's page makes good reading. That is a compliment we cheerfully pass right along to those who merit it fully, the contributors themselves, and we want to say now that on every farm where this paper is read, one crop has been grown this year that is the most profitable crop on that farm. What the crop is, and what made it the most profitable, and how the owner knows it is, are the things worth telling.

W. R. C. got a highly satisfactory profit from the seed of co-operation that took root in his mind, and is now bearing good fruit. We always rejoice to learn of co-operative successes. Here again it is all in the management. The Bigstone Farmers' Elevator is conducted on the right plan, and when this is done, success always comes. There was seldom, if ever, a co-operative failure when the blame for failure could not be justly laid at the door of the members themselves.

Our Missouri neighbor who has raised a boy worth bragging about offers some very sensible advice to every farmer who has boys to raise. If his methods were more commonly employed, there would be more happy homes and prosperous farms than there are today.

C. F. S. took rather long chances on profiting by holding hogs for so long a time, though he could hardly lose more by holding than by fattening to sell for a low price. One thing about the hog business is that pigs can be kept in a thrifty growing condition on inexpensive feed, and when in this condition can be quickly put in prime condition for the market when the price is right. Profit in farming is always more a matter of good judgment than of hard work.

Our Arkansas subscriber has done well with his potatoes, but we advise him to change the land another year. Replanting land to potatoes tends to invite plant disease. We note with pleasure that L. C. believes in controlled marketing, and follows it with profit.

Notice how all these most profitable crop folks lay stress on good and thorough cultivation. R. E. H. outdone all his neighbors in results because he outdone them in management. Sorry he didn't tell how much he made, clear profit. A goodly sum, no doubt, for everyone who eats roating ears nowadays has to pay well for good ones.

Kansas is a good wheat state, yet F. S. B. gets nearly double his wheat income from his corn fields. Of course, the corn expense is greater. Counting his income as wages per day, possibly his wheat paid as high wages as the corn. Have you figured this out, brother?—The Country Contributors' Editor.

Business Methods Pay

(First Prize)

A merchant declares his most profitable transaction to be where he has bought at a bargain and sold at a profit, or in other words, where the most money is made with the least trouble. Such a transaction is said to be the most profitable.

If I have the right idea of profits, the crop I have made the most money on was a grain crop. I delivered at the Farmers Elevator, at Big Stone, S. D., my crop of grain. I received the price per bushel for my grain when I sold it there that I could get anywhere tributary. Then at the close of the year I got in addition 8 per cent. dividends on my money that I had invested in shares in the elevator, and besides this a net extra profit of two cents a bushel for the grain I had delivered at this elevator.

I consider the act of delivering my grain at the Farmers Elevator made me more money at less trouble than any other work I have done in connection with farming. The most profitable thing to do in connection with a crop is to look out for the selling of it.—W. R. C., S. D.

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:
Subject: My Most Profitable Crop

FIRST PRIZE	$3.00
SECOND PRIZE	2.00
THIRD PRIZE	1.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

The "Crop" Worth While

(Second Prize)

Webster's definition of profitable is, "useful, beneficial—for profit; any advantage, benefit or gain, good accruing to benefit."

My son is of more good to me than all the crops I have ever raised; of more benefit than all the stock I ever sold. He stands ready and willing, is kind, generous, good natured, appreciates a joke on himself as well as on others, and takes an interest in all our affairs. With him it is "Pop, Mother, and me."

Some farmers will boast big crops raised, of some great sale of stock they have made, of the money in the bank, of the fine farm they have bought, and paid for.

Farmers, have you cultivated your sons as well as your crops? Have you been as careful to raise that bright baby boy to future usefulness as you have that slick colt in the pasture? Think well the difference in the value of the finished product, a fine horse, a few hundred dollars, or a fine, manly, pure, clean young man. The horse may eat out of your hand. You may have treated him kind and true—will the boy come and stay by you or have you given him less kindly treatment than the colt and now he says the town for him. You may say you have given him a good home, good food and clothing. True; but didn't you do as much for the colt? Isn't the boy worth more? When he went to work for you was it to the tune of "go, boy and do this or that," or was it "Well, son, shall we do this?"

I treat my fourteen-year-old son as I want to be treated. I believe in teaching a boy to work, and to work hard when the occasion requires. A boy who has learned the reason for and the value of hard work will not loaf and bum, but the man who attempts to drive a boy on the farm usually drives him away from it to the town.

Don't think you can fool the boy. You may give him a half-dead colt to raise as "all his own," and when it is grown sell it and pocket the money. Don't think the lad will forget; he never will. You may gain a money benefit but it will bring about a much larger loss—be true to the boy; treat him fair and honest and it will pay better than any crop you can raise.—E. A., Union, Mo.

High Prices for Holding Hogs

(Third Prize)

The crop that made me the most and easiest money was a crop of hogs raised and marketed two years ago this spring. My plan for raising hogs is to save ten to fifteen good gilts and breed them in December so the pigs will come when the weather is warm. These gilts will usually raise from fifty to sixty pigs, perhaps not so many as older sows, but I am getting some growth on the gilts that I would not get on the old sows. Fifteen of these young sows will raise all the pigs I can handle.

The year I refer to was an exceptional one. The season before hogs were plentiful; the price was low, while corn was around eighty or ninety cents a bushel, hogs not being worth over four cents. I knew to feed hogs on high priced corn and sell for that low price would yield a loss, so I concluded not to feed for the market. I fed lightly on corn and clover hay and when fall came I bred the sows again for the next spring, when I had a bunch of about one hundred and twenty-five in all. With corn still high and the price of hogs not much better than the year before, nobody seemed to want hogs. Farmers could buy their meat already fattened for less than they could feed hogs. In June a good soaking rain assured a good corn crop. Corn dropped from ninety cents a bushel in the spring to thirty-five cents. I had some old corn on hand and not being able to resist the ninety-cent price, I fed my hogs as little as I could to keep growing until the new crop came on, and sold the corn in the spring at the high price. I started to feeding a part of the hogs in August, being careful not to feed too heavy on the new corn at first. By the middle of September I had hogs ready for the market, and began dressing and selling them to local butchers. The first sold brought nine and one-quarter cents a pound, dressed; but I received $10.75 a hundredweight for the bulk of my hogs on foot, which was the best price I ever received. I sold about $1,500 worth of hogs out of the lot and as I raised the corn and hogs also, it was practically all net profit.—C. F. S., Illinois.

Corn Pays in Kansas

Last year I had out two hundred acres and from them raised a little over seven thousand bushels, or an average of thirty-five bushels an acre, and corn was selling at forty-five and fifty cents a bushel, which made me an income of over $8,000, or $15 an acre, while wheat averaged about twelve bushels and sold as low as seventy-five cents to eighty cents, which made about $9 an acre. I always keep a nice bunch of cattle, twenty-five to thirty head, and they make enough manure so I can manure the land every five years. I cut my stalks in the early spring and double disc the ground and begin planting about the 20th of April, taking a lister and four horses. I list about six inches deep and make the furrows from three feet to three and one-half feet apart. I use the edge drop planter because it only drops one kernel at a time and plants the kernels from eighteen to twenty inches apart, which is plenty close enough for this part of the state, and when the corn is three and four inches high I take a double-row disc cultivator and throw the dirt away from the young plants which enables the sun to shine on them and gives them plenty of air. I then harrow and in a few weeks or ten days, disc again, but this time throw the dirt toward the corn, making the ridges level in fifteen days. I cultivate and the corn is laid by. Last but not least I take a five-tooth cultivator and after each rain go through it again and by so doing we are almost sure of a good crop even during the six weeks' dry spell we had here in 1911, the corn averaged twenty-five bushels an acre.—F. S. B., Kansas.

Two Potato Crops a Year

Last August I planted one acre of potatoes, fertilized with commercial fertilizer, costing $10. Got a good stand, cultivated five times, dug seventy-five bushels of potatoes, and stored them until the middle of December, when I sold them for $1.25 a bushel. The crop netted a profit of $65. Besides, we had potatoes all the winter.

The following spring I planted to potatoes again and from it obtained sixty-two bushels, which I am holding, believing they will be a better price later on. I make it a rule to hold until mid-winter. I get a better price by so doing. Figuring all around, potatoes are my most profitable crop.—L. C., Ark.

Field Peas in Idaho

Peas are my most profitable crop. A great deal of the luck in raising a good crop depends on the preparation of the seed bed. I plow the land intended for peas early the previous fall, and as soon as dry enough in the spring I harrow thoroughly so all weed seed will sprout and grow. After I do this I let it lay for about three weeks and when all weed seed are started I double disc and harrow and prepare a fine level seed bed. I sow the peas with a Buckeye disc drill and follow with a plank drag. This leaves the surface of the ground level so when cutting there are no ridges to clog the mower knife.

I irrigate three times during the season. Last year my peas (of the Admiral variety) gave forty-five and one-third bushels an acre, which sold for two and one-half cents a pound, bringing $68 an acre. Yours for better farming—Tom Yeamans, Idaho.

Roasting Ears

In the spring I had an acre of ground plowed deep and harrowed well. The second week in May I planted a few rows of sugar corn along one side. One week later I planted a few more rows and continued planting every week up to the 10th of July. By planting this way I had corn coming on steadily and none was wasted.

I cultivated to keep a good dust mulch at all times. The corn grew like weeds and was ready for use long before any other around here. The ears were large and there were plenty of them. My customers were glad to get such corn and willing to pay a good price for it. I made more off of this little patch by taking good care of it than my neighbors made off of two or three acres.—R. E. H., Ohio.

Cane Syrup at a Profit

Two years ago I had three acres of new ground just cleared. I plowed it and sowed cane seed. I harrowed with a common harrow two or three times and let it go until September. I got one hundred gallons of nice syrup which brought fifty cents a gallon, and twenty bushel of seed which brought $1.50 a bushel. I was not out any cash and received $81.50 for about a week's work.—T. P., Missouri.

Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

CROP reports are, in the main, good but there are few big records. The crops are just such as could all be marketed at splendid prices if there would be a centralized direction of supply. Without this some crops have brought too little money to net the producer a fair profit and this will continue through the season. New potatoes, for instance, were very low for a couple weeks, when the price advanced 30 cents a bushel. Central controlled and directed marketing could have fed the supply to the market so as to have maintained the price steady and sufficiently profitable every day. Peaches too have had their periods of oversupply on some markets and prices demoralized. The peach crop, as a whole, is not a large one and the only reason that any of them go for less than they are worth is the ever present fact that marketing is all guess work—a gamble.

Winter wheat has made a new record as the final report will show. Spring wheat, over nearly all the district has had much needed rains and indications are for a moderate crop, probably 75,000,000 bushels less than last year's. Reports on the corn crop are generally good. In Indiana the crop rarely promised as good at this season of the year. Nearly all sections report excellent cotton crop conditions. While the fruit crop, apples and pears, is not as flattering the country over we predict the total crop will be even larger than last year because of the enormous increase in bearing trees. The visible supplies in our table date back one week farther than usual, because the last published report was not available From private advices the visibles of wheat and oats have increased considerable since this report. Price of wheat is down 2 to 3 cents a bushel since our former report and is 11 cents under a year before at Chicago to 20 cents lower at Cincinnati. Corn in 1 cent hgher in Chicago to 5 cents higher in Kansas City, but is 10 to 15 cents below the price a year ago. Oats fractionally higher compared with 10 cents plus higher a year before.

We want to center attention on wheat. If comparatively few more wheat farmers would hold their crops, or part of them, instead of dumping them on an over-supplied market there would be such a change come in the markets and prices as would make the world take notice. Marketing, it's more correct to say "dumping," has been free and the price has been put down to gather this distress wheat in. As far as such farmers are concerned we have no particular sympathy for them, and they are not entitled to any. But they make a condition that injures for months the wheat grower who is inclined to market sanely. For instance they build up a great surplus that will be used as a club to beat down the prices for months to come. To plead that the people who are marketing excessively now have no alternative, is not a good excuse. The time was when it was more difficult to store grain, but now ready-made grain bins or elevators can be purchased at a low cost and will last many years. If it is a matter of money for some, they can store their grain and borrow money. Or, if those would

"You better get your wheat in as quick as you can before the price goes lower."

Question: But why does the dealer want it if he really thinks the price will go lower?

hold who can afford to hold, then those who must raise money could sell without oversupplying the market. This matter of marketing will take care of itself if each person will set his price at $1 a bushel and those who can hold would hold. We guarantee that the price would soon go to $1 and by keeping the price in mind and asking it all would get it. If wheat growers do this, and the same rule will work for other crops, there would be no opportunity for grain speculation. Then, instead of a law to prohibit gambling in grain the farmers would break up the practice by making prices stable.

ADVICE: Hold wheat for higher prices. Market corn gradually. Country points usually pay more than city prices. We will publish a notice of corn for sale if the price is set and if it is an equitable price, because we daily have requests for corn or where to buy it. Hold oats for higher prices. Hold barley. Market cotton gradually. Allow early potatoes to grow to good size then market. Market old beans. Hold hay and when you sell be sure you get what it is worth. Country buyers frequently offer a couple to several dollars a ton under what they can afford to pay. Better become a member of the F. S. E. and market direct. Broom corn is uncertain. We give no advice whether to hold or market.

All crops should be marketed through the Equity System. It avoids many of the old toll gates and what they charged goes into the producers' pockets. How to use it can be learned by addressing Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

What follows tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on July 5, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	July 5, 1913 Bushels	Change from 1 wk. before Bushels
WHEAT	31,862,000	—262,000
CORN	13,853,000	X 309,000
OATS	17,626,000	X 848,000
BARLEY	2,664,000	—240,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 15,806,000 bushels. This is 1,978,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 2,433,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 9,510,000 bushels on the same date, which is 483,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,096,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	July 21	2 Wks before	AYr. before
Chicago	87¼ @88	89 @91	99
St. Louis	84 @85	85½ @87	99
Kan. City	81 @81½	84 @87	93
Cincinnati	88 @89	89 @92	1.08
New York	95 @96¾	96½ @98	1.06

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 91⅝c; No. 1 northern, 89⅞ @91⅝c. Two weeks before, 92¾c and 91¼ @92¼c respectively. A year before, $1.04⅝ and $1.04⅛ respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	64 @64½	63 @63¾	76
St. Louis	68 @68½	64 @64½	77
Kan. City	@66½	61 @61½	79½
Cincinnati	68½ @69	66 @66½	81½
New York	71	68¾	77¾

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	43	42¼ @42½	53½
St. Louis	42 @42½	42½ @43	54
Kan. City	41 @41½	41	45½
Cincinnati	44 @44½	45½ @46	56½
New York	46	48	59

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on July 21, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—July, 86½c; September, 87¼c; December, 90⅞c. Two weeks before, 88⅞c, 89⅜c and 92¾c respectively.

CORN—July, 62⅛c; September, 63¼c; December, 60¼c. Two weeks before, 60⅞c, 61⅞c and 58¾c respectively.

OATS—July, 39¾c; September, 41¼c; December, 43¼c. Two weeks before, 40¼c, 42⅛c and 43⅝c respectively.

Cotton

New York, July 21—Cash cotton closed middling upland, 12.40c; middling gulf, 12.65. The price is 15c a cwt higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was 12.80c and 13.05c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

July 19, 1913

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	60	100	50
Tuesday	50	40	35
Wednesday	50	50	20
Thursday	60	35	35
Friday	40	25	20
Saturday	20	15	40
Total, 6 days	280	265	200

Market was quiet but firm at recently advanced prices. Owing to unsatisfactory transportation service, many cars expected early in the day had not been sighted at noon. Business was restricted on that account, but buyers were looking around for nice stock.

Per barrel, Virginia, white, Cobblers ..... $2.65@2.75
Per bu. in bulk, Virginia Cobblers ..... .90@ .95
Per bu. Kaw Valley, Early Ohios .80@ .85

The price of Virginias is 75c a barrel and 30c a bushel higher than two weeks before.

BEANS—Market for pea beans continues weak, and the feeling for other descriptions is also easy. Supplies are not heavy, but there is only limited inquiry and buyers show much indifference.

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $2.00@2.05
Stock faulty, lower ..... 1.25@1.75
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, choice ..... @1.90
Prime ..... @1.75
White Kidney nominal ..... 3.00@
Brown Swedish, long ..... 1.00@
Round ..... 1.25@

The price of pea beans is 20c a bushel lower than two weeks before. Red kidneys 10 to 20c lower and others unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 534 tons. Offerings light and demand good. Market firm.
Choice Timothy Hay ..... $15.50@16.00
No. 1 Timothy ..... 15.00@15.50
No. 2 Timothy ..... 13.50@14.50

The price is $1.00 to $1.50 higher than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8@8.50. Oat straw at $6@6.50. Wheat straw $5@$5.50.

Rye and oat straw are unchanged to 50c a ton lower and wheat straw is 50c a ton lower than two weeks before.

Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
—3,078,000	X 8,148,000	X 2,767,000
—1,889,000	X 4,911,000	— 679,000
—1,029,000	X 13,536,000	X 1,583,000
— 177,000	X 32,000	X 1,671,000

BROOM CORN—Buyers are taking hold cautiously. The price is Illinois, $100 to $120. Oklahoma, $50 to $90 a ton. Oklahoma is unchanged to $10 a ton higher than two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	14,536	19,219	14,061
Tuesday	16,685	16,037	15,361
Wednesday	16,755	15,335	9,741
Thursday	12,059	12,977	8,185
Friday	11,817	14,309	12,015
Saturday	12,394	17,171	11,575
Total	84,246	95,048	70,938

Receipts, April 1, 1913, to July 19, 1913, 2,102,397 cases.
Receipts, April 1, 1912, to July 20, 1912, 2,057,976 cases.
Receipts, April 1, 1911, to July 22, 1911, 1,756,278 cases.
Receipts, April 1, 1910, to July 23, 1910, 2,056,592 cases.

Continue to rule about the same, with fine eggs firm and poor ordinary and heated stock dull at irregular prices.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 9@14c, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 14@14½c.

Firsts quotably 16@16½c, wtih buyers bidding strongly for the offerings and occasionally have to exceed the top figure for a particularly desirable lot.

Dirties — In good supply and in only moderate request. Quotable at 5@10c, depending on quality.

CANTALOUPE or GEMS — Market steady for western fruit, but Indiana and Illinois melons were quoted a shade lower. Shippers offered only 40 cents for best baskets, and sellers had to depend on this demand after retailers left. The melons from Indiana are of unusually fine quality this year, and many buyers are taking them in preference to the Arizonas, because of the lower prices. Several cars came in from Decker, too late to be sold, and had to be held over until Monday.

WATERMELONS—Receipts were reported at 14 cars. The quality was unusually common, the Melons being small and stale looking as though diverted from some other market. Lower prices had to be accepted to effect sales.

PEARS—Arrivals from Michigan were light and demand slow.

PEACHES—Market was easier. Receivers were loaded with liberal offerings, and had to effect a clearance in shorter time than on any other day. Trade was chiefly in choice Elbertas.

APPLES—Conditions in this market were about the same as they have been of late. Prices were firm for fancy fruit and easy for common kinds. Demand was limited because of its being Saturday, but receipts were more moderate. The trade is taking more to barrel stock and it is getting to a point where buyers will be willing to pay $4 to $5 for fancy Duchess and Transparents if they are packed in 3-bushel barrels, packed straight and are not overripe. Apples must also be of good color to attract this trade.

VEGETABLES

BEETS—Not much doing today. There is an ample supply for the requirements.

CABBAGE—Market well supplied with home-grown and easy.

CARROTS—Quiet and easy. There is an ample supply of home-grown.

CAULIFLOWER—Fancy would sell well but there is no really fancy stock coming.

CELERY—Receipts were smaller, about 2,600 boxes. There was very little demand.

CUCUMBERS—Market was oversupplied for Saturday, receipts being 7¼ cars. Early sales were at steady prices, but holders had to make concessions to clean up.

GREEN PEAS—Supply was higher today, but there was not much demand. The market was quiet and easy.

GREEN ONIONS—Quiet and easy. Not much demand on Saturday, and a moderate supply sufficed for all needs.

LETTUCE—Good sale when fancy. A little of the Eastern meets the requirements of best buyers and sells readily. Total supply consists chiefly of poor, leafy or heated stock that is dull and weak.

ONIONS—Market easier under increased offerings. A car of California onions on the market today. It met with fair sale. Louisville onions were slightly easier. Imported are moderate sale.

PIE PLANT—Sells slowly. There is a good supply and the market is easy.

PEPPERS—Receipts rather exceed requirements. The market does not clean up and some remains until poor and worthless.

RADISHES—Supply moderate today, but there is not much demand.

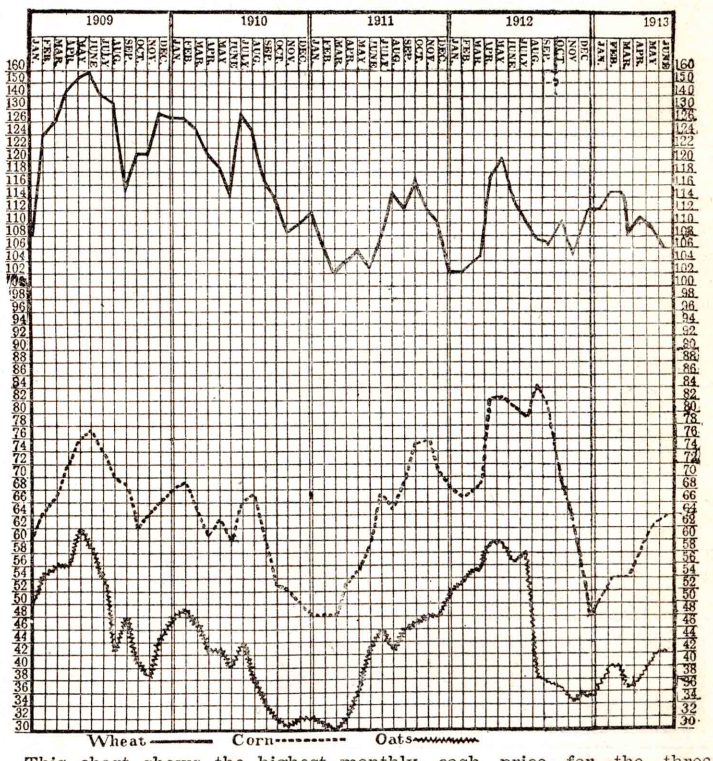
SQUASH—Supply is increasing, and market becoming weaker. Demand is very narrow.

SWEET CORN—Market weak. Receipts were 3 cars. Supply consisted chiefly of Illinois corn, which is mostly small and wormy. The Louisiana in barrels is dry.

STRING BEANS—Some fancy Mississippi green beans received sold well. The Baltimore and the home-grown were ordinary and did not sell so readily. There were no fancy wax beans offered. The home-grown were ordinary and easy, and Illinois baskets were coarse.

TURNIPS—Fair sale and steady. Supply of home-grown is ample.

TOMATOES—Receipts were 8 cars. If they had been fancy they would have sold at steady prices, as buyers were lookink for fancy stock. As it was, prices had to be reduced to attract cheap trade. The Tennessee are running very uneven; scarcely any of the Illinois are fine, and most of the Texas are ordinary. St. Louis are coming packed green and ripe mixed. The Baltimore included soft and green in the same package.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to June, 1913, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents. The highest and lowest prices for June were as follows: Wheat, high, $1.06, low, 93c; corn, high, 63¾c, low, 59¾c; oats, high, 43½c; low, 39c.

Advertising Benefits You

Advertised goods must be good, if the manufacturers continue in business. Inferior goods may be advertised for a time but sooner or later the "chickens come home to roost" and failure is the result. Intelligent advertising is the best and cheapest way of finding a market that has yet been devised by business men. If goods are not sold by advertising they must be sold by salesmen alone, which is expensive and slow.

It may be taken as a safe rule that nationally advertised goods give the buyer more value, dollar for dollar, than goods not advertised. Advertisers in UP-TO-DATE FARMING are guaranteed. Write to them and then you will learn why you should buy from them.

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE HARVESTER

THERE are several distinct types in the progress of the grain harvester—seven specific tools cutting grain. The writer has personally used five of these different classes of harvesting machines in harvesting crops covering a farming experience of thirty years.

The first type was the hand sickle, which was probably in use for thousands of years. Then the so-called cradle was invented, a vast improvement over the hand-sickle. After the cradle came the hand-rake reaper, the first harvesting machine to employ horse-power. Later this type was modified by providing a self-rake attachment. The next improvement was a machine that carried two men who "bound" the grain by hand in bundles, as it was delivered to them on a platform. The next step was the self-binder, now in common use. The seventh type is a machine used on the bonanza wheat ranches of the Pacific coast states, which cuts, threshes and sacks the grain at one operation. At a recent picnic near DeKalb, Ill., given by an "Old Time Harvest Society," these old methods of harvesting were demonstrated by people who had done the same work years ago when no other means were at hand. The exhibition began with the demonstration of the sickle, which was wielded by an old lady who in her youth had taken her place in the harvest fields and garnered grain with that implement. Then the cradle came into play, and old time experts "cradled" with surprising dexterity. The hand-rake reaper, the self-rake, the Marsh harvester and the self-binder (the latter drawn by an autocar) followed in regular order. The exhibition was unique and complete except that the western harvester and thresher combined was not present. Being limited to large ranches where grain can be left to ripen perfectly in the field, the latter machine is not properly a common method of harvesttng but may later become so. This, however, seems to be about the only change of method within the realms of practicability and further progress, except to improve the present type.

IMPROVEMENT OF WHEAT

(Concluded from Page 2)

getic use of a good fanning mill. Next, have the seed plot in good condition, clean and free from weeds. Summer fallow, or new breaking is best. Make the plot long and narrow, and watch carefully when the wheat is heading to pull out weeds or false types of wheat. The grain should become ripe before selections are made. Go through and select the best heads from the best plants, and select enough to fill three or four grain bags compactly. Thresh on a floor with a flail, in the bags, and then clean thoroughly in the fanning mill. Heads should be selected from the inside of the plot, heads that are compact, not open, good solid heads well filled from bottom to top, and as nearly alike as possible. These heads are to sow a one-fourth of an acre seed plot the coming year, and the rest of the plot harvested and sown in a larger plot to furnish seed for the crop the following season. This system should be kept up, year after year.

In a recent seed grain competition wheat was increased ten bushels an acre; oats, twenty bushels an acre by this method, an increase largely due to seed selection.

I will now give a little of my own experience, covering six years. I began with no knowledge of the work, but it appealed to me. I was growing a high-bred variety, but not fixed as to type. Some heads had white chaff, others yellow, the grain being both red and yellow in color. It was a grand mix-up. I had to go after the color of the grain, and could not determine it by the color of the chaff. But now my wheat is true to type, as to color of both chaff and grain. In 1910 my seed plots gave forty bushels an acre, while the balance of the field went twenty-eight bushels an acre. In 1911, my seed plot gave me fifty-three bushels an acre, and the multiplying plot yielded forty-eight bushels an acre. Last year (1912), a bad year, my seed plot gave me only forty-four bushels an acre, and the multiplying plot thirty bushels.

Thus it is seen that it is possible to increase the yield by seed selection. If I can raise the yield ten bushels an acre in three years, why should not farmers anywhere in the United States do the same? Results obtained in my own case were extremely gratifying, and in all this work the fanning mill played an important part.

Free Wheat and the Cost of Living

Blanchie: To the cost of wheat in a loaf of bread add the margin of the country buyer, the cost of transportation, the cost of storage, the enhancement of price because of speculation, the miller's margin for grinding the flour, and his expense of selling to the wholesaler or jobber, the wholesaler's or jobber's margin, the baker's cost and profit for baking the bread, and his cost to distribute the loaf to the retailer and the retailer's chare for selling it to you. From the sum subtract the price you will pay for a loaf after the duty is removed from wheat, and you will have the effect of free wheat on the cost of living. The difference will be .00.

Not So Troublesome

"I wish I was a star," said the eager young fellow who was trembling to say the right word.

"I would rather you were a comet," said the girl he was so anxious to please.

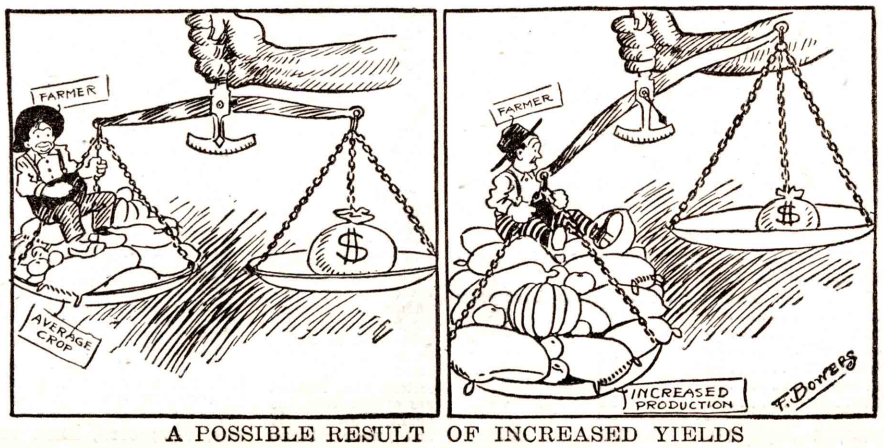
"Oh, why? asked he with bright anticipation.

"It is a long time before comets come back!" was the reply, and the door soon opened and shut.

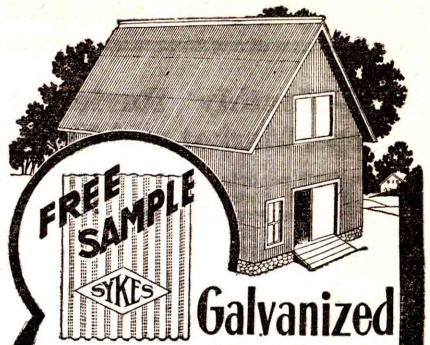
What He Raised

"Did you have any luck with your garden in the back yard?"

"No, I couldn't raise anything but complaints."



A POSSIBLE RESULT OF INCREASED YIELDS



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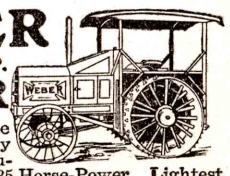

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BEST METHODS OF WINTER WHEAT CULTURE

THE winter wheat farmer who would do all in his power to insure the success of next year's crop must give most careful attention to laying the foundation. The seed bed is the first consideration, after, of course, the selection of seed that has in its germs the possibilities of prolific production.

Prepare the seed bed early, the earlier the better. Not too deep, as the crop makes its growth while there is usually plenty of moisture in the soil, especially humus-filled soils. To stand the winter well, and get a strong start in the early spring, a good root system must be developed, and this is possible only with a fine, firm, compact but mellow seed bed.

Early plowing, allowing the subsurface to settle before seeding, is best. Then just previous to seeding harrow, pulverize and roll the top three inches until in perfect condition. The first rootlets will then have ideal conditions for strong and rapid development.

When the winter wheat crop is to follow a crop of spring seeded grain, disc the stubble as soon as the early crop is removed, and plow as soon as possible thereafter. Harrow the field each two weeks until seeding time. This semi-summer fallow will add materially to the yield. The bi-weekly cultivation should be shallow, one or two inches deep is best.

The best time for seeding depends upon location. Sow early enough to secure good growth before winter, and late enough to avoid the Hessian fly. The quantity of seed also depends first on the soil. On rich soil less seed is required, as heavy seeding on rich soil tends to induce lodging. The variety of wheat, the size and cleanliness of the grain also must be considered. With ordinary varieties on ordinary soils, one and one-half bushels of plump, selected and thoroughly recleaned seed is a safe rule.

Fertilization is a large, also a varied problem. Commercial fertilizers, if wisely selected and properly used, will be found profitable on the great majority of soils. No rule can be set down for the use of commercial fertilizers. So much depends on the soil, whether clay, or loam, or sandy; the crop grown the previous year; the crop to follow; the price of the plant food in the fertilizer itself. The use of commercial fertilizer is an individual problem for every farmer, and one he must solve for himself with the help of the experiment stations and the agricultural papers that are devoted to his section.

Now is the time to begin work with the crop of 1914, and the profit to be made depends largely upon what is done during August and September of 1913. Price is also to be considered, but the only way whereby the grower can ever hope to have influence over price is through means of organization. Local shipping associations and farmers' elevators, properly organized and ably managed are able to make very satisfactory additional profits, and where these local organizations are connected with a national association, so much the better. System and control in marketing will do much to secure satisfactory prices.—T. A. Thrasher.

Entitled to Consideration

A charming young woman walked into a store in a village, and asked to see some typewriting-paper. After making her selection, she hesitated for a moment. "Do you make any reduction to clergymen?" she inquired.

"Yes," replied the merchant promptly. "Are you a clergyman's wife?"

"N-no," she answered.

"A clergyman's daughter, probably," said the man, as he tied up the package.

"No," was the young woman's hesitating answer. "But"—and she leaned over the counter and spoke in a confidential whisper—"if nothing happens I shall be engaged to a theological student as soon as he comes home from college next spring."

Shorty's Shortcuts

(Concluded from Page One)

"screenings" separate, where we can use them for feed on the farm. When my threshing is done, my cleaning is done, though I always run enough wheat through my mill again to get my seed, screening out the smaller grains, running through about three bushels to obtain one bushel of seed. By doing this I save three pecks of seed to the acre and get a better yield.

Some of my neighbors hire me to bring my engine and mill to their farms at threshing time, and clean their wheat as threshed, but the most of them think it doesn't pay, though all I charge is three-fourths of a cent a bushel, they to furnish gasoline for my engine. As a matter-of-fact, I know it does pay, and pays them better than it pays me to do it for them, but every man for himself. I've got all I can do trying to run my own affairs without trying to run the neighborhood.

Yours as ever
Shorty.

It Came High

Seth Woodbury was a tight fisted, hard hearted old farmer. His brother William dying, the neighbors said, from lack of proper treatment, Seth hitched up and drove into town to have a notice about his death inserted in the weekly newspaper.

"There ain't no charge, be there?" he asked anxiously.

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"Cracky!" mutter the old man, "an' Bill six foot two!"—Metropolitan.

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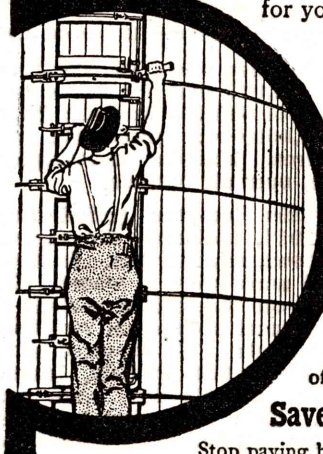

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WHEAT: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

THE real history of the wheat industry in the United States began in 1866, when the first statistics were compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. This was also the beginning of the development of the vast wheat fields of the central west, and of improved harvesting machinery. It will therefore be interesting to draw comparisons as to production, consumption, exports, and the future probabilities for wheat in the United States, beginning with 1870 and then taking averages each twenty years thereafter.

In 1870 the acreage was 19,000,000; average yield, twelve bushels an acre. Total production, 228,000,000 bushels. Price, ninety-four cents a bushel. Exports, 52,000,000 bushels. Home consumption, 185,000,000 bushels. Population in 1870 was 38,000,000. Production, per capita, six bushels; consumption, per capita, four and one-half bushels.

In 1890 there were 36,000,000 acres sown. The average yield was eleven bushels. Total production, 400,000,000; price, 83 cents; exports, 100,000,000 bushels; home consumption, 300,000,000 bushels; population, 60,000,000. Production per capita, six and two-thirds bushels; consumption, per capita, five bushels.

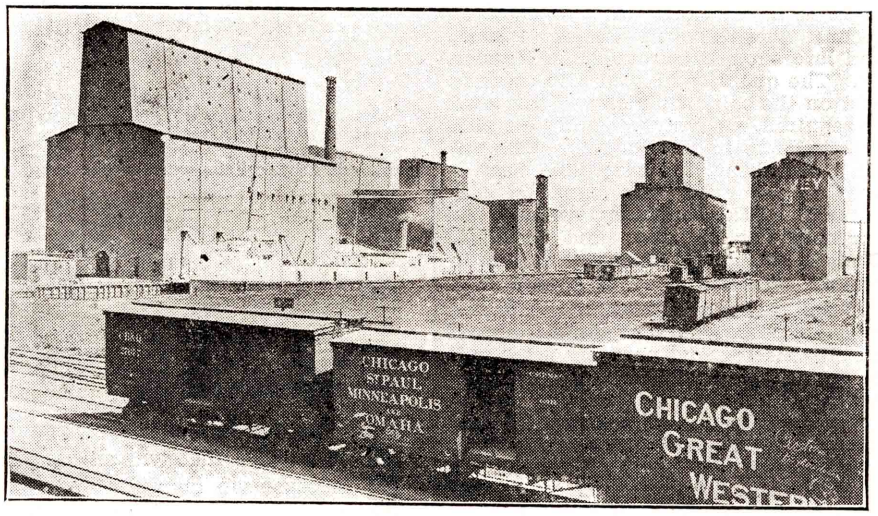
In 1910 the acreage was 45,000,000 millions. Average yield, fourteen bushels; total production, 630,000,000 bushels; price, 88 cents; exports, 70,000,000 bushels; home consumption, 560,000,000 bushels; population, 90,000,000; production per capita, seven bushels; consumption per capita, over six bushels.

During the ten-year period from 1901 to 1911, inclusive, the acreage has not shown any increase. In 1901, 49,896,000 acres were in wheat. The yield that year was fifteen bushels an acre. The total production was 748,460,000 bushels. We exported a total of 234,772,000 bushels, leaving 513,682,000 bushels for home consumption. This was a total production of nine and two-fifths bushels per capita, and a consumption of six and one-half bushels per capita. This, so far, has been our largest crop in point of both acreage and bushels. We have not equaled it since. The acreage has kept between 44,000,000 and 49,000,000 acres for the past twelve years, averaging 46,000,000 acres. The annual production during this period has held steadfastly near 650,000,000 bushels. Population has increased at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 each year. Our experts have dropped from 234,000,000 bushels in 1901 to 69,000,000 bushels in 1910.

In 1920 we can expect a population of 110,000,000 people, at the least. To provide them with bread will require 700,000,000 bushels of wheat. Our wheat acreage will not increase materially. Our exports will be wiped out, and we will have little or no surplus to provide against short crop years, when production may fall as low as 620,000,000 bushels.

It is clear we must increase wheat production by better methods of farming, or before many years be more or less at the mercy of foreign wheat-growing countries. It is deplorable to think we are so soon liable to become a wheat-importing country, and it is unnecessary. If our average yields can be doubled, which is possible, we can care for a population of 200,000,000 people, and still have an annual surplus of 300,000,000 bushels to export, or to store against possible short crops. If, by the same methods that doubles the yield we can somewhat reduce the cost of production, the cost of living should not increase, and wheat could be profitably grown for export.

The surest, safest, soonest way to bring about the increase in production is to make the production of wheat steadily profitable by insuring a steadily profitable price, by establishing a system for warehousing and marketing the wheat crop so the producer will obtain his fair share of the money that the consumers pay for bread. This can be done only by an organized and co-operating agriculture. The future holds prospects for great prosperity for the wheat growers of America, but these prospects can be realized only by preparing for them in time.



A PLACE WHERE VISIBLE SUPPLY IS KEPT

Calumet and Peavey Elevators, Chicago. Total Capacity, 4,900,000 bushels.

FARM STORAGE OF WHEAT

EVERY farm should be equipped with facilities for storing grain intended for market. The lack of such facilities compels thousands of farmers to sell from the machine, an enforced "dumping" that nearly always gluts the terminal markets, lowers prices overtaxes railroads and terminal elevators, and some one must suffer for all this. The farmer is almost always, if not always the victim.

Grain intended for market can and should be stored on the farm, in movable "bins," or storage elevators or granaries. A portable or take-down bin of 1,500 bushels capacity can be constructed for about $150, will last ten or more years, making the annual cost of farm storage not over one cent a bushel. The metal grain bin is not more costly, and in nearly every respect superior to the wood bin.

If a majority of the farms in the wheat producing sections were equipped with storage facilities, farmers would not only save their cost, but find them profitable to a high degree. They enable the farmers to safely hold the crop when prices are abnormally low. They will permit him to do his hauling at the most convenient season. They will keep the surplusses, the price-wrecking "visible supply" where it is not so painfully visible.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE MUCH TIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Which means a great deal to the farmer, let alone the great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of product

The De Laval Separator Co.
New York Chicago San Francisco

Get Latest Factory Prices On EDWARDS STEEL SHINGLES

Cheaper than wood, much easier to put on, 4 times as serviceable—can't **rust, rot, leak** nor **burn**—$10,000 Indemnity Bond against lightning loss—come in sheets of 100 shingles or more. "Dead easy" to put on—just nail them on old roof or sheathing. We use the famous Tightcote Process and patent Interlocking Device. Made by biggest sheet metal makers in the world.

Sold direct from factory, **freight prepaid.** Send postal for catalog 791 and get our surprisingly low price, **by return mail.** Give size of roof if possible.

The Edwards Mfg. Co., 741-791 Lock St., Cincinnati, O.
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World.

WITTE Sells For Less

And gives you better engines. Gasoline Gas or Oil
Sold only Direct from Factory to Users.

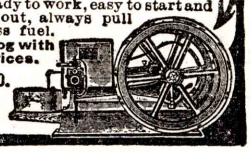
WITTE Engines

1½ to 40 H. P. Standard for all farm and shop work for 26 years. Recommended by users in all parts of world. Every engine built under personal direction of Ed. H. Witte, Master Engine-builder.

60 Days Free Trial. 5-Year Guaranty.

Engines shipped ready to work, easy to start and run. Never wear out, always pull steady and use less fuel.

Get our **Free Catalog with latest reduced prices.**



WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1970 Oakland Ave.,
KANSAS CITY, - MO.

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.65 a bushel. Send orders to **O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.**

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A weekly paper that will make you think. Thinking makes a man, woman or child grow. There is no such thing as standing still in this world—you either go forward or backward.

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Contains all the farm news and something for every member of the family. It is clean, bright, entertaining and instructive.

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Believes in the gospel of work and the brotherhood of man. Send in your trial subscription to-day — to-morrow you may forget.

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Address, THE RURAL FARMER
44 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

ORGANIZED THRESHING RINGS

(I. R. Carroll, in the American Co-Operative Journal.)

WE ORGANIZED to purchase a threshing outfit and co-operate in threshing and delivering grain. A president, secretary and three directors have supervision over the property and business of the association. Each member was made responsible for an amount in proportion with the number of acres he farmed to the total number of acres farmed by the members. Responsibility and benefits are proportioned to the amount of business done, and the small farmer has equal chance with the larger farmer. (This is the true principle of co-operation: From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his needs.)

Our threshing ring is made up of both owners and tenants. We are thus compelled to take care of those who move out, and those who move in. This we do by making a provision for releasing a farmer who leaves the community, and turning his obligations over to the one who takes his place on the farm he leaves. In case the new-comer declines to unite with the association, the obligations of the departing member is pro rated amongst the remaining members.

Our by-laws touch on nearly all things that may occur in an association of this kind, such as the amount of help each is required to furnish, duties of officers, the price of threshing for members and non-members, arranging threshing dates, etc.

We have not yet purchased our outfit. When we are ready to place the order, all the members will jointly sign the order, and the notes offered in payment. We think we can buy a good second-hand outfit for a large saving over a new one.

There is a general movement on the part of threshermen to raise the price from two cents to two and one-half cents on oats, from four to five cents on wheat, and from one to one and one-fourth cents on shelling corn. This increase will increase the cost this year to our twelve members about $300.

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN YIELDS

WE ARE constantly being told of the high average yields in European countries, the much lower yields of the United States, and the idea seems to be to show that the American farmer is not nearly as efficient a farmer as the European.

In England, France and Germany, lands have been cultivated over a thousand years, and the acre yields as a rule, are over twice as much as the average acre yields in the United States at the present time. Notwithstanding this, it is quite safe to say that the average American farmer raises four times as much, as an individual as the average European farmer. While making comparisons, we should like to see statistics compiled showing how many hours of labor the European farmer gives for a bushel of wheat; or a peck of potatoes? Counting labor at $2 a day what does a bushel of wheat cost the European farmer, as compared with the American farmer? And while about it, let us include statistics to show how many bushels the American farmer gets from his farm, as compared with the number of bushels the European gets from his. In other words, compare profits rather than yields.

We believe that from this time on the average yields in America will increase steadily, and, while the European has been a thousand years reaching the present standard of production, the American farmer is likely to surpass it in less than a hundred years more. They will do so to a certainty if given proper encouragement. The weakest point today in the business of farming is the methods of marketing which so often robs the farmer of his profits. Those profits are needed to make the farms more productive. Labor can do it alone, but as Europe has shown, it takes labor alone a thousand years to do it, and even then labor gets little for its trouble. Take proper care of the markets, the price and the profits, and the American farmer will increase the yields as fast as the world can consume the increase.

Efficient Help

Susie—Who on earth helped you make such a fool of that young man?
Mattie—Nobody but himself.

Mr. Dooley and the Onions

Hinnissy, would mind passin' me thim onyuns?"

"I'll not mind a bit, Mister Dooley, an' yit I'll obey ye. Onyuns is a dish fit f'r a king."

"Yis, er f'r th' jack iv cloobs an' th' quane of hearts. What more can a mon ask whin he's atin' a peck iv onyuns. An' yit, Hinnissy, onyuns is a poor mon's dish, do ye belave me?"

"I'd belave yer breath, Mister Dooley, after ye've bin moonchin' thim."

"Will, me breath is mighty reliable. It carries some stringth with it. But wan thing is certain as th' poog nose on yer face an' that is that th' poor mon is havin' th' onyuns shtolen roight out iv his mouth."

"How's that, Mister Dooley?"

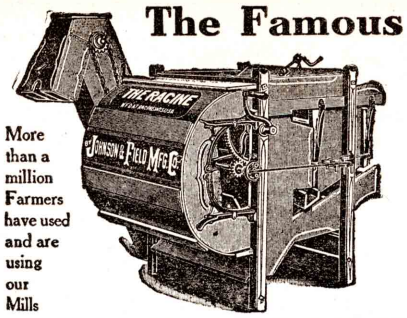
"I'll iggsplain, seein' that ye are thick-headed. A mon frum Ticksus where they raise onyuns by th' bushel basket full wint to Kansas City to see why folks wusn't atin' onyuns—big, foine Bermudy onyuns roight frum th' Lone Star shtate. He shtrung his belt with onyuns done up in tin-pound sacks. Thim grocery min wanted to kape roight on sellin' onyyuns at tin cents a pound er three pounds f'r a quarter. Says he to thim, 'I'll sell ye th' whole sack f'r two sints a pound an' thin ye can toorn roight around in yer tracks an' sell thim f'r thray sints a pound. This will fill oop the stummik iv th' laborin' mon and will hilp us min down in Ticksus to git rid iv our onyuns at a fair proice.' "

"What did they till him, Misther Dooley?"

"They told him to go roight back to Ticksus er avin Michsico where it wus red hot. They said they'd made oop their moinds to sell onyuns f'r tin sints a pound in shpite iv any Ticksus cyclone that might come swapin' oop. What do ye think iv that, Hinnissy?"

"Sich impudence! Thin what does he do?"

"What does he do? He toorns roight around an' threatens thim with competishun an' co-operashun, an' told thim th' fahrmer an' th' consumer wus entitled to a shquare deal an' he wus roight on th' job to see that they got it. We nade more leaders, Hinnissy, loike this mon frum Ticksus. We'll all take th' roight road whin once it's pointed out to us."



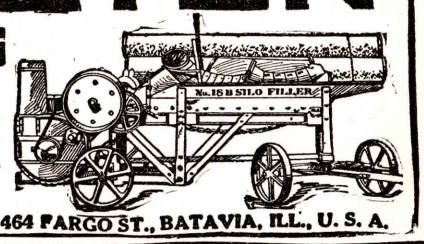
More than a million Farmers have used and are using our Mills

The Famous Racine Fanning Mill
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

Grades seed corn so your planter will drop from 100 to 400 hills without a mistake, thus giving enough extra corn on five to ten acres to pay for mill. The bagging attachment holds two sacks at once, enabling one man to clean more seed and grain with a "Racine" than three men can with an ordinary mill. If your dealer does not handle our mill, write us for information how to own one without costing a dollar.

JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO.
Dept. F. RACINE, WISCONSIN

APPLETON
SILO FILLERS



Handsome, illustrated booklet giving **30 convincing reasons** for buying the powerful, low down, underslung, cut-under oak frame, Appleton Silo Filler, mailed free. Write for it to-day.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 464 FARGO ST., BATAVIA, ILL., U. S. A.

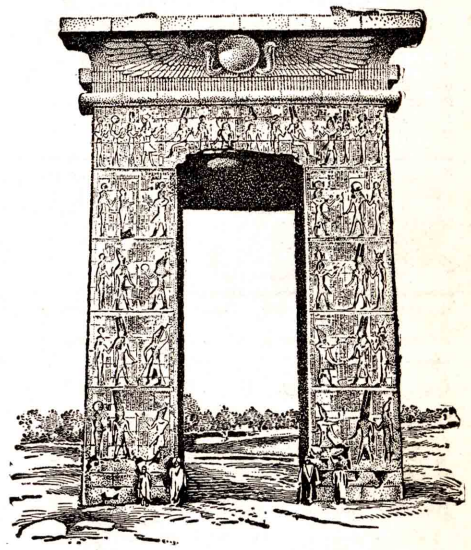
LOCKET AND CHAIN FREE

This beautiful **Ladies' Neck Chain and Locket** is gold plated, burnished in finish with a long cable link Chain having a patent spring catch. Locket is set with twelve highest quality brilliants in the popular Star and Crescent design. Is over 1¼ inches in diameter and can be engraved on back. Secret compartments for two pictures. We are going to give away thousands of these Lockets, and we want you to have one.

SEND NO MONEY A postal will bring our free offer. A beautiful, sparkling, brilliant gem Ring to those who are prompt, so write at once. Don't delay.

LOCKET & CHAIN CO., 109 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Symbols of Protection



Ancient Egyptians carved over their doorways and upon their temple walls the symbol of supernatural protection; a winged disk. It typified the light and power of the sun, brought down from on high by the wings of a bird.

Mediæval Europe, in a more practical manner, sought protection behind the solid masonry of castle walls.

In America we have approached the ideal of the Egyptians. Franklin drew electricity from the clouds and Bell harnessed it to the telephone.

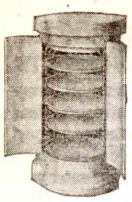
Today the telephone is a means of protection more potent than the sun disk fetish and more practical than castle walls.

The Bell System has carried the telephone wires everywhere throughout the land, so that all the people are bound together for the safety and freedom of each.

This telephone protection, with electric speed, reaches the most isolated homes. Such ease of communication makes us a homogeneous people and thus fosters and protects our national ideals and political rights.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

Preserves the contents without Ice or Chemicals. Vermin-proof and sanitary under all conditions. Practical for farm or city use. **First cost is the only cost.** Catalogue Free.

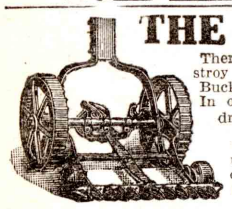
ICELESS REFRIGERATOR CO.
Box 75 WINCHESTER, IND.

VACUUM CLEANER

Guaranteed for 5 years. Our powerful **double suction cleaner** sent to you for **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** in your own home. Don't cost you a cent to try it. Sold direct from our factory at lowest prices ever made on a **first class Vacuum Cleaner.** Write NOW for our Special Offer.

WARNER VACUUM CLEANER CO.
DEPT. L MUNCIE, IND.

THE CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co.,
Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. **Lasts all season.** Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. **Sold by dealers,** or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Bee Cell Supporter

A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Ask your druggist or send us $2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entiredly satisfactory. Descriptive circular FREE.

The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

14 INCH GOLD PLATED CHAIN FREE

Handsome, perfect beads, heavy gold plate, old English finish, 14-inch length, smooth pliable chain. Looks exactly like $30 chain. Given for selling 24 pckgs. Bluine at 10c each. Write for Bluine.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 778 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

Folding BATH TUB

Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description.

Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams Street, Toledo, O.

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Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphabets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS.

This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

Woman's Work

EQUAL PROGRESS ESSENTIAL

The time has now come when we must move the flag of woman's comfort up to that planted for the men. Any farm that can afford a silo can afford electric light or gas, the vacuum cleaner, the dishwasher and the washing machine. Any farm that can afford a manure spreader and a hayfork in the barn can afford running water in the kitchen.—Farm and Fireside.

KEEP COOL

To do this, first have a grand housecleaning; eliminate all of the unnecessaries, and then see if you can't keep a comfortably cool house this summer with comparatively little work.

Don't leave a heavy, thick-napped rug on your living room or dining room this summer, for they are decidedly out of place and look hot.

Everyone recognizes the true value of temperament, and much depends on how cool your home looks.

Take up the heavy rugs and carpets and either leave the bare polished floor or put down some sort of inexpensive covering. Rag rugs that are woven in many pretty designs are very practicle and much used. Old-fashioned braided rugs are also in vogue, while jute or grass rugs, besides being pretty, are easily kept clean.

No living room seems perfectly homey without some sort of curtains, but draperies can be made of muslin, scrim, or even cheesecloth. A plain hem, and shirred at the top and hung on brass rods is a simple and effective method of arranging the curtain.

Now take every unnecessary piece of furniture out of the rooms, so they won't appear hot and stuffy. The portieres between the parlor and dining room should go. Should you have other rooms in which there are doors that might be removed, do so; for everything that you can do to create the feeling of largeness should be done.

Make it a point to keep the house closed as much as possible during the heat of the day. Then when it's cooler, in the evening, open all the windows and doors. Always remember, too, that a cool house is a clean one.

HOUSEWORK BY MACHINERY

By Ed. H. Witte

OUT on my farm the work divides itself roughly into three classes; the housework (under the direction of my wife), the yard work and the field work, under my direction. Some of the yard work runs over into the housework and the field work, and the field and housework run into the yard work.

The gasoline engine has as much place in the yard work, and in some of the housework, as the horses and mules have a place in the field work.

As yard work, there is what is usually called "chores" morning, noon and evening. And besides the chores there is such more or less regular work as feed grinding, cornshelling, wood sawing, grain elevation, tool grinding, water pumping and sometimes shop machinery to drive, for repair or building work. In some places the milking machine has come to have a regular call for machine power.

"Children Teething

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

Everybody knows about the "chores" of housework—the cooking, dish washing, scrubbing, bed making, lamp tending, etc., and the usual additional chores of separating milk and feeding or looking after the chickens. These two latter are yard work that gets over into the housework by a sort of common consent.

The up-to-date farm has a power house—or should have such a thing.

Out in the power house on my farm, we make electric lights for our house, besides for the barn, stable, garage, granary, poultry houses and other buildings into which we have to go or look, now and then at night. We also have some yard lights. All this does away with lamp trimming, cleaning, filling and mussiness of the old kerosene lamps. We have instantaneous light, day or night. For the hot days we have electric fan service, while sweeping and dusting is much shortened and greatly lightened by the electric suction cleaner. The sewing machine is power driven and so is the washing machine and wringer. All this work requires only one day's run of the small engine in a week. The storage batteries do the trick the rest of the time.

When the engine is making electricity, just to keep it decently busy we have it pump water into an underground air pressure water tank, which supplies a water service to house, barns and stock tanks that is the equal of any city service. This pressure water service operates the bath and toilet and makes lawn sprinkling and garden watering a delight instead of a drudgery. Another point is the matter of fire protection. An air pressure system, with gasoline engine pump and some small rubber hose, is a farm fire department.

The same gasoline power runs the cream separator and the churn and I suppose one of these days it will do the milking. If our little power house did nothing else but lighten, as it does, the women's work in the house, it would still be worth many times its cost. It has not cost in the first place, what I have had to pay for a single work team—and its working capacity will not be seriously lessened any when every horse I now own will be dead from old age.

So much for the gasoline engine as a capable assistant to the mistress of the house.

In the way of heavy work, it has the feed grinder to run as a rather regular thing. Also water to pump for stock watering, and more and more than ever—for irrigation purposes. In season it has to saw wood, cut ensilage, run the grindstone (especially for grinding mower sickles), run the fanning mill, shell the corn, saw the wood, etcetra.

The gasoline engine is the greatest invention of all the ages for taking the hard work out of the day's duties, and at the same time greatly increasing the output of the year's labor while lowering the cost of production. Contrary to the belief of many the present day gasoline engine is a very simple machine. Much simpler, indeed, and more readily to be understood than a self-binder, or a common sewing machine.

Every man, or woman either, for that matter, who can read, can now master all the operation of a gasoline engine easily, if only he or she will study for a few hours the instruction book furnished with each engine. Nothing that can be learned in such a comparatively short time is more worth knowing than to know how a gasoline engine runs, how it can be kept going, and how to use its power when it is going.

The farmer who, today, is getting along without a first-class, really high-grade gasoline engine, is paying more to do without it than it would cost to have it.

One Like Her at Home

A large touring automobile containing a man and his wife in a narrow road met a hay wagon fully loaded. The woman declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable.

"But you can't back the automobile so far," she said, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. He should have seen us."

The husband pointed out that this was impossible, owing to an abrupt turn in the road.

"I don't care," she insisted. "I won't move if we have to stay here all night."

The man in the automobile was starting to argue the matter when the farmer, who had been sitting quietly on the hay, interrupted:

"Never mind, sir," he exclaimed. "I'll try to back out. I've got one just like her at home."

When Papa Goes

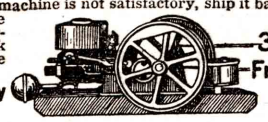
"I hope you never go fishing on Sunday, my nice little boy," said the preacher.

"No, sir, papa says I would be just in his way."

The World's Greatest Power Washer

Direct from Our Factory to You. No jobbers' or dealers' profit to pay. It will cost you only a little more than half of what inferior machines cost. The **NEWTON POWER WASHER,** with reversible five-year guaranteed wringer complete, shortens the hours of wash days to minutes. Dirtiest clothes washed in six to fifteen minutes. Saves time, labor and money.

Save $3.50 to $25 depending on the kind of machine you buy. The Newton Washer is made for either hand power, gasoline engine or electric motor. **Get Our Free Circular Showing Styles.** Try it in your home for thirty days, you to be sole judge. If the machine is not satisfactory, ship it back to us and we will pay the freight both ways and give your money back with six per cent interest. A postal from you will bring quick proof to you of our reliability and our free circular.



Newton Washing Machine Company
Newton, Iowa.

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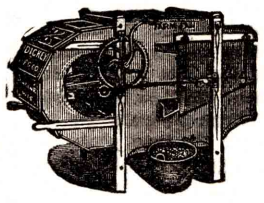


Dickey Fanning Mill

Has a record of 60 years for Strength, Simplicity, Superior Cleaning, and Capacity.
100 of these Mills will be sold this Fall, at this low price (for Advertising purposes)—one in each locality where we have no Agent—for $14.50 for the No. 1 Fan, sieves 24 inches wide (with Bagger $6.50 extra) Cash with order.

A. P. Dickey Mfg. Co.
RACINE WISCONSIN

A PRIZE FOR YOU

E	S	D	N
O	R	F	Y
R	U	O	P
Z	I	R	E

Can you arrange the sixteen letters given into four words? Try it and see. If you can we will tell you how you may own a $285 Motorcycle, or a $40 Bicycle, or a $25 Gold watch, or a $25 Diamond Ring, or a $23 Incubator and Brooder, a $20 Washing Machine, FREE of Money Cost to you. The first and third words contain four letters each; the second word three letters and the fourth five letters. Every person who answers, whether absolutely correct or not, will be entitled to be considered in the awarding of Grand Prizes in our great Motorcycle Contest, and for each correct word we will give you 250 Free Points toward the First Grand Prize. If you guess all four words you get 1,000 Free Points. Be sure and write your name and address plainly.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTORS, Dept. U Spencer, Indiana.

GO WATCH THE BOYS PLAY BALL

EVERY boy is a baseball crank. He just can't help it. Playing ball is the greatest game in the world, and the most fun. And, from the time a baby boy rolls the red and white sphere around over the kitchen floor, until, as a gray-haired old man he sits on the fence and watches the grandsons batting up flies, and knocking out grounders, the love of the ball game burns steadily in the heart. In our cities, where the big leagues play all summer long for the championship, hundreds of thousands go every day to watch the game.

There are boys in the country who love ball playing. They cannot get to see the big league games but they can play at home. And there is nothing in the world they enjoy so much as to build up a neighborhood "club" to play against clubs from other neighborhoods.

It is well to remember that in building home life on the farm, enjoyment is one of the most important parts of it. And as playing ball is one of the greatest enjoyments the farmer boys can have, it is worth serious consideration by the citizens of every rural community. To make farm life a better life, get all the enjoyment out of it you possibly can, by putting enjoyment into it. To keep the country boy from wandering away from country life, give him the pleasures his soul craves.

We made it a matter of neighborhood interest to have a baseball club composed of our own boys. To equip them with uniforms and supplies we gave oyster suppers in winter and ice cream festivals in summer. To make sure that the club would be a success, its officers were chosen, not from the boys, but from their fathers, who, in reality, "own" the club. This gives it stability, and keeps it together by avoiding the quarrels that are almost inevitable when the boys attempt to manage the club amongst themselves.

We not only encourage ball playing, but we go to the ball games. Every Saturday afternoon we have the half-holiday, and go somewhere to "root" for our club. We enjoy it, and so do the boys. It instills a spirit of fellowship and local pride and makes our neighborhood more alive. It is not much trouble for our farmers to secure hired help, for we enjoy our lives as we live them.—Mrs. J. C. Brown, Ohio.

HINTS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

FEW women understand the principles of becoming apparel. Every woman who makes her own dresses should study the lines that suit her figure, so as to be able to bring out and emphasize her good points. Because a certain style looks well on one person, is no reason why it would be becoming to another, but more likely is in itself a reason why it would not.

* * *

The kind and size of the placket should be determined by its position in the garment. Their purpose is solely to have the garment slip on easily, and fit smoothly when fastened.

* * *

Dame Fashion seems to be leading us back to the simple fashions of our frugal grandmother, though in the attempt to be real up-to-date and "classy," she cuts capers that would throw staid old grandma into conniption fits. The slit skirt, for example.

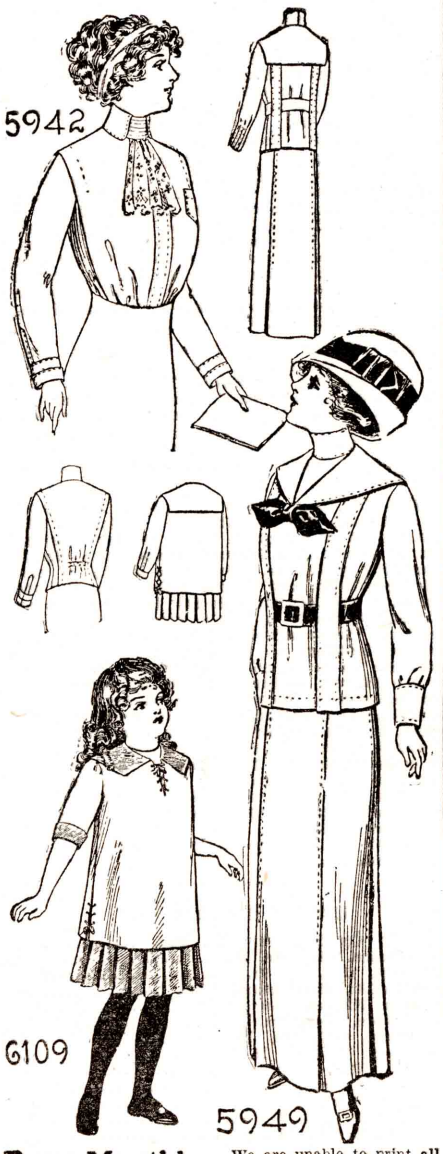
* * *

If you have a hand embroidered linen waist that is worn at the neck, you can make it almost as good as new by setting in a small yoke of the same material, embroidered with small eyelets about two inches apart, with a collar of the same. Before cutting out the top of the waist, embroider an edge of scallops where the yoke will be set in.

* * *

A pretty bag for handkerchief, purse, gloves, and the other little accessories is a very attractive addition to a costume for calling or a shopping expedition. Made of corded silk, moire, or heavy satin, to match the color of the gown, finished with gold cord, and hand embroidered, they are exceedingly pretty.

PATTERNS OF FASHION



Free Monthly Fashion Guide We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

5942. LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.—The tailored blouses of the moment must be well cut and severe. A broad stitched plait over the shoulder of this model and the jabot of lace worn are sufficient trimming.

Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

5949. LADIES' MIDDY DRESS.—Very modish. The frock is cut on Norfolk lines and is well adjusted at the waist line, a touch which makes for comfort in outing dresses and suits. The skirt is a six-gored model. Cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 6⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

6109. CHILD'S MIDDY DRESS. Very dainty and practical for play frocks fashioned of duck or any of the heavy cottons. Blouse slips on over the head. The skirt is joined to an underwaist. Cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

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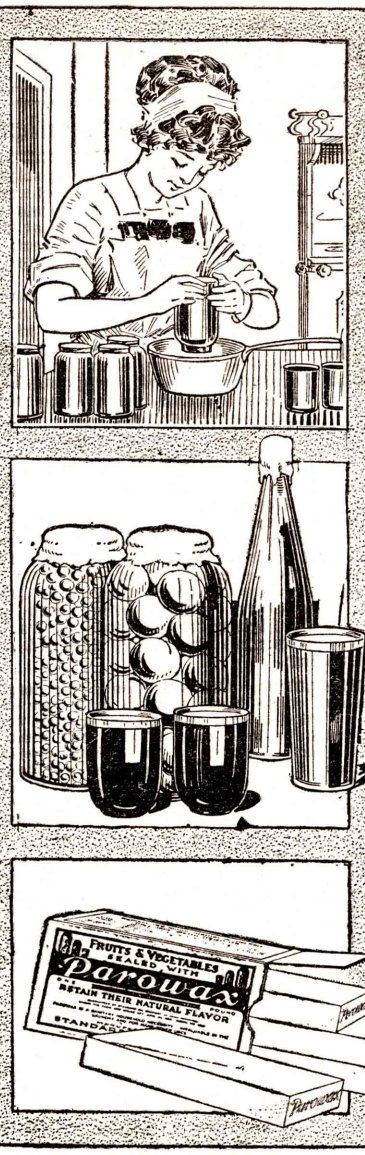
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.



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114 Lbs. of Honey from this Hive in My Attic Last Season—I have kept bees in my city home in Grand Rapids, using THE PEARCE METHOD OF BEE KEEPING for the past two years. I had absolutely no experience with bees and gave them little care. I followed the instructions in THE PEARCE METHOD and in addition to harvesting 114 pounds of the finest clover honey last summer, I had such an increase in bees that I made another colony by following the Pearce instructions. There was no swarming during the entire year and both hives came through the winter in good, healthy condition. It took little time and no expense. This year's crop of honey was worth $22.80, besides the new colony of bees.—George W. Welsh, publisher of The Fruit Belt.

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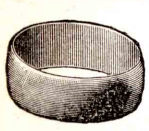

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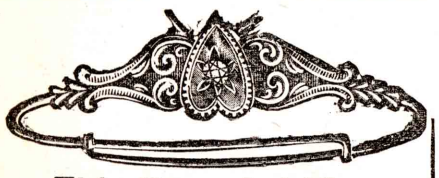

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To introduce our line we will send this fine bracelet postpaid for 25 cents. Fits any size wrist. Made in handsome gold finish. Handsome heart shape, set with stone. Not more than two to any one person. This bracelet is all the rage—to be in style you should have one. Send 25 cents; stamps or coin.

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE WISH our writers and readers our readers to study the meanto study the meaning of the word Equity. If everybody practiced it toward each other what a different world we would have! We are doing our best to secure its establishment in business transactions with farmers—equality of rights, privileges and opportunities. Great gains have been made, and greater ones are in the not far distant future. We depend so much upon the young people who must soon be the country's rulers. That is why we take so much interest in the adet writers. Teach and practice Equity. Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. As persons increase in years they may travel up hill or down. Make every step take you a little higher in the scale of humanity, and determine that every thought shall be elevating.

DEAR CADETS: Will you allow a boy from the garden spot of the Sunny south to enter your circle? I am 18 years of age, and live on a farm of 120 acres, where we grow corn, tobacco, and sweet potatoes. I am a member of the Farmers Society of Equity, and I read every line in Up-to-Date Farming. I think all farmers should use it for a guide. I would be pleased to hear from all the boys and girls of this circle, and will answer all letters I receive.—Turpen Bankester, Robertsdale, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: We live on a 280-acre farm in southeast Missouri. I was raised in town, but I know something of farm life. We have a beautiful farm situated in a valley with great hills on all sides of it. I will be 17 in August. My parents are both dead, and I am making my home with my only sister. I would dearly love to exchange letters with boys and girls from every state. Let me hear from you all.—Frances H. V. Logsdon, Ava, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old, and live in good old West Virginia; I think there is no state like it. We have much pretty scenery, and we have nearly all kinds of fruit, but it is all killed this year. I would like to hear from all Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all letters and cards I receive. —Pearl De Berry Elsey, Terre Alta, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's son, 18 years old, and live in the center of West Virginia. The hills are high, and the land is rich. We have 6 horses, 83 cattle, 9 hogs, 1 sheep and some chickens, ducks and geese. We raise corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes and vegetables. Crops are very backward this season, and the fruit is nearly all killed. I would be glad to hear from the Cadets.—Jerome Bourn, Rosedale, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I count 17 summers, and live on a farm of 182 acres in the state of Illinois. Land sells here at from $50 to $100 an acre. Papa takes Up-to-Date and thinks it a fine paper. I certainly enjoy reading the Cadet page. I am a lover of music, flowers and outdoor sports, especially horseback riding. Will exchange letters, cards and photos with Cadets and readers.—Ruth King, Hidalgo, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Minnesota girl of 20 years. I do not live on a farm, but I always read Up-to-Date Farming, and like it very much. I am a clerk in the post office, and would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, for I get very lonesome here. Will answer all.—Pauline E. Stachourah, Claremont. Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I do not live on a farm, though I would like very much to do so, and I always look for Up-to-Date and think it a fine paper. My father is the postmaster here, and I work in the office quite a good deal. I like office work very much. We have a jolly bunch of young people here, and we have some dandy times at parties, picnics, etc. I am 16 years old, and would be glad to get letters or postals from the Cadet girls and boys; will answer all I receive.—Gladys E. White, Claremont, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years of age and have worked on a farm for 6 years, and like the work. I would be glad to hear from a Cadet in Florida as I have some land there. I work on a ginseng farm here in northern Wisconsin. I would like to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all.—Frank Mortincreb, Manitowish, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 80 acres in the central part of Michigan. Some of our crops are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, garden truck, apples, plums, pears and cherries. We have 3 large patches of strawberries, and I guess there will be quite a lot of berries. The orchard trees were all white with bloom. They are now boring an oil well here. We have taken Up-to-Date Farming for a long time, and we like the paper. I want to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will promptly answer all.—Nita Putnam, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am 20 years old and live on a farm of 180 acres. We take Up-to-Date and like it very much. I would like to hear from the Cadets and will try to answer all.—Alvin Feanan, Fort Gage, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am 22 years old, and live on a farm. Up-to-Date has been coming to our home for about a year, and we like it fine. I would like to hear from the Cadets, and will try to answer all cards and letters.—Herbert Stirnaman, Fort Gage, Ill.

DEA RCADETS: I certainly consider it a great privilege to become acquainted with girls and boys in different states. I am a farmer girl 16 years old, and have long taken a great interest in the Cadet letters. Would like to exchange letters, cards and photos with the Cadet boys and girls, and I will answer all I receive.—Timmie Potts, Bessie N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading Up-to-Date Farming for more than a year, and think it a fine paper. I am an orphan girl, but I have a good home on a farm of 360 acres. I wish all the Cadets would write to me. I will answer all mail I receive.—Anna Rider, Tullos, La.

DEAR CADETS: I am a California girl, and I hope I will be welcome. If any one wishes to know about my outdoor life on the plains of 2,460 acres, please write, and I know I will enjoy it. I have 2 ponies, 12 big dogs, a .32 revolver, a shot gun, and a 20-30 rifle. We have taken Up-to-Date 5 years, and think it fine. I am 19 years old. I know little or nothing about anything but riding, hunting, fishing and looking around. The first boy that sends me his photo will get mine in return.—Violet Marie Smith, Kearney Park, Fresno, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: We live on a 140-acre farm away out here in Pennsylvania, and our principal crops are corn, oats, rye and wheat. I am 19 years old, and have always lived on the farm. My father has taken Up-to-Date Farming for about 5 years, and we all like it very much. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls, especially those in the west. I will answer all.—Robert M. Kocher, Flicksville, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: Won't you please make room for a Missouri girl? I will be 17 in August. We have a farm of 130 acres, though we are living in town at present in a 6-room bungalow, with electric lights, city water, etc. Sedalia is a city of over 23,000 population, and is called the "Queen of the Prairies." The Missouri state fair is held here every fall, and thousands of people attend from all over the state. The grounds cover about 65 acres, and has beautiful buildings and a race track. Missouri is noted for its prize mules. My father is organizer for the Farmers Society of Equity and organized a local union here, Progressive Local Union 7020. He is working hard to organize all the towns in Pettis county, but it seems hard to get the farmers to think of anything but their crops during the busy season. We anxiously wait for Up-to-Date Farming, especially myself, and I read the Cadet page first, but later I read all of it. I want all the Cadets to write to me, either post cards or letters, and those who send their photos will receive mine in return. I will answer all promptly.—Martha E. Kull, Lock Box 82, Sedalia, Mo.

LETTERS CROWDED OUT

Harry P. Conkling, Partridge, Kas.	
Henry Logue, Claysville, Pa.	18
Nell Siple, Cass, W. Va.	8
Ruby Neblitt, Cunningham, Tenn.	14
Lawrence Wheeler, Bowie, Tex.	
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Alta Posey, Bordulac, N. D.	16
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Bobie Newton, Paxton, Tex.	13
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Percy D. Schnabel, Marion, Tex.	
Kate Angle, Cowles, Neb.	
Carrie A. Sunderland, Van Wert, O.	
Lettie M. Burton, Cadet, Mo.	18
Bernard Darr, Mt. Victory, Ky.	17
Annie S. Knight, Henderson, Ky.	18
Agnes Rogers, Stockton, Kas.	19
Violet Van Meter, Grass Creek, Ind.	15
Lillie Raines, Newton, Ala.	18

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Send us your name and address for 24 packages of *Bluine* to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold return our $2.40 and we will send you this beautiful Violin and outfit just exactly as represented.

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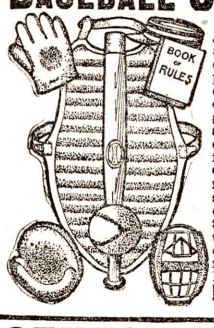

BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. **Will Not Cost One Cent.** Send your name and we will send you 8 set of our fine pictures to dispose of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **WRITE TODAY** for pictures. No harm done. I take back what you can't sell.

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This famous **Sterling** Air Rifle is not a toy, but a firmly constructed, strong, durable and compact shooting piece, **32 inches long.** Shoots accurately and with force. Working parts of high-grade steel. Stock of highly polished walnut. Just the thing for target practice or shooting small game. You can get it **FREE** without costing one cent of your own money. **SEND NO MONEY** Just your name and we will send you 8 sets of our fast selling New Water Color Pictures to distribute on a special 25c offer. Everybody will take a set to help you earn this fine big Air Rifle. Send us the $2.00 you collect and for your trouble we will send you free this fine 32 inch powerful Sterling Air Rifle, just as described, or your choice of other premiums from our big list, such as Cowboy Suit, Violin, Watch, etc. **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY,** as we take back pictures you cannot dispose of. Address:

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, Wm. Schulmeric, Hillsboro.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

Ten years ago only one paper—this one—claimed that farmers could exert any power to control and direct the marketing of crops to the end that they would be protected in the prices of the same.

—o—

Today nearly every paper you read has something on marketing and plans recommended to help the producer to get closer to the consumer, to get more than the average thirty-five cents of the consumer's dollar and incidentally to make it possible for the consumer's dollar to buy more of the products of the farms.

—o—

All of these plans are interesting, some of them edifying and a very few of them have elements that make them of some real value and thus help toward the solution of the greatest problem of our time—the finding of the straight, shortest and cheapest way between the farm and the consumer's kitchen.

—o—

One of our exchanges refering to to this said:

Before it comes the farmer will have to give up his individualism and learn to co-operate. He will have to develop in the country a type of civilization that will make life there satisfactory to the boys and girls, so that they will stay on the farm and increase production. The consumer will have to co-operate and get things in such shape that he can get farm products more directly from the farm. We will have to live more sanely than we have been living in the past. We must have more market places and get back to the old fashioned way of going to the markets, doing our own buying and then carrying our purchases home with us.

—o—

All of which means, according to this editor's belief, that the wheels of progress must be stopped and turned back a hundred years. We don't believe it. We contend for a successful business system on the farm that will make life there satisfactory for the boys and girls rather than waiting for a "type of civilization that will make life there satisfactory" before the change comes. In other words, a type of civilization that will make the people satisfied with present conditions is something we cannot conceive, but it is clear to us that with enough profits on the farm, life will be satisfactory.

—o—

Also, consumers will not give up their telephones and deliveries, and they will not all carry the purchases home from the stores and markets. So if telephones and deliveries must be maintained let them be for all rather than divide the efforts and multiply market places still further and thus multiply the expense. We have before expressed a doubt of the economy of the public market since there are retail stores all over our cities, because, the more trade is taken to the market the less is given to the stores and the higher the prices the stores must charge. The result appears to be that what is saved on the public market is lost on what is bought at the retail stores at the higher prices.

—o—

Similarly another editor expresses himself, when told that his readers are entitled to a remedy for the condition that the producers' share of the consumer's dollar has been only thirty-five cents, while the handlers took sixty-five cents. He said:

They are, and most of them realize the true remedy means a change in human nature. No remedy for the thirty-five-cent dollar will be worth much until human nature can be changed, and we realize that we cannot beat the politicians and the handling hogs at their own game. Our remedy is the slow one—education and making the wrongs of this thirty-five-cent dollar a part of popular thought.

—o—

This reminds us of our effort several years ago to enlist the president of the Indiana Agricultural College in our work to supply agriculture with a better marketing system. His reply was: "We must wait for Divine Providence to do that." There is too much shifting of responsibility. God has not promised to help except we help ourselves and these editors who assert that a new civilization, or a change in human nature must come first, simply don't want a change and talk this way to befuddle their readers. They are satisfied the way things are and they prefer to leave farmers in the wilderness rather than to help to lead them out, not knowing how the new order of things might affect their own business. They have friends, many of them among the handling class and kindred interests that might get jarred in the revolution. We claim their fears of injury to any necessary handler or useful business is groundless, but rather the prosperity of the farmer, following the establishment of a scientific marketing system will benefit all of them, including the publishers, enormously.

—o—

Another of our exchanges is publishing a series of articles from "actual experiences" of a southern producer in marketing. In an advance article, among the main conclusions reached by this man and which the five articles will emphasize are the following:

Farmers must organize and send representatives to the big markets in order to secure satisfactory prices.

Every co-operative selling society should have a representative in the leading markets to organize special selling methods when the commission merchants fail to take care of the shipments.

—o—

We quote these recommendations to point the obvious errors in the plans recommended. For each co-operative selling association to be represented on the markets "to organize special selling methods" would clearly further complicate an already complex system, and further increase the expense of a system already burdened with unbearable expenses. Any man who has worked for years to solve the marketing problem with this result has worked in vain.

—o—

It is not the further multiplying of market places and representatives, whether from the farm or from the ranks of middlemen, that is needed, but a system that gathers the reports of the supply together at one place where the demand can find it. Farmers have done all they should strive to do when they have produced the stuff and reported it to their own representative to sell. And when the growers of any one or more crops do this they can fold their arms because the people who represent the demand will absolutely be required to go to the place where the supply is represented and give their orders at prices the producers ask.

—o—

Amongst all the plans that have been formulated, or that may be formulated by individuals, companies, organizations or by the government, all those that ignore the fundamental principle that the supply must be known at a central place or places and how much it is, and controlled there until the demand goes to it, will sadly fail to give farmers their emancipation from present abominable marketing conditions. We've got to get away from the idea that a "special selling method" must be organized whenever a bad condition arises in the market and adopt a system that meets every contingency that can possibly arrise whether crops are great or small, and that always protects the producer.

—o—

We have said it before, and we say it again, that such a system is the Equity System of Marketing. As soon as a community of farmers organizes into the F. S. E. it has taken the first step toward the commonsense, satisfactory plan of marketing that, we are certain, the whole nation of farmers will eventually be working under. Also, as soon as a present independent farmers' association, or a local association of a national organization adopts the Equity System and accepts a Federation charter it has taken the necessary step to bring about county unity in marketing first, to be followed by national unity. It is clear that the first step must be taken before the second one is possible or the goal reached. The producers of every community are ready for the first step so will some person in each community send the coupon below?

* * *

A party in Michigan sent us a card from which we quote:

WANTED—A party to join me in building some elevators and warehouses. Excellent location, no competition. Can handle farm machinery in connection. Can double our capital annually.

—o—

The exact location we do not know but we may estimate that 200 farmers live in the community and that the capital required to "swing" the business will be $10,000, and it is represented that the annual profits will equal the capital. But regardless of what capital the party has in mind can the farmers of that community really afford to pay such a price to have an outsider come in and attend to their business for them? A point is made that there is "no competition" which means that the party would expect to pay just what he pleased for the crops and for that reason the capital can be doubled annually.

—o—

The best way to defeat this game and save the money for the farmers themselves is to organize a local of the F. S. E. and let the secretary fill the place that would be filled by the foreigners who selected the locality for easy pickings, because there would be no competition. And if warehouses and elevators are needed, let the farmers own them. The advertisers claim is that the farmers will pay for them each year anyhow, so why not pay for them ONCE and have them always?

—o—

The stronger the Equity Society grows in a community, county or state the bolder the farmers become in attending to their own business. As we write this additional reports come from Idaho to the effect that on June 30, Cassia County Union of the F. S. E. voted to incorporate for $50,000 and on July 13 Bonneville County Union voted to incorporate for $25,000. These county incorporations will do the business of selling and buying for the whole counties and will attend to the establishment of elevators and warehouses at local points in the county wherever needed, all under the supervision of the county board of directors. The Equity plan is to not incorporate for profits (dividends) but the organization is purely co-operative—the full advantage taken in each transaction less a small commission to meet necessary expenses and to accummulate a surplus fund for betterments. Organized along this line, instead of for the profit of the stockholders, there need be scarcely any risk of failure or even of dissatisfaction among the members.

—o—

Another example of the way producers are making it possible for others to amass huge fortunes is shown by this report taken from a produce paper:

The Irving National Bank (New York) now quartered in the palatial Woolworth

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

These people market mainly at .....
.....

This list was sent by .....
.....

P. O. .....

State .....

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here for special literature .....
.....

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....
10 .....
11 .....
12 .....

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

Benefiel HANDI-TOOL
SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS WANTED
A combined wire stretcher and splicer, fence machine, lifting and pulling jack, cider press, post and stump puller, cable maker, vise, wrenches and complete handi-kit. Used by Farmers, Contractors, Teamsters, Threshermen, Factories, Mills and Mines. Capacity 2 to 4 tons. All steel and malleable iron. *Guaranteed for Life.*
30-DAY FREE TRIAL AND SAMPLE OFFER
We start you out. You can easily place 600 in your county. Exclusive territory. Experience unnecessary. Free course in new and original salesmanship. Art catalog and complete prospectus mailed free
CHAS. E. BENEFIEL CO., Inc.
1013 Telephone Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

Carey Act
Land Opening
beginning August 7, 1913, 3,600 acres in Bear River Valley, Utah. Low prices; easy terms and long time. Also 9,000 acres of deeded land in the Neponset tract to be sold at low prices; easy terms. Long time.
Write for complete information. Summer Tourist fares (1st class) daily, to, and including, September 30, 1913, and Homeseekers' fares (2nd class) 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.
R. A. SMITH
Colonization and Industrial Agent
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Room 252, Union Pacific Building
OMAHA, NEBR

Aitkin County, Minnesota Farm Land is the best for your purpose. The soil is right for heavy
crops and dairy farming. The climate is splendid—a happy blend of sunshine and rain. The location is close to big city markets and the land is yours for $10 to $20 an acre. A very small first payment and the balance in ten years.
Particulars will interest you—write to
L. B. ARNOLD, Land Agent
C. R. I. & P. R. R.
76 Wolvin Bldg. Duluth, Minn.

$15.95 and Upward AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR
FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED.
Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

This Stem Wind WATCH AND RING FREE
American Watch, guaranteed 5 years, case Solid Composition Gilt Metal, looks and wears like gold, also Ring, with Sparkling Gem. BOTH FREE for selling 20 packages BLUINE at 10c ea. Write for them.
BLUINE MFG. CO 784 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

Terre Haute VETERINARY COLLEGE
U.S. ACCREDITED SCHOOL
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG · TERRE HAUTE, IND.

RAINBOW BRACELET FREE
FULL SIZE, Roman Gold Finish, secret joint, engraved with any initial. Send 12c to help pay advertising. THE AUCTION CO. 874 Ash St., Attleboro, Mass.

Old Folks What 15c will do
You have wished for a paper that is printed in type that you can read without straining your eyes; a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. The Pathfinder is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of 15c in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for 13 weeks on trial The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at he Nation's Capital, for the Nation, now in its 20th year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time and money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, The Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at least. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper as this and we will send The Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. THE PATHFINDER, Box 7, Washington, D. C.

FREE FREE
I want to send every girl and woman reader one of these truly beautiful adjustable Amethyst Bracelets. Gold plated and prettily embossed and has a large Amethyst stone setting. Is adjustable and will fit any arm. Each one sent prepaid in a neat plush lined case.
SEND NO MONEY—Just send me your name and address—a postal card will do. Not one cent of your money is required. Any person can have one who will agree to the very simple condition I ask. Be the first in your locality to own one of these Bracelets. Write at once while they are new.
United Bracelet Co., 46 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

building has made a phenomenal growth during the past few years. Its assets in 1908 were $2,300,000. In 1913 they are $52,000,000. This strong institution has long enjoyed a steadily increasing patronage from the members of the fruit, produce, butter and egg trades.

—o—

As long as the producers remain unorganized, or are organized in separate and independent units without the ability to control their stuff and compel the demand to seek it and pay their asking price, they will be living on the husks and skimmed milk while non-producers garner to themselves most of the fruits of farmers' toil. It is the sixty-five cents out of the consumer's dollar that is making the little class between immensely wealthy while the two great classes on the ends are as yet powerless to protect themselves. But a change is coming. Every blank filled out and sent in, and every local union organized brings the time nearer.

—o—

Our purpose in all of this is to make the people on the farms dissatisfied with present conditions. We would not do this if we could not at the same time offer an alternative, a practical remedy. The way to freedom has always been through oppression, and the more thorns are along the way we travel the more likely we are to turn from it and seek a new path. We have in this article cited several cases where the farmer loses out and have shown what he should do. We will cite just one more case. This comes to us from Maryland, but is typical of the condition in very many sections of the south:

The commission man has absolute control of the truck farms of Anna Arundel County. The only part the farmer does is the work and that is no inconsiderable share, but it is unremunerative under the present conditions. The commission merchant furnishes the seed and fertilizer on credit and takes the crop. When the crop is delivered he deducts his charge for the seed and for the fertilizer with interest and 10 per cent. commission for selling the crop, oftentimes to himself, and turns over what is left, if anything to the farmer. It is not uncommon for the farmer to be still in debt to the commission man at the end of the season.

—o—

Here is a case where seed and fertilizers are needed at the beginning of the season. The remedy is the local union and the members should make a joint note and get the money at a local bank. We believe there would be no particular objection to this by the commission man. He is not particularly desirous of being the farmers' banker, but under the old condition the loan was one that the bank would not handle. The risk was unusual but the commission man took it so the produce would be raised for him to handle and naturally charged a high rate.

—o—

Each one of these localities must begin to solve its financial problems through the local organization.

—o—

If you will send the coupon now your community can begin to solve its business problems this year.

EXPERT NOT WANTED

THE farmers of Kosciuska County, Ind., believe they know more about farming than any young graduate from an agricultural school and because of this belief they have prevailed on the county council to refuse to make the appropriation for the payment of the county's share, according to the law passed last winter, in the expense of an expert. The vote of the council was five to one against the appropriation. Speaking of its action, Mr. Egbert Gawthrop, a member of the council said:

Our council is composed of six farmers and one banker. The six farmers are opposed to the law providing for a farm expert for several reasons. The main reason is that we do not need the expert to show us how to work, but we do need men that will work. We do not intend to make the appropriation unless ordered to do so by the supreme court.

We admire the stand taken by the farmers of Kosciusko County. Their action should be commended by every person, whether producer or consumer, who favors economy in the conduct of government and business and who is opposed to further goading farmers on to produce unprofitable surplusses to increase the tolls for handling, under the guise of a movement to benefit farmers but really in the interest of those who handle farm crops.

M. N. Drake

We take unusual pleasure in introducing to our readers the likeness of Organizer M. N. Drake, of Michigan. He has been a firm believer and advocate of the plans of the F. S. E. since August 28, 1905, when he wrote his first letter to headquarters asking for an organizer's commission.

Mr. Drake is a modest man, but an aggressive one, never-the-less, and a forceful speaker. It is said of him that when he can get an audience not a single man escapes. For a long time Mr. Drake has suffered severely with inflammatory rheumatism, but is now quite recovered and ready for work, and southern Michigan is destined to become a stronghold of the F. S. E. in a short space of time.—The Editors.

Condemns Dealing in Futures

Headquarters, Public Welfare Assn.
Kansas City, Kas.

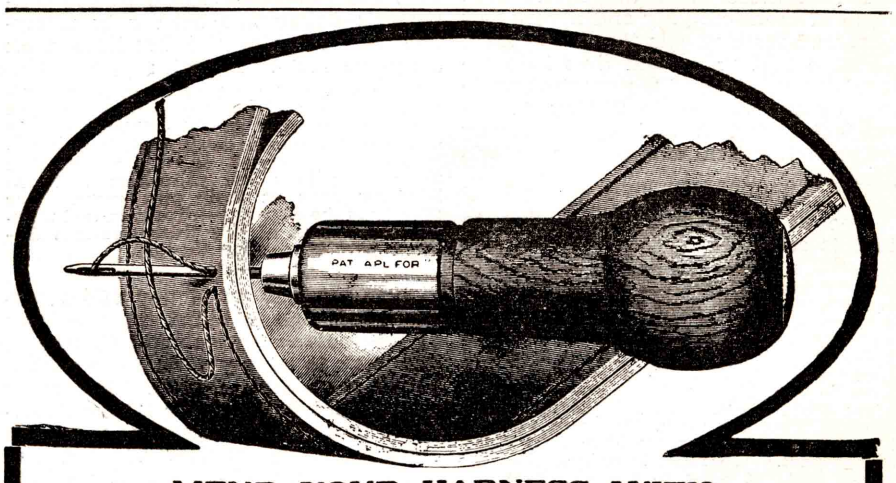
Mr. J. A. Everitt.

My Dear Sir: Please be kind enough to furnish me about five copies of your "Open Letter to Bankers." I have been in harmony with your view all along. Hope to see the day when producers will transact their own business. Dealing in futures is the greatest crime of the century. During 1907 the K. C. Board of Trade handled 1,159,000,000 bushels in futures, and only 61,850,000 bushels cash grain. Ninety-five per cent. of all transactions being speculative. This controls the market, and makes bucketshop gamblers the market masters. I hope Congress at the regular session will deny them the use of the postoffice, phone and telegraph. They should be harpooned out of existence. Fraternally, W. T. Hopkins, Secretary.

This is the farmer who refused to join the F. S. E., and the agent who tells him the price he will pay for his produce and the price he will charge for farmer's supplies and who does the weighing—in fact, all the farmers' business.

SIGNET BRACELET AND RING FREE
Genuine Gold plated, fits any arm, richly chased, heavy signet medallion; also a handsomering.
Both Given for selling 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each.
BLUINE MFG. CO., 780 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

98 cents
5 YEAR GUARANTEE
Railroad Watch
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 98 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address
R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



MEND YOUR HARNESS WITH
THE SPEEDY STITCHER
We want every reader to have a Speedy Stitcher *Absolutely Free.*
The Speedy Stitcher is the best Automatic Sewing Awl ever offered. Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.
The Speedy Stitcher is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles including a special needle for tapping shoes. Everything is enclosed in the handle and out of the way. It has a tension which enables you to tighten your stitch. These valuable features you will not find in any other Awl. No screwdriver required to remove bobbin. No wrench needed to tighten needles. Any machine needle and thread can be used.
It's FREE to Those Who Are Prompt
Our Offer A Speedy Stitcher sent free for a 2-year's subscription, new or renewal at 75c. This is a great offer. Send today.
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.
----------USE THIS COUPON----------
UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dear Sir: Enclosed find 75c for 2-years' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. Send me postpaid, free of charge, your Speedy Stitcher.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for $3.75 Gents Free.

THIN MODEL

20 Year Guarantee

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

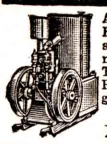
HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 865 CHICAGO, ILL.

Get WITTE'S Price First

Factory Prices Direct to Users—WITTE Gasoline, Gas and Oil engines, 1½ to 40 H.P. meet every power need. Thousands in use. 5-year guarantee; 60 days free trial. Lowest in price; highest in worth. Cash or Easy terms. Catalog Free.

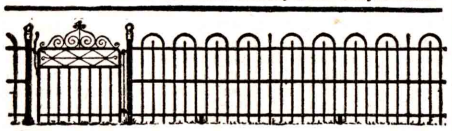
WITTE IRON WORKS CO.,
1970 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Use KEROSENE Engine Free!



Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine, 15 days' FREE Trial, proves *kerosene* cheapest fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion. Two pints of coal oil do work of 3 pints gasoline. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Don't buy an engine till you investigate this grand offer. Write!

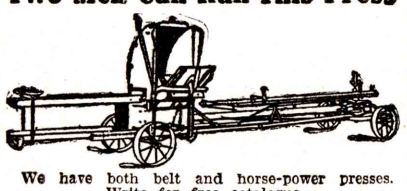
DETROIT ENGINE WORKS
102 Concord Ave., Detroit, Mich.



Cheap as Wood We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct, shipping to users only at manufacturers' prices. *Write for free catalog.*

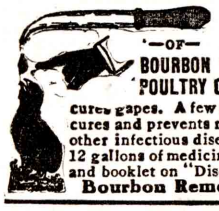
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 973 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Two Men Can Run This Press



We have both belt and horse-power presses. Write for free catalogue.

AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.,
1542 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.



—OR— BOURBON **ONE DROP**

POULTRY CURE down a chick's throat cures gapes. A few drops in the drinking-water cures and prevents roup, cholera, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At all druggists. Sample and booklet on "Diseases of Fowls" sent FREE.

Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky.

HANDSOME BRACELET **FREE**

Full size, rich gold plate, beautiful polish, latest design. Given for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10c ea. Write for Bluine.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 779 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

100 Note-Heads 50c

Send 50c for 100 fine white noteheads, full size, ruled both sides, with your name and address and date line in attractive and business-like style. Also 100 envelopes, on fine quality white envelopes, 50c; both, $1.00, postpaid. Guaranteed best work. Sure to please or money back.

EQUITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

THIS AIR RIFLE FREE

for selling 12 packages Bluine at 10cts. each. Rifle first class in every way. When sold return our $1.20 and we send rifle. BLUINE MFG. CO., 782 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

$ HUSTLING AGENTS CAN DOUBLE THEIR WEEKLY INCOME WRITE TODAY AT ONCE FOR OUR BIG FREE OUTFIT

$10.00 A DAY! FOR HUSTLERS

Get into a business that will pay you better than any work you can do. Your spare time is worth money. Hundreds of agents make **Big Money** with our line, some of them as high as **$100 a week** and get their **own clothes Free.** PROGRESS clothes cost less, wear better and are more stylish than any other made-to-measure clothes. Every garment *guaranteed to fit and satisfy* or no pay.

Big Outfit Free

The greatest ever. Contains an unusually attractive line of woolens, order blanks, stationary, tape line and everything necessary to make *Big Money.* New and attractive *specialoffers.* Confidential selling secrets. With our help *success is sure.* Get started at once. Land the early Fall orders. Write for the *Free Money-Making Outfit.*

Progress Tailoring Company
Dept. 2087, CHICAGO

THE FIELD

UP-TO-DATE FARMING will print in this department short letters from its subscribers on any subject of general interest and calculated to further the mission of the paper.

Information to Shippers

Probably many members and business agents of F. S. E. local and county unions fail to fully realize the importance of packing, grading and shipping farm products according to the standards established by the trade in the markets. In making shipments to market representatives it is important telligently describing the variety and quality of goods shipped, and giving the number of packages, marks, weights, shipping station, etc. This is not only good business practice, but it is co-operating with the representatives for prompt and satisfactory service.

Oklahoma State Union Meeting

The date of next meeting of the Oklahoma State Union, F. S. E., has been set for January 29, 1914. All local and county unions in the state take notice. J. A. Harmon, Secretary, Shawnee, Okla.

Incorporates for $50,000

I take great pleasure at this time in telling you of the largest and most successful meeting of a local union yet held in Fremont county, which was the meeting of the Ashton local to incorporate. In attendance was Fred S. Parkinson, director of the National union, and of the county union; C. E. Lloyd, and Thos. Smith, of the county union, and O. E. Scott, secretary of the state union, and myself. Every feature was thoroughly discussed. The local was incorporated for $50,000 and the Merrill string of grain elevators has been bought. Send me a good supply of literature. I will get into new territory in July, as Fremont county will be completely organized by the last of June.—O. S. Paul, County Organizer, Rexburg, Idaho.

Grass Seed Wanted

Irish Valley Local No. 6872 is in the market for timothy and clover seed, and desires to purchase direct from locals having such for sale. Tell what you have and price wanted. Address F. W. Peifer, Secretary, Fishers Ferry, Pa.

Bought Flour, Binding Twine and Sacks

We have purchased a car-load of flour at a saving of thirty cents a hundred to our members; also purchased a carload of binding twine and halw a car of grain sacks. We have paid $1,000 earnest money on our elevator deal and are arranging to take over the elevator August 15.—A. M. Slatery, Ashton Local 6994, Ashton, Idaho.

Cash for Grain and Hay

The Elwood Grain Company, special representatives of the Farmers Society of Equity at St. Joseph, Mo., will bid on grain and hay for cash sales. All local union secretaries and members-at-large in territory tributary to St. Joseph and Kansas City should write them before selling. The F. S. E. Directory of Marketing contains names of direct buyers in nearly all markets in the United States.

Southern Peaches in Demand

The Kalamazoo Cold Storage Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich.. the F. S. E. representatives for that territory, advise members that they handle large quantities of apples, peaches, cranberries, melons, citrus and subtropical fruits. Potatoes, onions, nuts and honey. The Michigan peach crop will be short and this firm will be able to handle southern stock to advantage.

How to Top the Market

C. H. Weaver & Co., our Chicago representatives, make the excellent suggestion that the producer at all times should have his goods put up in first-class condition, in standard packages, because only such can obtain top market prices. This work can, of course, be best done by means of a local union.

Car-lot Orders for Cash

F. W. Ormsbee, F. S. E., representatives on the Topeka, Kas., market, writes as follows:

"We are planning to deal extensively during the coming fall season in car-lot shipments of apples, cabbage and potatoes. By buying direct from the growers and selling direct to the consumers, eliminating every possible expense, we expect to do an extensive business. We will work the territory of southern Kansas, Oklahoma, northern Texas and western Arkansas."

Our members having crops of above products will do well to get in touch with Ormsbee. Address him at Box 86, Topeka, Kas.

Had Her Instructions

Mrs. Subbubs (to neighbor's child)—"Oh, this is the dozen of fresh eggs I asked your mother to send over. How much are they, Mary?"

Child—"Please'm, it's forty cents; but mother says, if you grumble, it's thirty-five."—Boston Transcript.

A NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE

CONSIDERING the magnitude and value of the agricultural business in a county, do not the farmers need a board of trade or chamber of business as much as the business men of a town or city need one? Few cities or large towns are without their businessmen's organization for getting business and boosting their business. The F. S. E. plan of organizing a county supplies the ideal condition for a county board of trade. In the F. S. E. plan the presidents of the various local unions constitute the board of control or executive committee for all the farmers of the county. This board, made up of representatives from each community, has charge of selling the crops and buying important supplies and the business agent works under its instructions. Great economies in buying and selling are thus effected as soon as the organization is started with increasing benefits as other communities and counties adopt the same methods.

Nationality of organization is the great strength in the plan of the F. S. E. In all building processes the great, completed thing is built of small units. The house is built by putting one brick on another, the tree is built by adding one year-ring after another, the invincible army is built of soldiers. So the farmers' marketing system is being built of local units and state units. Each local union of the F. S. E. is a new piece of timber on the growing structure; each county union binds the local unions together and many county unions, all federated in the national union, will eventually make the farmers' national clearing house a complete success.

The farmers must do the real work. We can only supply the plans and specifications. They must see that stone by stone the structure is raised.

No Violation

"Oh, Willie, you must put your drum away. This is Sunday."

"I know, mother, but I am just beating hymns they play in the church."

We Want You to Know

Steel shingles are rapidly coming into general use because of their numerous advantages over wood shingles from the standpoint of durability and economy. The best grade of wood shingles cannot equal steel.

Edwards Steel Shingles are the best known and most widely used, and are sold direct.

A copy of Edwards New Roofing book can be had by writing direct to the Edwards Manufacturing Company, 841-891 Lock street, Cincinnati, O. If you give the size of your roof, the company will quote a lump price on the job.

Ruptured People—Get This On 60 Days Trial

You know you can't possibly tell anything about a truss or anything else for rupture merely by trying it on, for a truss or so-called "appliance" may seem all right at first and afterward prove utterly worthless.

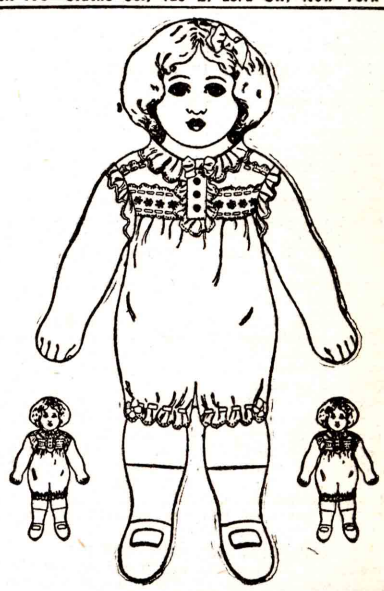
But here is something you can try sixty days—just as a test—without having to risk a single cent.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City



Do You Want These 3 Dollies

We want to give all these to any little girl who will do us a little favor. You can do it. Now do you want the three dollies? Read how to get them all:

The big doll is life size—2½ feet tall; she can wear your old baby clothes. The little twin dollies are six inches tall.

These dolls can not be broken. They are the prettiest dolls! Big brown eyes; red lips to kiss, and smiling pink cheeks.

You will just love these dollies so much. You can play and play with them and they will not break because they are beautifully printed on cloth in many colors. Mama will sow them up for you in a few minutes and then you will be delighted with my presents.

FREE TO YOU—All three dollies just as described, and sent post-paid if you send a new eight-months' subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for 25c. This is a great offer. Hurry up your new trial subscription, girls.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA FARMS for sale, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits, and vegetables at $8 to $15 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalog. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Virginia.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS: Seven hundred farm bargains. Write to Casselman & Co., Richmond, Va.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. Commence $65 to $100 month. Thousands of appointments. List of positions available, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R 26, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman to sell large line to country trade. Reliable house, all products guaranteed. Pays from one to $200 per month. Reference, bond and a suitable horse and wagon required. Business permanent and profitable. Write for particulars. Mutual Medical Co., Canton, O.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Bitter Root Villey fruit farm. Box 182, Hamilton, Mont.

FREE—Absolutely free. The Mining News will be sent you three months free just to get acquainted. Mining News, 2531 West 37th Ave., Denver, Colo.

MONEY in growing Golden Seal. Write for prices of roots. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Letters from wheat growers, representing the entire winter wheat section, prove that we have the most wonderful wheat ever grown. If you want to make more money from your wheat send the coupon.

Read what others have done. You can do as well. Save money at the start and make big money in the end.

55 BUSHELS PER ACRE

I sowed one acre of the new wheat according to instructions, on the 10th of October, 1912. It stood the winter well and in the spring soon led all others. The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bushels. **This yield has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country.** Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it. **I cannot furnish seed for all who want it.**—Charlie Houser, R. R. 3, Henry, N. C.

TWICE AS MUCH AS OTHERS

I sowed two acres of the new wheat on the 10th of October last fall. It grew faster than any other variety of wheat I ever raised. Stood the winter perfectly, better than other varieties. Yield is about twice as much as other varieties of wheat that I have will yield. I consider it an extra good wheat for medium soil.—J. B. Tomlinson, Culleoka, Tenn.

EVERYBODY IS ASTONISHED

I sowed three-fourths of an acre of the new wheat. It stood the winter better than any other wheat and there is nothing to compare with it in vigorous growth in the spring. Everybody is astonished at the way this new wheat grows. It will **outyield any wheat that I ever saw in this state.**—Eugene Burford, Palestine, W. Va.

BEATS OTHERS BY HALF

I sowed three-fourths of an acre of the new wheat October 1, 1912. It beats all other varieties in hardiness to stand the winter. This wheat has proven with me to beat any other wheat by a half, and I want to sow all that I raise this fall.—Jas. T. Cregger, Chatham Hill, Va.

MORE THAN DOUBLES OTHERS

The new wheat received from you was sown on one and three-fourths acres of ground about the 12th of October. In the spring it more than doubled other varieties in vigorous growth, and in a manner, is fly-proof, as the balance of the field was sown with another variety, and the fly killed one-third of it. It did not hurt the new wheat at all. It stands up the best of any wheat I ever saw. It will yield more than double as much as other varieties. Some heads have fifty to sixty grains each. **The wheat has fulfilled every claim made for it, and more too.** Every person who has seen this new wheat wants to raise it.—Geo. L. Orndorff, Bunker Hill, W. Va.

BEST PIECE IN NEIGHBORHOOD

I sowed two acres of the new wheat on October 10, 1912. It was the best of all to stand the winter, grew four to six feet high, stands up well. It will yield at least one-half more than other varieties. It is the **best piece of wheat in this neighborhood.**—Larkin Willis, Kyles Ford, Tenn.

IT IS "MARVELOUS"

I sowed four acres of the new wheat according to instructions, on October 5, 1912. This was late to sow, but it stood the winter as well as the best. As to its growth in the spring, I know of no other word to express it better than **"Marvelous."** I estimate the yield at 25 bushels per acre.—H. H. Flint, Greensburg, Ind.

50 TO 60 BUSHELS PER ACRE

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. The yield is estimated at 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Compared with other varieties **it beats them all.** It is the purest wheat of all and there will be a demand for seed. I just want to say that it is the **finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood.** My neighbors say it is the finest they ever saw.—Larry Sowash, Amboy, Ind.

HAS EXCEEDED MY EXPECTATIONS

I sowed three-fourths of an acre of the new wheat according to your instructions on October 5, 1912. This was late for our section and it did not get much of a start last fall, but was very hardy in the winter. In the spring it soon made far better growth than most any other variety. It grew three to four feet high, and **will yield far ahead** of other varieties grown under similar conditions. This wheat has attracted much attention in this section. There were 50 to 60 heads from some grains. One of our threshermen visited this part and said that he **never saw larger heads.** It has exceeded my expectations.—O. V. Burt, Rexburg, O.

ONE ACRE EQUAL TO THREE

I sowed one acre of the new wheat in October. It made a good growth in the fall and stood the winter as well if not better than the others. In the spring it soon took the lead of other wheat sown in the same field. The one acre of the new wheat will make as much grain as three acres of other varieties.—W. J. Willis and Son, Kittyton, Tenn.

AT RATE OF 63½ BUSHELS PER ACRE

I sowed only six-tenths of an acre with the new wheat, the first week in October. It made a good growth in the fall and far excelled other varieties in standing the winter. It grew five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bushels per acre, which is **fully three times more than other varieties** of wheat yield through this section. The wheat is perfectly pure. There will be a demand for seed of this wheat through this section.—H. B. Austill, Booneville, Ind.

ANOTHER PROFIT

Every bushel of this new wheat that is harvested in 1914, will be in demand for seed at high prices. This is another opportunity for profit over the increased yield.

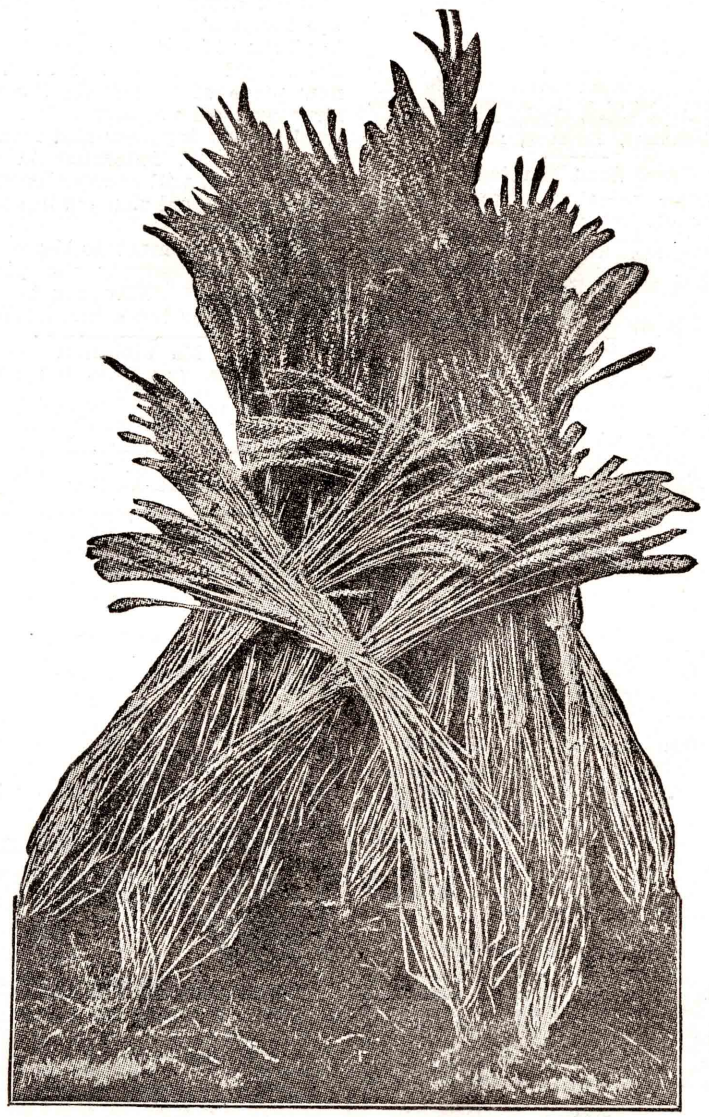
Mr. Wheat Grower—Everywhere

To sow 10 acres of wheat you will take 20 bushels of your wheat, clean and grade it down to 15 bushels, and sow 1½ bushels to the acre. Correct, isn't it?

Sell the 20 bushels at market price—$18. Keep $5.50 and send us the balance, $12.50, and we will send you a new variety to sow the entire 10 acres that will yield you much more than your own seed will.

EXAMPLE

20 bushels of your wheat at 90 cents	$18.00
Our proposition, wheat for 10 acres	12.50
YOU SAVE	$ 5.50



FIFTEEN STOOLS OF THE NEW WHEAT. EACH STOOL HAS OVER 1,000 GRAINS. THIS IS OVER 1,000 GRAINS FROM ONE GRAIN.

No, don't send us any money, but send the coupon below for our full proposition.

You're Skeptical? Well we don't blame you. But many others have done this very thing. So send the coupon and get our proposition if you are going to sow any wheat this year. The only expense to you will be a postage stamp.

If you are a wheat grower you should not wait a minute, but send the coupon before you lay this paper down. Get our whole proposition. It means money saved right now and more bushels of wheat after next harvest. Whether you intend to sow one acre of wheat or many, this ought to interest you more than anything else printed in this paper.

O. K. SEED STORE

Dept. A-4 **Indianapolis, Indiana**

Change your seed wheat, get new blood, life and vigor. Increase hardiness, productiveness and quality. Save money

BEATS EVERYTHING IN WAY OF WHEAT

I sowed one-half acre of ground to the new wheat, September 25, 1912. In the spring it outstripped every other variety of wheat growing in this section. The straw is 4½ feet high and stood up perfectly. This wheat beats anything that I ever saw in the way of wheat. I gathered some heads with 50 grains and upward. **I am highly pleased with the wheat.**—A. C. Leech, Salem, Mo.

CROP ENGAGED AT $5 A BUSHEL

The new wheat was sown on two acres of ground on September 25, 1912. It was not winter-killed in the least. No other wheat grew any better in the spring. **I estimate the yield at 50 bushels per acre,** which is much better than any other variety around here. All that I will have to sell is already **engaged at $5 per bushel.** I think it is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen my wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. Myers, Atchison, Kas.

MUCH BETTER YIELDER

The new wheat grew fine last fall and in the spring. As near as I can estimate the yield it was at the rate of **40 bushels per acre.**—W. W. HYLTON, Buffalo Ridge, Va.

WILL YIELD DOUBLE ANY OTHER

The yield is estimated at **40 bushels per acre** and it will yield double any other variety about here. I regard the new wheat as the **best I have ever sown.**—Hugh S. Espey, Rising Sun, Ind.

MORE THAN YOU CLAIMED FOR IT

The wheat is all that you claim for it and more too, as I gave it a very poor chance just to see if it was a hardy variety. The new wheat threshed 20 bushels per acre, while other varieties are threshing out 10 to 12 bushels per acre.—M. C. Franklin, Jefferson City, Tenn.

YIELD TWICE AS MUCH AS OTHERS

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. It stands 5 feet, 6 inches in height, with heads bent downward and just full of wheat grains. **It has about twice as many grains to the head as other varieties.** It will yield from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre, which is about twice as much as other varieties this year.—C. S. Manning, Elizabethtown, Pa.

FOUR TIMES AS GOOD AS MY OLD KINDS

I sowed seven-eights of an acre of the new wheat and the yield is 30 bushels from this plat. Stools of thirty to forty stalks were common. This new wheat is four times as good as my old kinds.—H. G. Ayre, Bradley County, Tenn.

I WILL NOT SOW ANY OTHER KIND

The new wheat was more hardy than our native wheat, and in the spring started off and was away ahead of any other wheat around here. The yield was at the rate of 30 bushels per acre, which is one-third more per acre than any other wheat. It is a great stooler. I counted 42 heads from one grain. I will not sow any other kind this year. **I am well pleased with** it and have highly recommended it.—Oscar Harvey, Arkport, N. Y.

WILL PRODUCE DOUBLE AS MUCH

I sowed the new wheat obtained from you on seven-eighth of an acre, on October 3, 1912. It started out with an extra growth in the fall and stood the winter forty per cent. better than other varieties. **It excelled all others in growth in the spring.** Average heighth 4½ feet. It stood up extra well, and will produce double as much as other varieties in this section. I sowed the wheat on thin land and the test is very pleasing to me.—Sumner Flippin, Lafayette, Ind.

Will you spend a stamp to save money and increase your next wheat crop?

Spend a stamp, send the coupon and get full particulars. Write to any of the people whose letters we print if you want to but they will sow all of their wheat or sell the surplus to their neighbors. It will be years before much of this wheat will reach the mills because it will be in demand for seed as no variety ever was before. We will be glad to hear from every wheat grower so we can send full particulars and place our proposition before them. Mailing this coupon places you under no obligation but, if you grow winter wheat investigate now

FOR BETTER WHEAT MAIL THIS

O. K. Seed Store, Dept. A-4, Indianapolis, Ind.
Without any obligation on my part to buy, please send me your proposition on seed wheat as advertised.

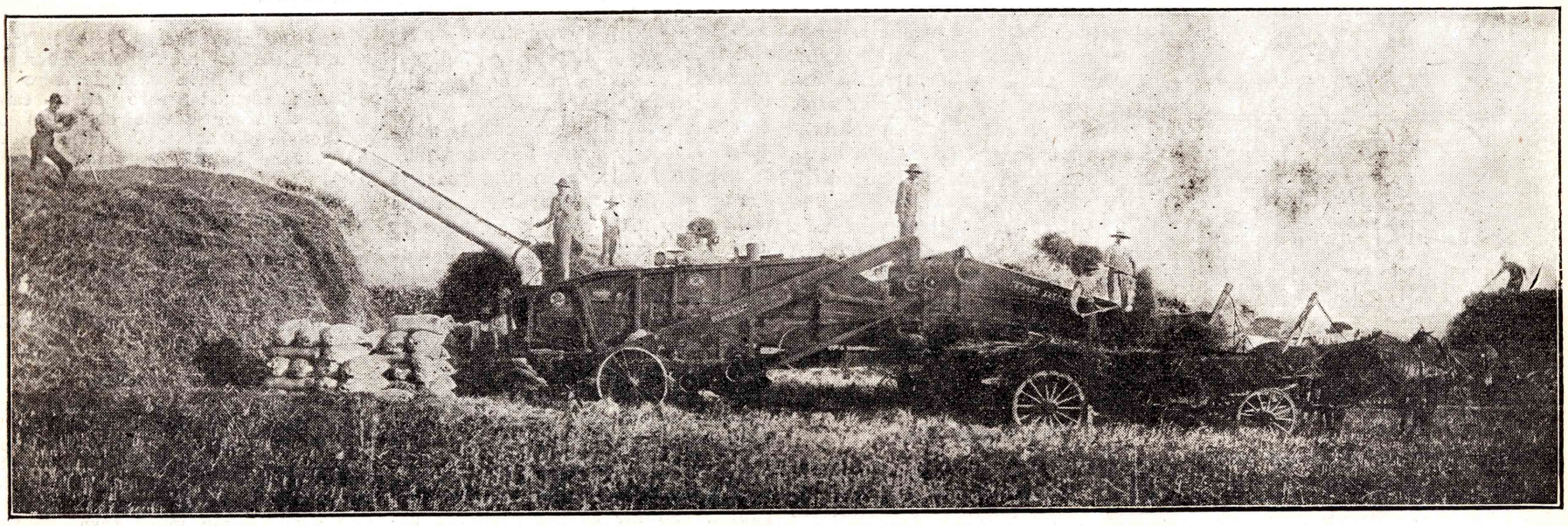
NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 16 **AUGUST FIFTEENTH, 1913** Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month



GETTING GRAINS O'GOLD AT THE RATE OF 2,000 BUSHELS A DAY ON AN OHIO FARM BY SCIENTIFIC FARMING

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

A Department for Live Folks who want the best. Our readers are asked to contribute their thoughts. If you have a helpful idea pass it on. Be neighborly. Contributions always welcome.

Just keep on "keeping on."

Bees don't buzz where there isn't any honey.

Grumble and Grunt are boon companions of Grouch.

A good way to get beaten is to go around boasting of your ability to best somebody else.

The city home that has water in every room isn't ahead of the farm with water in every field.

Co-operation, in some men's minds, is for you to do what they tell you to do, and doing it willingly.

Getting the big head may be a bad thing for folks, but it is considered a virtue in cabbage and cauliflower.

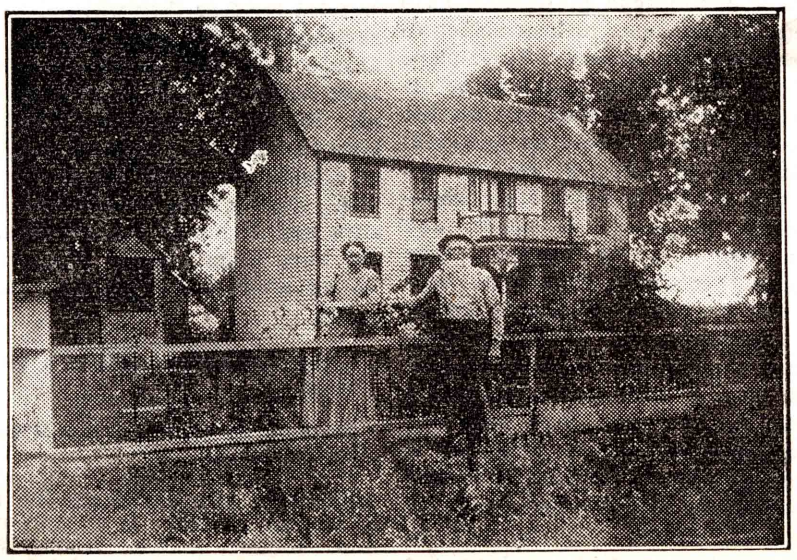
When crops or stock are not doing just right, why not write your agricultural college a letter telling them all about your troubles? They have the experiences of many successful farmers to help you.

Massachusetts began the construction of a modern system of highways in 1894—she has spent on them $12,500,000—she finds her investment profitable—she proposes to spend a million a year for the next five years on the same plan.

Making $100 Extra

I am a member of Geneva Local 7103, F. S. E., and the first of the local to sell through the Equity System. On two carloads shipped I received a little more than $100 above what I would have received at my local market.—W. W. Fuller, Geneva, Neb.

Where Life is Worth Living



HOME OF SUBSCRIBER P. P. PRAHER, RUSSELL, IOWA

Threshing a Science

A GOOD thresherman is a valuable man in a farming community. There is science in threshing and a good thresherman is one who has studied and mastered the science. There are too many threshermen who are not fitted for the job, and as a consequence the entire community pays the bill. It requires more than a knowledge of how to put on the belts, fire the engine, and use an oil can to do economical threshing. The machinery, of course, should be thoroughly understood, but a knowledge of machinery is not all that is required. The thresherman must know grain, and management of men. He must be a diplomat and an executive of ability. Economy of time and labor is an essential in threshing time. Threshing is a business of no mean proportions, and the thresherman should be a business man of no mean ability.

The average farmer gives his threshing to a thresherman on one or more of the following conditions: (1) Because the thresherman is a jolly good fellow. (2) Because he offers to do the work at a cut rate. (3) Because the machine is the one that happens to be in the neighborhood. (4) Because the thresherman is a member of the same community. Real ability is not often considered except in a vague, indefinite, general way. If the machinery does not frequently break down, and if not too much grain goes "into the straw," it is commonly accepted that these qualifications are all that are needed for the job of threshing.

In those states where the thresher-

(Continued on Page 8)

Up-to-Date Farming

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Trial Subscription, three months, 10 Cents, in Clubs of Five or More,

Canadian Subscription, double rate.

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Aug. 13 If this date, or an older one is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending in renewals, or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents should always state "new" or "renewal." Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper with renewal, if possible.

In changing your address, always give old as well as new address.

OUR ADVERTISERS—GUARANTEE

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Sardines and Suckers

THE United States Department of Agriculture has established a sardine laboratory at Eastport, Me., the idea being to improve the quality and reputation of American sardines. The sardine industry is said to be in a deplorable condition because it is said, "Competing packers have cut the prices of their products to a point where it is practically impossible to put up first-class sardines." A circular just issued by the department has some very interesting and suggestive statements regarding the industry. Here are a few of the most significant:

What was once a flourishing and money-making sea-food industry has through destructive competition been brought to a stage where many canneries are no longer packing and where those which do pack are compelled to sell their product at less than cost.

* * *

Those who have no capital behind them either have had to quit or else pack inferior fish in the cheapest possible way, so that they could continue to sell at prevailing prices.

* * *

The Maine sardine canners now realize that their policy is self-destructive, but heretofore they have been unable to get together to save the industry. These men have welcomed the coming of the representatives of the department and already are showing signs of getting together, stopping cut-throat competition, and restoring the industry to a place where they can afford to make a really superior brand of sardines.

* * *

Manufacturers have begun to realize that it is time to agree among themselves to discontinue the old methods of competition, and to work together to improve the quality and restore the good name of the American sardine.

Thus it is shown that the sardine manufacturers were a bunch of suckers impaled on the hook of competition, but are now going to get together to restore the industry. This means, of course, that the first thing to do is to "get together" on the price. That is the only way to eliminate cut-throat competition and make a profit sufficient to enable them to put out a superior brand of sardines.

There are lessons in this for our farmers. We are asked to increase our output, improve our product, and put crop farming on a highly profitable basis, and there is no business extant where cut-throat competition exists to a greater degree than in marketing farm crops. The sucker crop among the farmers is a bumper one in this respect. The need for the rural "get-together" movement is made all the more emphatic by this latest disclosure of the government's endeavor to save the sardine industry. With the strong arm of the government around them farmers will be as willing and as glad to "get together" as any class of bsiness men in the country. But they will demand that in getting together, genuine good will come of it in the shape of substantial profits, which, of course, can only mean that co-operation in maintaining profitable prices shall be made effective.

The Right Idea

BANKERS, business men, and others who are now taking a keen interest in agriculture are, as a rule, of the opinion the farmer needs education in the science of farming, and so he does. But he needs education in the science of business, as applied to both production and marketing even more than he needs to know more about soils, plant growth, stock-feeding, etc. It is a good sign, therefore, when we see the business men of the towns put forth an effort to increase the business efficiency of agriculture. They may not know the principles or practice of growing crops, but they do know the principles and practise of successful business. They can not teach the farmer how to farm, but they can teach him many things in business methods.

The directors of one of the largest banking institutions in Georgia have begun arrangements to loan money to farmers on farm products. Their plans are such that the farmers will be organized, shown just what the market calls for, how it should be prepared, stored, graded, shipped, etc., in the business manner in which other manufacturers prepare their goods and place them on the market. The movement comprehends a local market, the erection of a packing house, the organization of a holding company to buy hay, grain and other productts and a shipping organization among the farmers. This step will mean large warehouse facilities, a proper grading of produce, a system of marketing that produce, and organization among the farmers to properly prepare that produce for market.

More About Parcel Post

THE postmaster-general evidently knew what he was about when he issued an order changing the boundaries of the first and second zones, increased the maximum weight of parcels for transportation in these two zones from eleven to twenty pounds, and reduced the postage rate one-third in the first zone and two-thirds in the second zone. This order tread on the toes of somebody, for immediately after its issuance, certain members of Congress raised a tempest in a teapot, claiming the postmaster-general had exceeded his authority, and was about to entail his department in enormous losses; that the new rate would be a losing proposition for the government. The Interstate Commerce Commission, however, backed up the postmaster-general, who was able to demonstrate clearly and conclusively that he had full authority for making the changes, and they were fully justified

It was estimated that possibly 300,000,000 parcels would be handled by Parcel Post during the first year. It has proven far more popular than was estimated, for, with the proposed changes in effect, more than double that amount will be handled. Fully one-third of the parcels are handled wholly within the first and second zones, and by increasing the weight limit and decreasing the rate, this traffic will be immensely increased, and it is shown that at the new rate, the government will profit rather than lose. Indeed, the only loss to be considered is the loss to the express companies. So far as the postoffice department is concerned, the change may so increase its revenues that it will be fully self-sustaining hereafter, instead of having a deficit, as heretofore. The administration at Washington, and the public in general are to be congratulated on the rapid growth and success of the Parcel Post. The people should closely watch all attempts to handicap it and demand that it be encouraged and promoted as fast as practicable. At the present time, the railway companies are demanding more pay for hauling, claiming the Parcel Post traffic has greatly increased their labor and expense without a corresponding increase in payment. The railroads should, of course, be fairly paid for the services rendered. We are not particularly worried for fear they will not be paid sufficiently. The great interests have always been able to get all, and in most instances, more, than they earned. We are more concerned lest they keep on receiving the lion's share, and so cripple the public welfare in that way. Our readers should keep fully alive and awake to the situation. We can have a far greater prosperity if we go after it unitedly and intelligently.

Courtship often ends in a court room.

Keep up the farm and it will keep up the family.

The man who makes the big noise is running a bluff. It is the coward who whistles when going alone through a graveyard in the dead of night.

What Others Say

The community that works as a unit for the common welfare is the community that prospers.—Farm, Stock and Home.

None of the methods commonly advised will keep the boy on the farm if he feels better fitted for something else.—The American Cultivator.

Tillage of the orchard is very important. The longer you can keep tilling right up to the harvesting of fruit, the more fruit you get and the better quality. I cultivate as late as I possibly can.—Wm. I. Smith.

The use of automobiles on country roads is growing. For city people the automobile is a luxury or at least a convenience, but for country life it is becoming a necessity. In ten years it will revolutionize country life.—Farm and Ranch.

The keynote for success in any man's life is his "willingness to learn." We have seen farmers to whom it seemed severe pain to take information or advice or ideas or methods from another. Such are to be pitied.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The chief value of county extension work exists in the fact that it gives the personal touch to farm life; and if the county adviser does no more than bring farmers in closer touch one with another, the results of his efforts will be of incalculable benefit to agriculture.—The Farmer.

Bureau of Markets

A number of practical farmers have been discussing the project for a bureau of markets. The problem of selling and distributing farm products has received very little attention in Nebraska. A careful study of the subject would mean much cash for the farmers.—W. R. Mellor, Secretary, Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

The Farmers' Hope

Organized marketing is now the hope of farmers everywhere. Tennessee alone has approximately a half-hundred fruit and vegetable growers' associations ,all working to lessen the cost of distribution of farm products, and thereby make more equitable the division of the fruits of farm labor. Every farmer has a duty to perform in assisting this movement to success.—Farm and Fireside.

Threshing Dinners

Communities in certain parts of the corn belt are doing away with what might be called the "picnic dinner" which is a real burden on many a housewife, and an added expense to threshing. Threshing "rings" are formed, every man bringing his own dinner, and getting his supper at home. This works a hardship on no one individual, and is a custom we predict will grow rapidly, as the practise means an enormous saving of household labor and expense.—The Homestead.

The Mote and the Beam

Railroad traffic men fear that when threshing begins in dead earnest, we may be up against a serious car shortage. One man states that the situation will have one redeeming feature—farmers will be unable to glut the markets as they might. Farmers often hold wheat; but never relish doing so. Prospects of a car shortage in crop moving time forces the conclusion that some of the money now being spent by railroads to show farmers how to produce bigger crops might better be used to build cars enough to carry to market the crops already grown.—The Nebraska Farmer.

Some Editorials

By John P. Stelle

Money to Move Crops

An Old Song With a New Tune

FOR years, in fact so long as the present marketing system has prevailed, there has been an outcry as harvest has approached for "money to move the crops." We have often referred to this as a kind of mixture of pretense and absurdity, an entirely abnormal condition, the result of the concentration and control of the country's money circulation in a way injurious to practical and general business, a condition supplemented by a very bad marketing system practiced by the farmers themselves.

High official life is not free from the delusion that farmers need more money at the time of marketing their stuff than at any other time, and Secretary McAdoo has taken the matter in hand, and, ostensibly, in the interest of the farmers, proposes to relieve the stringency by depositing government money in the banks of the south and west where there is the greatest surplus of farm products. This government money is really loaned to the banks by the treasury department at a rate of two per cent. on various securities even including ordinary commercial paper, and the amount to be thus deposited is from twenty-five to fifty million dollars.

If Mr. McAdoo's purpose is to aid the farmers it is difficult to see how his plans are to reach them. The money does not go to the farmers, but to the banks, and if the farmers get it they must go to the banks for it just as they must at any other time of the year. The banks pay for the use of it, say 2 per cent.; they loan it to whom they please at whatever per cent. they are accustomed to charge—six, ten, or even twelve per cent., with sometimes a commission to some one for procuring the loan, or a fee for making out the papers. Who are the beneficiaries, the banks or the people?

Again. Why do farmers need money at that time more than at any other time? They need the money to "move the crops." But the farmers do not move the crops except from the fields to the local shipping points, and that is done with the ordinary farm equipment. From the shipping points the purchasers move them to the congested centers where the prices are ruinously depressed and the farmers stand the loss. It is the purchasers, then, that need the money to "move the crops," and not the farmers. The buyers are the ones that will obtain these government deposits, the farmers get it only as they sell their stuff for it at as low a price as the government-aided buyers can compel them to accept, each load to the central markets congesting the markets that much more and so assisting in pulling down the price for that which is yet to come. After the stuff is bought, however, at the lowest possible prices and the crops have been "moved," it is discovered that they have been stored by the gatherers, and are thence dealt out to the users in stinted supplies at prices carrying most exorbitant profits. These are the people and these are the results that Mr. McAdoo's deposits from the national treasury most contribute to. The benefits do not reach the farmers at all. They get only what the buyers offer them, and the buyers are thus complete masters of the situation.

"Come now and let us reason together." The world does not need the stuff all at once. Each harvest includes a year's supply. The system in vogue pours the year's supply into private and speculating storage where it is held in spite of crying needs—held until it brings a price dictated by greed; and even then it is so badly distributed that large quantities, distressingly needed elsewhere, go to waste in the market centers or in the fields for lack of a demand at harvest time.

If the government would really help the farmers, and through them the millions who consume but do not produce, the way to do it is to encourage and assist them in HOLDING the year's supply until the demand requires it and then to so distribute it that every demand may be met in the most direct and least expensive way. This would, perhaps require means, not as deposits for the banks to gain profits on, but so arranged that the farmers themselves could obtain the money by some means safe to the government, and on terms that would enable them to accomplish the purpose so desirable. This course would effectually silence another annual complaint, that of a shortage of cars by the railroads. The distribution of shipments would make the ordinary car supplies abundant. To prevail on the government to do this is another reason for a strong organization of farmers.

Still Yelling More! More!

IN THE August 1st issue of this paper we had an article on the effect the agricultural department reports have upon the price and marketing of cotton. That article has attracted wide attention, and it has been the subject of earnest discussion not only in the cotton states, but throughout the entire country.

The effect so clearly shown in that article does not apply to cotton alone, but to every prominent marketable crop. We have received from Washington the following dispatches:

A cablegram dated July 3, 1913, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, which has been received by the United States Department of Agriculture, states that in European Russia this year's winter wheat crop is estimated at 277,683,000 bushels, or 13.8 per cent. more than last year's production, and the winter rye crop 917,168,000 bushels, or 8.9 per cent. less than last year's production."

A cablegram dated July 23, 1913, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, which has been received by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives the following estimates for European Russia: Production of spring wheat, 511,101,000 bushels; all barley, 530,297,000 bushels; all oats, 1,029,623,000 bushels; the estimated production compared with last year is for all wheat 26.5 per cent. more, for all barley 16.3 per cent. more, and for all oats 5.8 per cent. more.

It will be noted that these reports come at the time when these crops are going to the market in this country. The inevitable effect is a reduction in price. As the buyers and not the producers make the price, it is no wonder that these reports are displayed by the buyers and their reduction of price is justified by them.

What can the farmers do? They are selling. The stuff is already on the way to market. They are not prepared to store the grain even if they wished to do so, and these big figures of more and more constantly stare them in the face. They feel that they must sell or do worse. That is the meaning of the system, and that is why it is so rigidly maintained.

But those who favor the issuing of these reports say they only tell the truth and those who issue them are not responsible for the effects. If small crops are indicated, they contend, the reports say so as in the case of rye in the first dispatch above. We may concede that to be true, though there is abundant evidence that the large yield reports are exaggerated and emphasized. But it is a fact that the small yield reports, when they are forced on the department, do not benefit the farmers. Under the present system farmers do not make the prices, and, therefore, can neither put them up or down no matter what the reports may be. Hence the farmers can take no advantage of the small yield reports as the buyers do of the large yield reports. The entire system is for the speculating buyers, and is no benefit to either the producers or consumers. They enable the buyers and handlers to get the goods cheaper, but that is seldom followed by lower prices to the consumers. A system so notoriously one-sided should be abolished. If ever it is the farmers themselves, the producers and first owners, must do it.

What We Need Most

BIGGER yields to the acre is the thing we need most," says a leading paper of the south, and the idea is echoed and re-echoed by the agricultural departments, state and national, by the experiment stations and the experts, by the colleges and universities, by the state and county fairs, by the demonstration trains and by every farm booster including the fertilizer people.

Well, let us join in the chorus and declare with the others that we need "bigger yields to the acre," but is that really what we need most? Farm products are worth nothing unless there is a demand for them, unless they are needed, unless there is a use for them. And there may even be a demand, a hungry demand, and yet the stuff be worth nothing at all unless it can be used to supply the demand, and it is impossible to supply a demand unless the supply and demand be brought together. And there is yet another condition. The supply must find the demand on terms that make it available—on terms that the demand is able to meet. In other words, on such terms that the demand would rather pay the price than do without or substitute something that costs less.

Now, are there not several things here that we need more than we do greater yields per acre? Better marketing, more complete and cheaper distribution, a system of handling that will cut out excessive and extortionate profits. How often do we hear of crops wasting in the fields or rotting in congested market centers while in many places not far away there is a crying need that conditions do not allow to be supplied. Are bigger yields an acre most needed in cases like that? To secure bigger yields an acre requires study, careful application of the knowledge acquired, industry and perseverance, and the constant enrichment of the soil. Must all this be done for the mere sake of having bigger yields and adding to the surplus that annually goes to waste, or that keeps prices going up and down to such an extent that those who risk all in production cannot know from year to year, or from month to month, what reward they shall have for their labor, or whether any reward at all?

Let farm boosters step upon higher ground, whence they may view the entire situation. There are many things we need more than we do bigger yields per acre. Join in the securing of these things, and then the bigger yield fellows may find justification for their efforts.

A Triumph for Organized Farmers

IT IS entirely natural that the enemies of the control of farming by the farmers themselves will do all in their power to prevent or defeat such control. The Burley Tobacco Society and the fight that has been made on it afford a good example. The courts have been called on time and again to break up the society, and only recently a strong legal effort was made to over-throw it. But so far the society has been triumphant. A recent decision in Judge Harbeson's court in Kentucky is a signal triumph not only for the Burley society, but for all efforts put forth by farmers to properly control their business, not inordinately, but as other people control theirs.

We do not think the Burley society has always taken the wisest course, or done the best things in the best way, but it has measurably controlled the tobacco of the growers. The encouraging lesson we get is that what the Burley producers have done the producers of all crops may do. It is a travesty on modern education and business methods that farmers continue to plant, cultivate and harvest and then transfer to the markets with no more control of the price than if the stuff belonged to somebody else. It is time for this pretense of selling to stop. We have time and again shown how better markets and steady and more remunerative prices may be obtained. The press in recent years has strongly sustained us, as have many of the schools and colleges, and now the courts declare the farmers have a right to do it in spite of the opposition of those who would control these matters for their own benefit. What a great stride in the lines of agricultural progress it would be for the farmers everywhere to unite in the marketing and distribution of all crops. The courts say "Yes." Why do so many farmers by their inaction continue to say "No"?

Sam Saxon says that though aeroplanes will fly, and milking machines will milk, it takes a level head to make them work right.

A Weekly Letter

THE farmers of the country are to have a weekly letter from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. These are to be prepared by the department experts, and they are to go to the local crop reporters and thence to the farmers in general. Our opinion of the work of these people, so far as real benefit to the farmers is concerned, is pretty well known, hence we must see the letters before we can say much in their favor or have much hope of benefits to be derived from them. Theoretical farmers, and especially those who have never made a study of anything but the production side of agriculture, cannot be very effective teachers of practical farmers who need more than anything else instruction on the business or marketing side of farming. We note, however, that the effete Crop Reporter that has always been of more benefit to the price-making buyers than to the producing sellers is to be discontinued, and that, at least, is a hopeful sign. We trust the Department of Agriculture may yet awaken to the fact that it is neither a political machine nor an institution for the special benefit of speculating buyers of farm products at prices made by themselves, but that it is to aid practical farmers engaged in productive agriculture who need to be taught business as well as production. If the farmers would take proper steps to make themselves heard even in high official life, there is no question as to the results.

The Editor's Comment

OUR Ohio friend strikes a keynote to success. Intelligence is the greatest factor in profitable farming. It matters little how the intelligence is acquired, but it matters much that should we have it. A bright mind will acquire much from experience alone, but we learn more and faster from the experience of others, and we believe the agricultural press is the most efficient means of spreading profitable ideas. In this connection, we can say that Uncle Sam's most profitable crop is his crop of farm papers.

Mrs. Latham, also from Ohio, near a good market, did splendidly with an acre of sugar corn. All honor to the ladies.

B. F. S. has a method of raising turkeys that is simplicity itself, and practical without doubt. And we print his letter just as he wrote it. We like to see our friends ready to talk in their own way, freely, without reserve. That is the way they best express their ideas.

Tobacco is a profitable crop, where it can be grown advantageously, and is one crop that gives abundant proof of the value of good cultivation. There is an abundance of hard and painstaking labor in a tobacco crop, and being a luxury, it ought to pay even better than it does. It will, too, someday, when the tobacco growers become properly organized.

For "patch" farming, that is, utilizing the old corners, popcorn is usually a good crop. It is particularly a good crop to interest the young boy, especially if enough is grown to make it worth while. Less than half an acre is seldom an object, though our Kansas correspondent planted but half that area.

While our Texas friend only raised about half the quantity of potatoes on an acre that the Kaw Valley potato growers are able to produce, he made the land pay a higher average profit because he had a good local market. After all, the market is the principle thing in profitable farming. We think, though, O. P. should do much better than one hundred bushels of potatoes an acre on irrigated land.

A novel idea is given by another Texan. "Panned" cucumbers certainly "panned" out well. Our suburban and city readers should try it. A cellar where a furnace is installed would make it possible to secure a very early, or a very late crop, which would be doubly profitable. A sunny window would be a necessity, we judge.

Dairy cows, if properly selected and well treated, will make any farm fertile, and the farmer prosperous, if located where milk, cream, or butter can be handled and marketed to advantage. This is one of the most important matters to consider when planning a dairy business.

A Crop of Ideas

(First Prize)

I am one who believes we farmers fail or succeed according to our knowledge of what our possibilities are. Some men work hard and strive to the uttermost to succeed, and in spite of all their effort they meet with very indifferent success. Other men, with less to work with, and with less work as well, keep going ahead, and making more and saving more, until they are well fixed. They have no more days in which to work, no more muscle with which to perform their tasks, so it must be the difference in management that gives the difference in returns, and management is only knowledge applied. The good manager knows what is best to do, and why it is best. A man on the farm succeeds or fails according to his crop of ideas. This we have demonstrated to our entire satisfaction on our farm.

My father died when I was eighteen, and left me with 120 acres of worn clay hills, a mother, a sister and two brothers to support. He had been a hard worker himself, but worked in a groove. His idea of making more was to do more of the same kind of work, and it was his intention, as we boys grew up, to buy more land adjoining, and thus give us an opportunity for more labor. This was the common idea in the neighborhood, and it was a race between the farmers to see who would be able to buy when land was offered for sale.

Soon after father's demise, a young man came along selling subscriptions to an agricultural journal, and giving (?) with each subscription a household article that pleased my mother, who subscribed. I became greatly interested in the paper. It was a revelation to me. There were stories of crops and stock that seemed almost too good to be true. Our farm, which we had worked hard, could not produce as I read of other farms producing. I soon found out that there was a great deal about farming and feeding I didn't know, and I was surprised. I thought I knew all about farming.

The things I read opened a door to greater opportunity. Of course, I overdone the thing at first, and many things I did because some one else advocated the idea was a failure with me. I soon learned that ideas are much like fields and farms and horses and cows. They cannot be worked by rule, but require treatment according to what they are. Some bore good fruit, and some were barren, and some were "weeds." I have found that it is possible to tell pretty accurately whether or not an idea is a good one for me by knowing what I want to do, and just what I have to do it with.

I get some of my ideas out of my own head, by studying out things for myself, but I get the most valuable ones from the experiences of others, and these, of course, come principally from the farm papers. I take the best of them. And I can safely say that the crop of ideas I have harvested during my ten years of farm management have been most profitable, because every profitable crop I have produced was made profitable by them.—J. A. R., Ohio.

My Most Profitable Crop

(Second Prize)

Last year my husband had a scant acre of ground, located near the house that he did not intend to use. Believing it should be put to some use, I decided to plant it in sweet corn, if only to make it earn its taxes. With the exception of the plowing and harrowing, which my husband did, I was able to do all the work myself along with my regular household duties. At first I only had one-half of the ground plowed, which I planted with a very early variety of sweet corn, leaving the other half to be plowed and planted with a later maturing corn when the first had reached a height of about two feet. My object in so doing was to have roasting ears to sell as early and as late as possible, for the highest market prices are always obtainable at the beginning and close of the season.

After marketing my crop I found I had sold 187 dozen of the early and 212 dozen of the late corn. For the early corn I obtained eighteen to twenty cents per dozen, and for the late an average of fifteen cents per dozen, receiving for all corn sold a total of $68.32. At this time we had no cow and I sold the fodder to a man who cut it himself for $2.50, which sum more than paid for my seed corn, the only expense I had, leaving the $68.32 as profit for my labor. This is what I consider my most profitable crop, and I trust it will benefit other farmers' wives having a little good land near the house not earning its taxes.—Mrs. John Latham, East Liverpool, O.

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:
Subject: My Most Profitable Crop

FIRST PRIZE $3.00
SECOND PRIZE 2.00
THIRD PRIZE 1.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Turkeys

(Third Prize)

Well, now, Mr. Editor, you've promised to polish up all contributions so they will look nice when printed. My neighbors wouldn't recognize old Farmer Smith in a stiff collar, plug hat and Florshime patent leather shoes, neither would they believe 'twas me if this 'ere piece was coated over with editor's varnish. Say, that feller from Kentuck that says "we" and "our" has got the right fling to his pen. But look here, I've watched that prize page for a big turkey story, bigger than I could tell, but I haven't seen it yet. Turkeys for a payin' crop with little work has got 'em all beat, you fellers that's ever tried raisin' 'em knows their habits—wild by nature, a natural forager and slyer than any fox.

The main thing is to correll them in the spring till they lay and hatch. I built a high woven wire fence around the orchard, turned some old barrels in on their sides for roosts and let 'em alone. We keep about six hens and a gobbler; they lay all the way from fourteen to twenty eggs to a litter by the last of May they are all hatched out. we keep them in just a week after hatching till the little fellers get a little strength. Feed a little Dutch cheese, dry bread crumbs and then turn 'em loose. They forage the fields for bugs, worms and grasshoppers, and always come home to roost before Thanksgiving. We never raise less than seventy-five. The hens average about fourteen pounds and the gobblers about twenty. We marketed them at home at fifteen cents a pound alive, figure it out yourself. Shucks, it's no trick to raise 'em if you get that fence.—B. F. S., Iowa.

Tobacco Gives a Profit

My most profitable crop is tobacco. I select my seed in the fall in the field and pick out the best stalks for seed that are in the field; hang it up till spring, when I hull it out and sow it in a plant bed. I make up my beds in the fall, manure them well, and in the spring hoe, manure it all over again, rake it nice and fine and sow my seed. When the seed comes up I tend just like you would other plants until ready for transplanting. For my tobacco ground I select good, high ground, well clovered and manured in the previous fall and plow it under, plowing no less than six inches in depth. Just previous to planting I disc twice and harrow until it is fine and level; the finer it is the better. I cultivate it as many times as possible, usually three to four times, and keep it clean. Tobacco is a well-paying crop to raise. It averages from $75 to $100 to the acre a crop.—John H. Miller, New Weston, O., R. F. D. 2.

Found Profit in Popcorn

My most profitable crop last year was popcorn. I had almost one-fourth of an acre. It was plowed in the spring and harrowed. It was then planted four kernels in a hill, about three feet between the hills, and rows about three and one-half feet apart. I cultivated it three times, and though the season was poor, it made about 400 pounds, which was sold at three and one-half cents a pound.—Glen Reed, Galesburg, Kas.

Finds Irish Potatoes Pay Best

I believe Irish potatoes is one of the most profitable crops that can be raised by irrigation. I had a small patch this year, and they made about 100 bushels to the acre. They can be raised in the early part of the year, before it gets very dry and it does not take much water to keep them well supplied. There is always a big local demand for Irish potatoes here, so I had no trouble in selling them for a good price. I got $1 a bushel for all I had and could have sold more. I raised a goodly amount of other stuff which did not pay as well. I planted the Red Triumphs, which are the only kind that can be successfully raised in this country. I think I will plant my whole crop in Irish potatoes for another year, as they seem to pay best.—O. P., Texas.

"Panned" Cucumbers

Last January I put five cucumber seeds in an old can filled with good soil and placed it in the cellar window. In six days the seed came up and in six weeks later my wife got one dozen eight to eleven-inch cucumbers from the vines. Four days later she filled a half-gallon jar with pickles from these cucumbers. Since that time she has filled seventeen jars besides all a family of eight could eat. On the 28th of May I took a basket of cucumbers to Dallas and sold it on sight for $5. The vines are full of bloom at the present time which promises future returns. Based on amount of expense and effort, I never had anything that paid me so well. Everybody could do this, even in the heart of Indianapolis, provided they have a cellar.

By the way, try this; slice a cucumber, dip slices into flour batter, fry and you will have something very much like fried oysters.—C. L., Texas.

"Our Cows"

Our cows, or rather our herd of cattle, is the most profitable "crop" on our farm. The reason I speak of our herd of cattle is because I believe when properly cared for young stock is as good money makers as cows. Such is my experience. Cattle certainly help improve the fertility of soil. The young stock eats rough feed which would otherwise be lost. We find feeding roots with other feed, makes a diet that gives a good result. The young stock is sold when two or three years old. Another secret in success with cattle is to be friendly with them. You will have better success than if they are in fear of you.—C. C. T., Michigan.

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent On Trial To Prove It

Don't Wear A Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture

Are You Ruptured?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritated you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with, just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

Don't Make the Child Wear a Truss Through Life

I Want to Reach the Parents of Every Ruptured Child in the Country.

The Truss Is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only as a Relic of Barbarity

The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture. Now He Is as Sound and Whole as if He Had Never Been Ruptured.

I WANT them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that I make for children who are afflicted in this way.

My Appliance can be put on any child with perfect safety to the little one. For growing children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—than my Appliance.

I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children.

Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.

No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children.

The above is C. E. Brooks, of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor who has been curing rupture for over 30 years If Ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cures, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

No matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do *not* have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experiences with such trusses.

But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome, steel trusses any more.

You may have had to wear something like this but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.

Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully
WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON,
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send For Brooks' Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the materials of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.
High Point, N. C.

Child Cured In Four Months

C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir:—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your Appliance and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have know of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.
Mr. C. E. Brooks.

Dear Sir:—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.

Yours sincerely,
H. D. BANKS.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS, 35 H. State St., Marshall Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

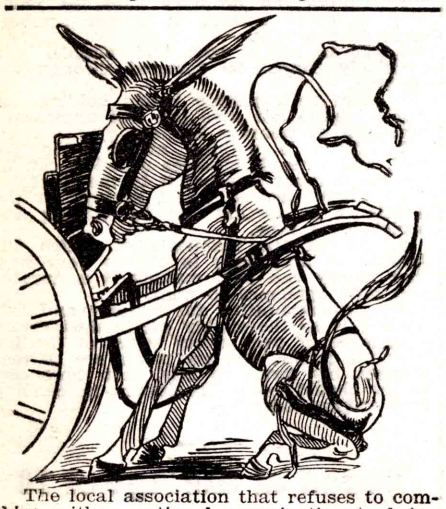
City .....

R. F. D. .....State .....

Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

CROP reports are more mixed than heretofore. Over a large extent of territory the drought has reached a degree that is almost unprecedented. This refers to large areas, and small areas surrounded by country visited by timely rains. For instance, Indiana has fared about as well as any central or central western state, yet there are districts where vegetation is literally burned out. Oklahoma, Kansas, Southern Nebraska, much of Missouri, Iowa and Southern Illinois have been hit hard. These are in the corn belt and comprise a large part of it. Because of the long continued drought and extreme heat and the damage that is now evident to the corn crop, that cereal has advanced in price 6 cents at Chicago to over 10 cents at Kansas City. Rains will help very much if they come soon, but the damage cannot be repaired. While on the other hand should the drought continue much longer the recent prospect of a three billion crop may more nearly equal the short crop of 1901, one and one-half billion bushels. The visible supply of corn decreased over four million bushels which shows a disposition on the part of farmers to hold old corn against the probability of a short crop and very high prices. The price of this crop last December was around 46 cents a bushel against 71 cents now and 75 cents a year ago.



The local association that refuses to combine with a national organization to bring about unity in marketing.

As threshing of winter wheat progresses the estimates of the crop are increased. If the spring wheat turns out an average crop the record yield will probably be broken this year. The wheat visible has increased over five million bushels against a decrease of one and a half million in the same period last year, and the price declined about 1 cent at Chicago to two cents advance at Kansas City. It seems a shame that the only grain crop that is exceptionally good this year should thus be turned over to those who produce nothing, at unprofitable prices to the growers, but to be let out later at $1 or more. Remember the record-breaking crop of corn last year selling in the 40 cents, but a few months later selling at almost double.

The oats yield is around 1,000,000,000 bushels. Last year was 1,400,000,000 bushels. This great difference in yield coupled with a certainty of a short corn crop and a short hay crop suggests higher prices than have prevailed. The price declined about 1 cent at Chicago and advanced about 2 cents at Kansas City since our last report. We believe it will be difficult to find a way to make money faster than for the farmer who has oats to hold them.

Hay is about 20 per cent. short of last year. The price is in the ascendency.

Cotton reports are generally good and the present prospects seem to indicate a crop the second largest produced. But there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip, and it is not safe to count a crop until it is made. Because of the good crop prospect the price has been put down about 40 cents a hundredweight since our last report.

ADVICE—Hold wheat. Market old corn gradually unless it will be needed for feeding stock, but be sure to get what it is worth. Farmers having corn to sell should seek markets in the drought stricken sections where the highest prices will be paid. HOLD OATS. Hold good barley. Market cotton gradually. Market potatoes. The sections most affected by dry weather offer good markets. Nothing will be lost by holding hay, but the price is good now if you get what it is worth. Through the Equity System is the best way to market all crops.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on July 26, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Bushels July 25, 1913	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	37,211,000	X 5,349,000
CORN	9,498,000	—4,355,000
OATS	20,191,000	X 2,565,000
BARLEY	2,483,000	— 181,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 11,088,000 bushels. This is 4,718,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 2,377,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 8,294,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,216,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 3,482,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

Aug. 6		2 Wks before		AYr. before
Chicago	.86 @86¾	87	@88	1.03
St. Louis	.85¾@88	84	@85	1.01
Kansas Ct.	83 @84	81	@81½	.95
Cincinnati	87½@88½	88	@89	1.03
New York	..93¼@93½	95	@96¾	1.07¾

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 90⅛c; No. 1 northern, 88⅛@88⅝c. Two weeks before, 91⅝c and 89⅞@91⅛ respectively. A year before, $1.07 and $1.04⅛ respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	....70½@71¼	64	@64½	75
St. Louis	..73 @73½	68	@68½	79
Kansas Ct.	77½		66½	78
Cincinnati	..74 @74½	68½	@69	80
New York	.. 78		71	81¾

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	....42 @42½		43	33½
St. Louis	...42½@43	42	@42½	33½
Kansas Ct.	. 43½	41	@41½	
Cincinnati	..43 @43½	44	@44½	35
New York	.. 48½		46	

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on August 6, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—September, 86⅜c; December, 90⅜c; May, 95⅞. Two weeks before, 87¼c and 90⅞c respectively.

CORN—September, 70⅜c; December, 67⅛c; May, 69⅛c. Two weeks before, 63¼c, 60¼c, respectively.

OATS—September, 41⅞c; December, 44¼c; May, 47½c. Two weeks before, 41¼c⅛ 43⅛c, respectively.

Cotton

New York, August 6.—Cash cotton closed, middling upland, 12c; middling gulf, 12.25c. Two weeks before, 12.40c, and 12.65c, respectively. The price is 40 cents a hundredweight lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was 12.90c and 13.15c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	90	80	60
Tuesday	50	65	41
Wednesday	25	45	35
Thursday	30	50	35
Friday	25	40	40
Saturday	10	30	45
Total, 6 days	230	310	246

Fresh receipts were reported at only 10 cars and the market was firm to a shade higher, although there was enough stock around to meet all the requirements of the trade. The light run gave receivers an opportunity to reduce the accumulation on track, however, and the market closed in a healthy condition.

Sales reported were: Per barrel, Virginia Cobblers, 7 cars, at $2.60; per sack, Jersey Cobblers, 3 cars at $2.10; per bushel, Jersel Cobblers, 1 car heated at 87c, 1 car at 90c; Early Ohios, 1 car stale at 65c; Kansas Cobblers, 1 car at 78c.

Per bbl., Virginia white, Cobblers $2,50@2.60
Per bu., in bulk, Jersey Cobblers .85@ .90
Sacked, Jersey Cobblers ..... .90@ .95
Per bu., Kaw Valley, Early Ohios and Cobblers ..... .65@ .80

The price is about 10 cents to 15 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before.

OLD POTATOES—Two cars of old potatoes were sold out of cold storage at 30c a bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—There is a fair supply of Alabama hampers and Virginia barrels. They are meeting with a fair demand and the market is steady. Quoted as follows:

Barrels, Virginia ..... $5.50@....
Hampers, Alabama ..... 1.50@1.75

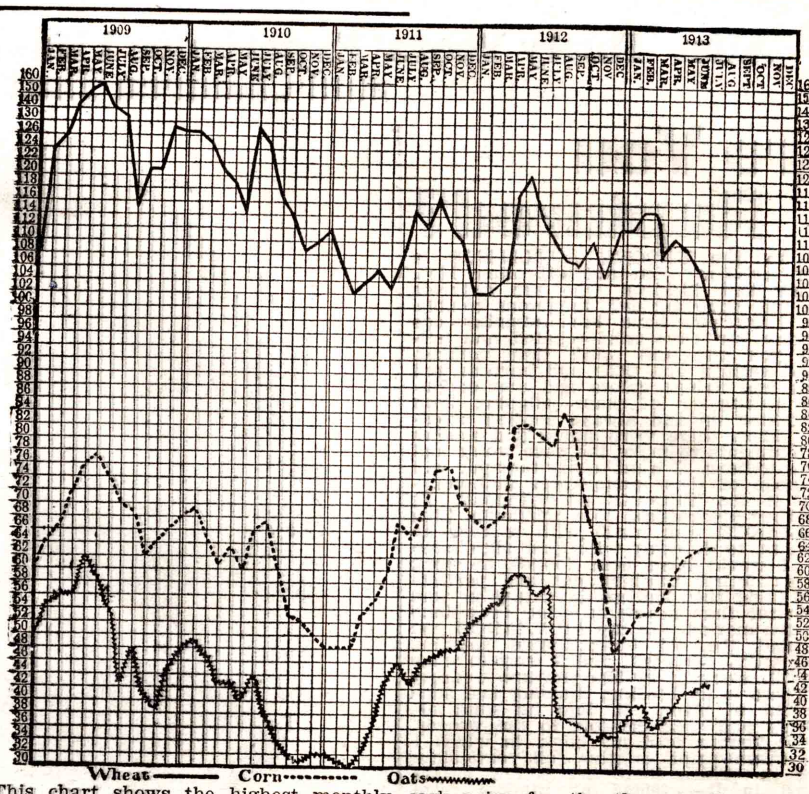
BEANS—No changes of note are reported in the market and prices are steady. Buyers are not taking much stock at present, and although the offerings are not large they appear excessive in face of the restricted inquiry.

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $1.90@1.95
Stock faulty, lower ..... 1.15@1.65
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red Kidneys, choice ....@1.80
Prime ....@1.65
White Kidney nominal ..... 3.00@....
Brown Swedish, long ..... 1.00@....
Round ..... 1.25@....

The price of pea beans is 10 cents a bushel lower than two weeks before. Other varieties about unchanged.

STRAW—Rye Straw quotable at $8@9.

Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
—1,620,000	X 16,188,000	—8,363,000
—2,987,000	X 4,543,000	X 323,000
—1,756,000	X18,496,000	X 7,131,000
— 118,000	X 2,982,000	X 1,661,000



This chart shows the highest monthly cash price for the three leading grains at Chicago, for a period, 1909 to July, 1913, inclusive. The figures on right and left margins are prices in cents.

Oat straw at $6@6.50. Wheat straw, $6@6.50.

Rye straw is unchanged to 50 cents a ton higher. Wheat straw is $1 a ton higher than two weeks before.

HAY—Receipts, 767 tons; Market quite but firm. Demand good and offerings light.

Choice Timothy hay ..... $18.00@18.50
No. 1 Timothy ..... 16.50@17.50
No. 2 Timothy ..... 15.00@16.00

The price of hay is $1.50 to $3.00 a ton higher than two weeks before.

BROOMCORN—Dull market is reported and unchanged prices prevail. Offerings are moderate. The prices remain unchanged from two weeks before at $100 to $120 for Illinois, and $50 to $90 for Oklahoma.

Dull market is reported and unchanged prices prevail. Offerings are moderate. The prices remain unchanged from two weeks before at $100 to $120 for Illinois and $50 to $90 for Oklahoma corn.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	9,811	13,552	10,221
Tuesday	10,462	11,617	12,211
Wednesday	...11,428	10,440	10,850
Thursday	.... 9.801	10,061	8,921
Friday	 9,006	8,911	10,754
Saturday	 7,362	9,238	10,539
Total	57,870	63,819	63,496

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to August 2, 1913, 2,224,086 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to August 3, 1912, 187,283 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1911, to August 5, 1911, 1,855,906 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1910, to August 6, 1913, 2,183,019 cases.

No important change to note in the market.

There is some good stock, but nearly all of it needs rehandling to make the eggs desirable or to satisfy buyers. Shippers should bear in mind that it is only fine stock for which top quotations are being paid—they must not imagine that heated and shrunken mixed in with some good eggs will command full prices.

Some eggs are being taken out of storage, and the demand apparently not as urgent as a few days ago.

Miscellaneous lots, 13@17½c, depending on quality. Ordinary Firsts quotable at 16½@17½c. Firsts quotably 19c.

The price of eggs is about 3 cents a dozen higher than two weeks before.

VEGETABLES

BEETS—Quiet and easy. There is a good supply of home-grown.

CELERY—Receipts were 3,100 boxes. It was not expected the market would clean up, but prices remained without change.

CABBAGE—Home-grown is supplying the trade. Not much demand today.

CUCUMBERS—Illinois stock is beginning to show age, coming coarse, soft and shrunken. Best trade is taking home-grown. Market is weak and receipts clear slowly.

CAULIFLOWER—Home-grown now in good supply. Demand is fair and market steady.

GREEN ONIONS—Fair sale and steady. Home-grown are plentiful.

GREEN PEAS—Fancy, fresh, green Telephones sold fairly, but supply included many that were dry, heated or spotted. These were dull.

LETTUCE—Dull and easy. More eastern head lettuce was received in a heated condition and had little value. The home-grown was leafy and poor.

ONIONS—Market steady. There is a good supply of home-grown and Iowas, and a fair demand.

PEPPERS—Market easy under liberal offerings of home-grown and southern. Demand moderate.

PICKLES—Some of the Michigans are coming mixed. Dills, salts and cucumbers in the same basket. Such goods do not sell. General demand is small and only for the most desirable goods.

RADISHES—Home-grown meet the requirements of the trade.

SWEET CORN—Home-grown supplies the trade. It is in good supply and cheap.

SQUASH—Market does not clean up. Receipts are moderate but there is no reliable demand.

SPINACH—Market is firm under moderate offerings.

STRING BEANS—Market was overloaded with stock, principally Michigan and home-grown. The demand was only fair and prices were weak, with no reasonable bids refused to clean up stale stock.

TOMATOES—Market a shade easier today. Receipts were 6 cars, and the quality was only fair as usual. Most of the Tennessees on hand were green, not desirable. Illinois stock was just fair, while the St. Louis were the most desirable offered. Some fancy Indianas in climax baskets sold well, while others in the same style package were soft and had to be discounted.

TURNIPS—Home-grown supply the trade. Demand is moderate.

We Want You to Know

Seed graded and cleaned will grow bigger crops of better quality than the seed that comes from the separator. It pays to clean the seed with a Racine Fanning Mill. Write to Johnson and Field Manufacturing Company, Dept. F., Racine, Wis., and they will tell you how you can get a seed cleaner without costing a dollar.

It can and will be said that every farmer is paying for an Iceless Refrigerator if he has none. Paying for it by the inconvenience in other methods of preserving food or paying for it in spoilage. Better far to get one and pay for it—it will soon "pay for itself" by saving. Write Iceless Refrigerator Company, Box 75, Winchester, Ind., for free catalog.

After the good housewife sweeps she dusts. And where does the dust go? How clean is it afterwards. With a vacuum cleaner you get dirt and dust. Then it is clean. Write Warner Vacuum Cleaner Company, Dept. I, Muncie, Ind., if you want to clean right.

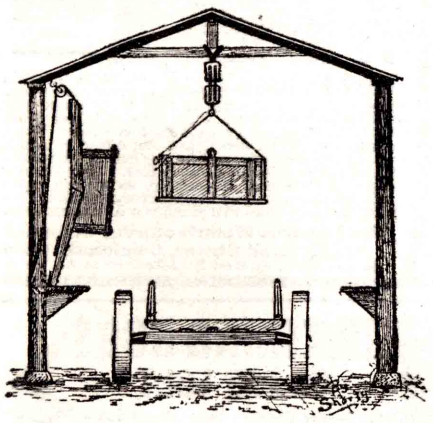
The real up-to-date farmer doesn't forget the wife and her work. A great machine to save work, worry, body and soul is made by the Newton Washing Machine Co., Newton, Iowa, to wash the clothes. Write them about it and wash day can lose its dread.

Play ball! Boys, do you want to learn to pitch like the big league pitchers do? You can learn easily. Write W. D. Boyce Company, Dept. 206, Chicago, Ill.

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Himself)

MR. EDITOR, do you think it is possible for a fat man to have an artistic temperament? Now, please take me seriously, and, seriously, now, why don't people take fat folks seriously. Let me tell you, it's no joke to be fat. But, getting back to where I started, what is funny about the idea of a fat man being an artist? Is it because he isn't supposed to have anything but a paunch and heart disease? What makes me ask is this: Every time I attempt to illustrate some of my little time-saving ideas, my wife looks at what I am doing, and then at me, and goes away greatly amused. She seems to think I'm performing for her especial benefit. Of course, I'm glad to give her great joy, and all that, but I'll be goll-durned (pardon the use of foreign language) if I see anything to laugh at in this picture of a wagon shed.



When I built this shed, I intended it to be more than a mere shelter. I built it high enough so I could run a load of hay under it, if I so desired, and I have had many occasions to do that very thing.

Material for this shed was secured mostly from the wood lot. It is covered with corrugated iron roofing. The posts are of white oak, set in cement.

Along one side, at the proper height, I attached strong brackets to the posts so that when I should drive the hay wagon in, the outer edge of the rack just cleared above them. I have a rope and pulley, as shown in the cut, and by tying one end of the rope to the opposite side of the rack. I tip it up edgeways with the utmost ease, keeping it in shelter, and taking up little room in the shed. No more lifting the heavy hay rack off and on for mine.

The wagon box, body, or bed (just whichever way you were raised) I swing up above the wagon, high enough to clear the rack. Without moving the wagon I can put on either the rack, or the box, or change from one to the other in less time than it takes to tell it, and lots easier than making a picture of it.

On the opposite side from where the rack is kept, I have a long board shelf where I keep axle-grease, an extra wrench, a wagon jack, neck-yoke and double-trees, for quick action. Not that I'm always in a hurry, though a successful farmer must be a rather busy man, but if I have any time to waste, I want to waste it in a more pleasant way than running around hunting up materials that should be right at hand. I'd rather use that ten minutes sitting in the shade. And, honestly now, for my farm books will prove it, I raise more corn, wheat, oats, hay and hogs, and do more productive work now, working a nine-hour day in the field, and taking a Saturday half holiday, than I formerly could do working twelve hours with no holiday. These little time-savers are saving ME.

I was glad to see that article about the Saturday ball game in your last issue. We are advocates of the national game, ourselves, and attend regularly. They won't let me play, for they say they can't see the game when I'm on the field, but they let me umpire, because I make a good backstop if a pitched ball gets past the catcher.

I must go now. My wife says I may use my artistic temperament in drawing a bucket of water from the well. After dinner she is going to town, and I can also draw a check for a X. An artistic temperament has its draw-backs.

Yours as ever

Shorty.

A Well Known Trade-Mark Protects You

A trademark may be an emblem or seal or merely a name. When placed on good goods and advertised it becomes well known and favorably known to thousands, even millions.

A trademark may be unfavorably known. Inferior quality, dishonest treatment and over-drawn statements attached to an articie will kill it sure. If advertised it cannot so continue, because no business can continue that does not please its customers.

It is a pretty good rule to buy advertised products which must keep up to the standard. It is business suicide to lower quality.

Read and answer the advertisements in UP-TO-DATE FARMING; we guarantee them.

COW PEAS AS A GRAIN FERTILIZER

PROBABLY there are few timbered areas where the natural productive ability of the soil is lower than in the Ozarkian hills or southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansis. The soil is woefully deficient in humus and nitrogen. This territory is subject to droughts that would not be at all serious in the deep, level, humus-filled prairies of the west, or the cleared plains of the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The farms of that section are for the most part in that condition said to be "worn-out," having been "cropped" for fifty years.

Wm. R. Lighton, writing in the Country Gentleman, the owner of one of those worn-out farms, tells an interesting story of its restoration. The farm was purchased in 1908, at which time Mr. Lighton says that "every blessed one of our neighbors came to tell us how badly we had been fooled. The soil had long since been "worn plumb out, and never would make nothing no mo!" They were awfully sorry for us. The tenant didn't earn much more than his salt. The wheat yielded only six bushels an acre. Clover only half a ton, and it was twice cut to get that. Corn, less than twenty bushels, and potatoes next to nothing at all. The tenant worked early and late, which did make that farm look pretty poor. But listen: Three years later, the very ground that had been in corn three years before yielded ninety-eight bushels to the measured acre, and this year, our fourth on the farm, the same fifteen acres that in 1908 yielded six bushels of wheat gave us thirty bushels to the acre. Clover grew so thick it choked the mower to death many a time, and I had a very live team on the tongue. And, please listen to this, too: In the four years of our work we have not spent one cent for fertilizer nor spread as much as a ton of manure."

Mr. Lighton's marvelous success was due to deep plowing, thorough tillage, and the liberal use of the cow-pea, sowing it broadcast immediately after taking off a crop of small grain.

My Famous $1.00 Offer

Manson Campbell

My special "ONE DOLLAR OFFER" has pleased so many farmers that I have decided to keep it up for another month and thus let everybody take advantage of it. Here it is:

You send me one dollar and I will ship you, ALL FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this, my new 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner. Use the machine a month. If satisfied at end of 30 days, pay me my low cash price or give me your note, without interest, payable January 1, 1914. If not satisfied, return the machine at my freight expense and I'll return your dollar.

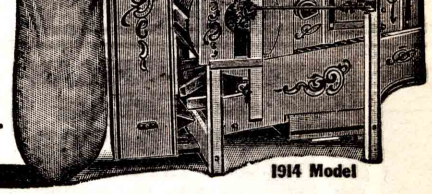
As a matter of fact, $1.00 won't half pay me for the freight. **I only want the dollar to hold as evidence of good faith.**

Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner

After 41 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on your farm. Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have the special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an **entirely different equipment of screens**, riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. **There are scarcely two states in the United States to which I send the same equipment. Thus you** get the exact outfit to handle the grains and weed seed on your farm. If you want more or different screens, **I will send them free.** Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.

The Chatham now handles over 70 seed mixtures—wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats and smut from seed wheat; any mixture from flax; buckhorn from clover; sorts corn for drop planter. Removes foul weed seed and all shrunken, cracked or sickly grains. Takes out all dust, dirt and chaff. It is also a bully chaffer. Handles 60 bushels grain per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth.

$1.00 Brings It—Freight Paid



1914 Model

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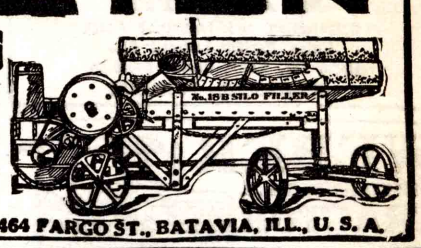

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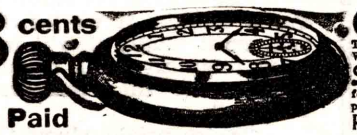

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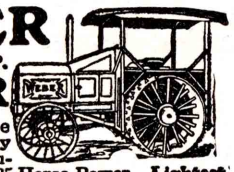

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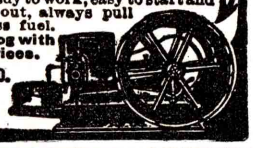

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Live Stock and Dairy

A good dairyman never sells his best cows.

Water the work team as often as possible.

Heavy drafters should never be driven faster than a walk.

The first principle in building up a good dairy herd is correct breeding.

The best order of feeding work horses is: Water, hay, water again, grain.

Salt the stock at least once a week. Better yet, keep rock salt where they can help themselves.

Never give grain to a tired horse. Let it rest and nibble hay for an hour or so before feeding grain.

The heifer that "puts on fat" too freely is of not much promise as a breeder for the dairy herd.

When the calf is two months old add wheat shorts or ground oats to its skim milk diet. Keep it growing.

Feed young calves with nipple feeders. They learn to "drink" in this fashion immediately. In fact, they "know how" without teaching. And experiments have demonstrated that nipple feeding gives best results.

The United States Department of Agriculture is organizing cow-testing experiments in all parts of the country, and in a recent statement asserts there are over five million dairy cows that do not pay for their feed, kept on the farms in the United States.

Thirty years ago the dairy cow of Denmark produced a smaller annual average in butter than the average dairy cow in the United States at the present time. Today, however, the average Denmark cow is able to produce annually eighty pounds of butter more than the average American cow.

THERE'S SCIENCE IN THRESHING

(Concluded from Page 1)

man employs a "crew" and does the entire job under contract, supplying all the labor, threshing has been reduced to a real scientific basis, and the thresherman becomes what every thresherman should be—a business scientist, to whom the engine and thresher are but parts of the real threshing machine. The men and the system of work are as thoroughly studied and as carefully manipulated as the engineer manipulates his engine. The work itself is manipulated to get maximum effect. Every man is selected for his fitness for a particular task, and "team work" becomes as great a factor in economical threshing as in baseball

Threshing "rings" are now being formed in localities in the central west, and the work is being put on a more economical and efficient basis. There are great opportunities for practical co-operation in threshing. Practical co-operation places each man in the place for which he is best fitted, and naturally he works with greater efficiency. In a given neighborhood the same men should occupy the same position on each job, and each year, so far as possible. Sufficient help should always be had so relief can be given those who have the most burdensome and undesirable tasks.

The farmer can often greatly facilitate threshing by the manner in which he prepares his grain. The length of the straw, the size of the bundles, the location of the straw stack, the threshing site, and the condition in which the grain goes to the machine, all are factors to be considered.

Get rid of the hit-or-miss, hap-hazard methods of threshing. Form a threshing club and make a study of the matter. Insist on having a thresherman who understands his business, and co-operate with him.

Threshing is hard work at best, but it can be vastly improved by co-operative and intelligent action. Try it.—A Thresherman.

Mr. Dooley on the Mexican War

"I see by th' poipers, Misther Dooley, thim Mexicans air killin' aich other wid cacktus shillalies, an' its me privut opinyun if they kape at it sumbody is loikely to git hurted." said Hennessy, looking up frum the "Chicago Charger."

"Hinnissy, I give ye credit fer bein' of shtatesmon loike capacity. Ye're as far-sighted as a tillyscope. I begin to have hopes of yez, Hinnisy," replied Mr. Dooley.

"Ye flatther me entoirely, Misther Dooley; but at the same toime I'm a thinkin' if we let thim be, they'll go ahead wid the good wurruk, until finally they'll be loike thim Kilkenny cats which I've heard kept foightin' until there wuz nuthin' left av thim but their reppytashuns, an' they wuz scratched and clawed till they were onrecognizable."

"Ye're roight about thim cats," replied Mr. Dooley, as he bit off a liberal section of Battle Axe. An' ye wud loikewoise be roight about the Mixicans, IF we let thim be. Now, did ye ivir notis what a big pahrt in the affairs av min that little word "if" plays? But while ye're focusin' yer great tilyscopic intillict on Mixico, let me raymind ye there's soights to be seen nigher home. Ye don't nade to look 'tother soide the Rio Grand river to see human eggsamples of Kilkenny cats. And in passin', let me raymark thot its not a farseein' man after all that starts throwin' rocks at a naybur whin its himself that lives in a glass apartmint av his own."

"What d'ye mane by thot, Misther Dooley?"

"I mane what the Shcripchure manes where it says a mon wid a beam sthickin' in his good eye, an' bloind in the other is a poor surgeon to pick shplinters out of his brother's eye. Now here in Ameriky is a lot of fahrmers organized in little bands thrying to git a fair show in the great markets. Then these little bands go to foightin' wan another fer first chance in the market. They grab onto the idee that co-operation is the loife av economy, but they can't let loose of the idee that compytition is the loife av trade. Maybe it is, Hinnissy, but it's often the death av profut. Instead of bein' ahrganized in bands loike the clans av ancient toimes, foightin' and losin' by ut, why don't they shtand shoulder to shoulder, and march along togither peaceable? The clans found it didn't pay to be clans, so they ahrganized the nashun. The fahrmers sh'd larn a lesson frum histry."

"Phwat histry wud yez ricomind, Misther Dooley?"

"The histry av the clans an' the Kilkenny cats, as ancient and the histry of Mixico fer modern." A mon that can't larn the lesson of co-operashun frum thim sh'd have bin born a duck, an' not a mon at all, at all, f'r he don't know enough to go in whin it rains."

Wood Shingles Won't DO!

In this **20th Century AGE OF STEEL**, wood shingles are fast disappearing. They cost too much; they rot out too quickly; too much trouble to put on; too apt to catch fire. That's why 100,000 men have come to put these beautiful **Edwards STEEL** Shingles on their buildings.

Edwards Steel Shingles **never** burn nor rot. Come in big clusters of 100 or more, which makes them ten times as easy to put on as **wood** shingles. Each Edwards **STEEL** Shingle is dipped in **molten zinc AFTER** it is cut. No raw or exposed edges. No chance for rust ever to get a foothold. And the patented Edwards Interlocking Device, which allows for expansion and contraction, gives **PERMANENTLY water-tight joints.**

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Get Prices As to prices, these **STEEL** Shingles are far below wood. For we sell direct from factory to user and pay the freight ourselves. Just get our latest Steel Shingle Books and Prepaid Factory Prices. Then **compare.** Then see if you can afford common wood shingles when you can buy genuine Edwards **STEEL** Shingles at these prices. Give dimensions of your roof if possible, so we can quote price on entire job. Send postal today and our Catalog 891 and Prices will reach you by return mail.
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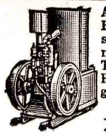

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in House and Barn at even temperature Winter or Summer at Small Cost.
Send Postal for New Water Supply Plan. It will bring you 100 pictures of it in actual use. Do it Now.
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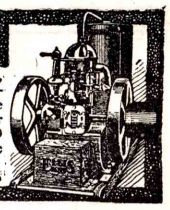

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POULTRY PICKINGS

It takes care, knowledge, and ability to make poultry pay.

Within the past ten years the poultry industry has doubled.

With high-priced meats, eggs will be more and more in demand.

The old hen is becoming one of the most important of farm animals.

Clean out the nests, burn the trash, and then take care to keep the nests clean.

Eternal vigilance in watching for signs of lice and mites is the price of the safety of the flock.

It is both possible and practical to keep the farm flock free from vermin. Use whitewash, kerosene, emulsion, lice powder and paint.

The moulting season is now on. Don't think because the hens are not laying they need no care. They need extra care, and will pay well for it when moulting is over.

NEST MATERIAL

Excelsior is good stuff to put in the bottom of your nest boxes. It is cheap, cleanly, convenient. After it has served its day spray it lightly with kerosene, remove the nest box from the house and then touch a match to the excelsior. You get rid of the excelsior and the red mites at the same time.

FRESH AIR IMPORTANT

Did you ever think that it is possible to have the hen house too dry as well as to have it too damp? In a curtain front house, where the hens have plenty of fresh air, the hens will stand a certain amount of dampness, especially in the dirt of the floor. They seem to enjoy the damp earth better than they do earth that is dry or powdered. The fresh air house is causing us to revise many of our notions as to what is best for fowls.

PREVENTION OF EGG LOSSES

The Bureau of Chemistry regards the investigation of the methods of preventing egg breakage as particularly important because the many millions of dozens of eggs now broken in shipment naturally tend to keep the price of this valuable food higher than if there were no breakage, or breakage were materially reduced. The bureau through the food research laboratory, is now engaged in shipping eggs handled in different ways on long journeys to different points in the United States, and is carefully noting their condition on receipt at their destination.

HOW TO FUMIGATE HEN HOUSES

FUMIGATION is a means of reaching germs and insect life in the air of the room in the cracks and crannies of the wood work. The house or room should be tightly closed and all fowls excluded during fumigation.

A simple method is to burn the sulphur candles now sold at drug stores or stores dealing in poultry supplies. The fumes of brimstone may also be produced by burning in a metallic basin (such as an old iron kettle) a number of rags previously soaked in melted sulphur. Sulphur may be mixed with a little alcohol or kerosene and burned, or it may be sprinkled upon live coals placed in a chafing dish.

The house or room should be kept closed for several hours and then opened as thoroughly as possible to allow the wind to drive out any remaining trace of poisonous gas. In fumigating by burning substances, be careful not to set the building on fire.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FEEDING

THE Maine method of feeding, at the state experimental station is as follows:

Early in the morning for each 100 hens, four quarts of screened cracked corn are scattered on the little, which is six or eight inches deep on the floor. This is not mixed into the litter, for the straw is dry and light and enough of the grain is hidden so the birds commence scratching for it almost immediately. At 10 o'clock they are fed in the same way, two quarts of wheat and two quarts of oats. This is all of the regular feeding that is done.

Along one side of the room is the food trough, with its slatted front. In it is kept a supply of dry meals mixed together. This dry meal mixture is composed of the following materials: 200 pounds good wheat bran, 100 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds glutten meal or brewers' grain, 100 pounds linseed meal and 100 pounds beef scrap. About five pounds of clover hay cut into half-inch lengths is fed daily to each 100 birds in winter.

The average amounts of the materials eaten by each of them during the last year are about as follows:

	Lbs.
Grain and the meal mixture	90.0
Oyster shell	4.0
Dry cracked bone	2.4
Grit	2.0
Charcoal	2.4
Clover	10.0

These materials cost about $1.45. The hens average laying 144 eggs each. In the Maine station alfalfa and clover are found the most satisfactory green foods for summer. The free use of rape is believed to make the yolks of the eggs green when boiled. boiled.

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Made to Your Measure

$30 to $40 would not buy a better one, but you get it for nothing. Not a cent to pay. Simply wear it, tell your friends where you got it and make

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Now the Costliest Tires—No-Rim-Cut Tires Cost You No More Than Others

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. The reasons are told below.

These tires, despite that extra cost, came to outsell any other. As our output grew the cost came down.

Now you pay no more for No-Rim-Cut tires than for any other standard tire. Yet notice what you get.

Rim-Cutting Ended

You save in these tires all the ruin of rim-cutting. And that's an enormous item.

We had public accountants lately gather statistics. They examined thousands of ruined clincher tires—the old-type hooked-base tires. And they found that 31.8 per cent had been discarded for rim-cutting only.

That's almost one in three.

No-Rim-Cut tires, made by a costly method which we control, end that loss completely. That we guarantee.

Save Blow-Outs

We give these tires the "On-Air Cure." That is, they are final-vulcanized on air bags shaped like inner tubes.

That's to save wrinkling the fabric.

All other tires are vulcanized on iron cores alone. The fabric often buckles. And that buckled fabric leads to countless blow-outs.

This "On-Air Cure," which we alone employ, adds to our tire cost $1,500 per day.

Save Loose Treads

We use another costly method to prevent tread separation. The rights to it cost us $50,000.

Millions of dollars have been lost to tire users through the loosening of the treads. No other tire in the world employs the effective method we use to combat it.

Yet No Extra Price

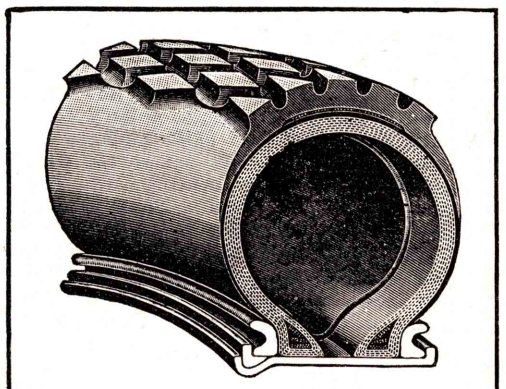
You get all these savings in No-Rim-Cut tires. All these features used by no one else. Yet no other standard tire today costs less than No-Rim-Cut tires.

The reasons are mammoth output, new factories, new equipment. In one item alone—in overhead cost—we have saved 24 per cent.

Another reason is that we keep our profits within 8½ per cent.

Judge for yourself if tires lacking these features are worth the Goodyear price.

Our dealers are everywhere.



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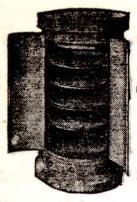

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placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. **Lasts all season.** Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. **Sold by dealers,** or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

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The Bee Cell Supporter

A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Ask your druggist or send us $2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entiredly satisfactory. Descriptive circular FREE.

The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

14 INCH GOLD PLATED CHAIN FREE

Handsome, perfect beads, heavy gold plate, old English finish, 14-inch length, smooth pliable chain. Looks exactly like $30 chain. Given for selling 24 pckgs. Bluine at 10c each. Write for Bluine.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 778 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER

Guaranteed for 5 years. Our powerful **double suction cleaner** sent to you for

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

in your own home. Don't cost you a cent to try it. Sold direct from our factory at lowest prices ever made on a **first class Vacuum Cleaner.** Write NOW for our Special Offer.

WARNER VACUUM CLEANER CO.
DEPT. L MUNCIE, IND.

HANDSOME BRACELET FREE FULL SIZE, Roman Gold Finish, secret joint, engraved with any initial. Send 12c to help pay advertising. THE AUCTION CO. 874 Ash St., Attleboro, Mass.

CAMERA & PHOTO FRAME FREE

We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo brooch frame FREE for selling only 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for Bluine. BLUINE MFG. CO., 785 Mill St., CONCORD JCT., MASS.

Cash Paid far gathering all kinds of roots, barks, herbs, leaves, etc., used in medicines. Write for circular.

GRUND COMPANY, NORTH PHILADELPHIA, PA.

gents Easily Earn $10 to $20 a day selling our IMPROVED SELF-HEATI NG IRON. The Iron sells itself. Every house a prospect. How to get one FREE. Send for Agents' Terms and Territory.

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Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE; never break. Send 2c stamp for sample

PROF. LONG, 909 Ash St., Pekin, Illinois

Old Folks What 15c will do

You have wished for a paper that is printed in type that you can read without straining your eyes; a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. **The Pathfinder** is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of 15c in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for 13 weeks on trial **The Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at he Nation's Capital, for the Nation, now in its 20th year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time and money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, The Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at least. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper as this and we will send The Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. THE PATHFINDER, Box 7. Washington, D. C.

Woman's Work

The Farmer's "Hurry Call"

That pussy willow by the bog,
That bullfrog sitting on a log,
The prairie chickens, blackbirds, too,
Are running the same hullabaloo.
That same old tune they always sing
To us old "Reub's" this message brings:

"Hop to it now, the frost is out,
Can sow the oats without a doubt,
Put in the barley right away,
Will harvest that before we hay.
In two weeks if the weather's warm
We'll sow the flax and plant the corn;
In rows so straight we checked the field,
Then harrowed it to get a yield.
A gentle shower in the night,
And lo, the corn hove into sight.
With sulky plows the earth we turned,
And each night's rest each day we earned.

The clover field we next laid low,
Then timothy began to mow.
Well, boys, I guess the oats will do;
That wild hay'll wait a day or two.
Hey, all hands out, 'tis four o'clock,
We'll thresh that barley in the shock.

Now stack the oats and that wild hay,
But pshaw! we can't lay off a day.
Turn up the sod for another crop.
We'll fall behind if we should stop.
That late flax over on the knoll
Today I see is in the boll.

There's corn to cut, silos to fill,
Potatoes to dig, Quack grass to kill,
Grain to thresh, manure to spread;
Don't stop to fret, just drive ahead.

"Woman's work is never done,"
But, Gosh! I guess we're going some.
—Bill Billings.

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

IT'S A FINE thing to start the day right by having a good, well-cooked, and appetizing breakfast. One of the best breakfast foods is bacon. Contrary to some people's ideas, bacon properly prepared is both nourishing and healthful, and it certainly is a delight to the palate. The best way to cook it is to cut it very thin, lay the slices on a wire broiler, and put over a pan in a hot oven, and in three minutes it will be crisp, brown, tender and altogether delicious. Eggs, bacon, bread and coffee is a breakfast fit for a king. Eat plenty of eggs and bread, lightly of bacon and take just one cup of coffee.

* * *

One of the finest things to cultivate is laughter. A bright, happy laugh clears up the atmosphere wonderfully. How we all love to hear it, and we just can't help loving a laughing person. Not many of us know how to laugh, and no wonder. We don't get enough practice. Laughter isn't made with tight lips, and little puckers between the eyes. It takes an open mouth and little crinkly wrinkles around the eyes, and a good deal of joyful noise to make a laugh. Ever try it when you had nothing else to do? Try it now, just for fun. You can feel it coming so let it come right out. Altogether, Now! Feel better already, don't you?

* * *

Making a home is the greatest work of woman. And woman can make or mar it, as she will. A home doesn't have to possess the luxuries of a mansion to be a home—oh, not a bit of it. It is words and deeds that make a home, and according to the words spoken and the deeds performed, so will the home build up or break down the best qualities of its inmates. To be a good home, there must be comfort, healthfulness, happiness, righteousness and inspiration. Only healthy, happy, and comfortable folks can do their best, so what busy, busy mortals we mothers are, doing those things that make for comfort, health, happiness. And if we work well, we are as happy as we are busy.

* * *

Good manners is the greatest oil in the world. It keeps many a stormy sea of conversation quite smooth and pleasant. It lubricates the wheels of common conversation so no squeaking hurts the ears. Respect and thoughtfulness are the chief ingredients of this wonderful oil. Now, some people wonder why children are not good mannered when they are told what good manners are. I think I know. Children do not learn by being told. They learn by doing what they see and hear others do. They begin to learn "manners" before they know what words are or mean. They learn by actions, not words. And it is a pretty sure thing that if children are not courteous, there is a lack of courtesy in the home life in which they are brought up. We demand courtesy from children. We must give them the same courtesy we expect from them. We sometimes scold when a child interrupts our conversation. But we don't hesitate to interrupt it, or others in its hearing. We punish a child for speaking sharply to us, when we taught it sharp speaking by speaking so to it. If we do things that are not right, we cannot have success in teaching children such things are wrong, for they will do as we do, and not as we tell them they should do. Let us teach courtesy, kindness, and consideration by practise, not by precept.

They Were Lucky

"Did your children get through the Fourth all right?"

"Yes, as luck would have it, they were both sick in bed."

No Mistaking It

"Is your husband a sound sleeper?"

"I should say he is. He makes sound enough to keep everybody else awake."

CANNING AND PRESERVING RECIPES

By Miss Helen Synan

Grape and Apple Jelly—Prepare apples and grapes by paring and removing stones; cook and press out the juice. When the juice has been well pressed from apples and grapes, take one-third apple and two-thirds grape juice. Boil two quarts in a dish, adding six cups of sugar about ten minutes, pour into jelly cups, seal when cold.

Grape Preserves—Cut grapes open and remove seeds, add sugar to the fruit, pound for pound, cook slowly for thirty minutes or until well done. Preserve in pint jars.

Green Tomato Preserves—Seven pounds of sugar, six of green tomatoes, juice of three lemons, little mace, and ginger. Make syrup of sugar, with a little hot water, and boil with mace, ginger and lemon juice. Prick them with fork and pour into the boiling syrup. Boil until fruit is clear. Take fruit from syrup and pack in jars. Thicken syrup by boiling more, pour over fruit. Put in small jars.

HINTS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

THE simplicity of the present day modes make it extremely easy for the home dressmaker to turn out charming frocks, negligees and lingerie which if purchased ready made would be more expensive and not nearly as satisfactory.

One-piece frocks and separate blouses and skirts vie for favor this season. The separate skirt is more in favor than it has been for several seasons, although it has never quite gone out. The extra blouse is seen plain or elaborate, but the prettiest ones are simple, relieved by lace frills and plaiting, quaint bows and sashes. Panel effects, coat tops, and the sailor blouse are all modish and pretty.

"Children Teething

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

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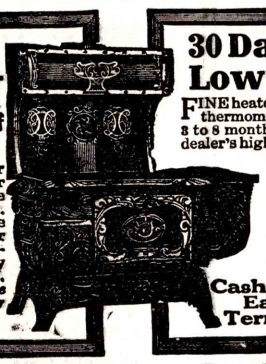

Don't pay your dealer $5, $10 or $30 *more* than the Kalamazoo costs. The dealer's stove can not be better than the Kalamazoo, and generally it's not as good. *We will prove the saving. Write for prices.*

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FINE heaters—glass oven door ranges, oven thermometer, etc.—*any style* you want—3 to 8 months credit if you wish. Don't pay dealer's high prices. Over 250,000 people have bought Kalamazoo stoves. You will too, when you see the *quality.* **Write for Catalog 290.** See what you can *save* on your new stove.

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5 Year Guaranteed Buggies At-½-Retail Price

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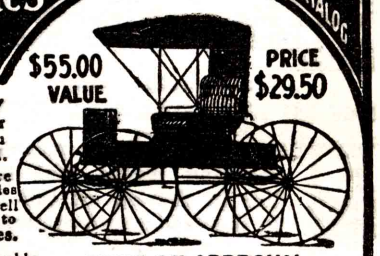

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A Cart Load of Fun

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in **"A Cart Load of Fun"** are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. **"A Cart Load of Fun"** is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

For 10 Cts

One of the season's prettiest notes is the contrasting collar, cuffs and sash which are seen on many of the simpler dresses. The collar plays a very important part and there are numberless fetching little designs. The simple round collar, very becoming to most faces, or the broad sailor collar, girlish and pretty, and the broad reveres are often the sole trimming on many frocks. Many of them can be made separate of chiffon, lace or finely embroidered muslin, making it very easy to keep them fresh looking and clean.

PATTERNS OF FASHION

Free Monthly Fashion Guide We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

6227—Draped Three-Gore Skirt. The draped skirt is worn by everybody. This skirt has three gores and closes at the side of the front, where it is slightly draped. In the back there is a wide panel in the box plait effect. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medeium requires 3⅛ yards of 44-inch material.

6265—Misses' Dress. This dress shows a novel adaption of the Middy. The plain blouse is gathered into a hip belt in Balkan style. It has the drop shoulder, sailor collar and inner shield of older models. The skirt is cut in four gores. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 years requires 5 yards of 36-inch material.

6246—Ladies' Shirtwaist. This shirtwaist can be worn with separate skirts. Long or short sleeves can be used. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

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Fashion Department
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

To Save Him Trouble

"DARLING, did you see anything of that pile of bills I laid here this morning?"

"Yes, dear, I feared they might make you trouble and I burned them up."

"The —"

He Was It

"Is Miss Smith at home?" asked the young man at the door.

"Yes," replied the father, "but she is engaged."

"Oh, I know that, and it's me she's engaged to."

Something to Think About

"I like you better than I do any of the other fellows that come to see sister," said the girl's little brother.

"I'm glad you do, my little man; but why do you?" asked the suitor.

"Sis always lets me stay in the room when you are here, but when the other fellows come she makes me go out and play," was the answer.

No Danger

He—That is a splendid view; it nearly takes my breath away.

She—No danger; your breath is too strong for that.

Lacked Experience

"You musn't destroy the sparrows," said the teacher, "for they destroy the worms. Which would you rather have, worms or sparrows?"

"I never had sparrows," was a quick reply, "but mamma says I've allers got worms!"

Things Change

"I used to have many relations in this city, but I can't find a person of the name now," said the guest from another state.

"What was their name?" asked the host.

"Hack," was the reply.

"I expect they call 'em surry or taxicab now," said the interested six-year-old.

This Suit Yours

To learn how you can have a swell tailored suit without cost(we pay express,)make $10.00 every day; to learn what beautiful tailoring really is; to offer styles that everybody goes wild about; to get all your own clothes easy, do this now—write us and say "Send me your New Wonderful Tailoring Offer," and you will receive a beautiful set of samples and styles to pick from, and an offer so good you can hardly believe it. No money or experience needed. Your spare time will do. Write now—sure. Address BANNER TAILORING CO., Dept. 468 CHICAGO

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Save money daily with this awl by repairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.
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A Swell Tailor Made Suit

Yes, that's exactly what we mean. Free—**absolutely** free to the lucky men who consent to be our agents. Swellest, niftiest, New York and Chicago styles. Be the fellow who sets the styles in your town. Here's the biggest chance you ever heard about. The most astounding tailoring offer made in the history of the business. Wads of money, **$8 to $10 a day.** Swell clothes to wear all the time. Biggest snap in years. Don't delay. Send the free coupon quick.

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Yes sir, ten good hard round dollars every time the sun sets, besides the swellest clothes in town. Just think of it, **$10 a day, $60 a week, $250 a month.** You can do it. Our big new offer makes it easy. Two hours a day is enough. Sleep as late as you want in the morning. Put on your glad rags and take your time about going up town. Write today and get in on the big new scheme before the rush starts.

Be Our Agent

Wads of money at your finger tips. Swellest, niftiest clothes in town. All yours if you are our agent. Here's a proposition. If we send you one of our swellest suits made to your own measure, will you try out the new offer? Say, it's a wonder—a world beater. The men who have tried it are **cleaning up right and left.** Get busy now, send in the coupon **today.**

We Pay All the Express

You don't risk a penny. **Everything free.** Write today for the handsome new style book—shows you the latest styles in this country and abroad. All yours to pick from on this great offer. Do not delay an instant. The big new style book and full particulars are free—yes, absolutely free to you. Write today—now.

Send the Free Coupon For Big New Style Book

Just put your name and address on the free coupon and send it in to us at once. Absolutely no obligations of any kind. We will send you positively free and prepaid the big new style book, with samples of the materials. Full particulars about the great startling new tailoring offer. But you most hurry. **Rush! Rush!! Rush!!!** Put your name and address down and send it in right away. Don't let anybody else beat you to it. Get your name and address in today—now—immediately, while this greatest of all tailoring offer lasts. Do not delay an instant. Act quick.

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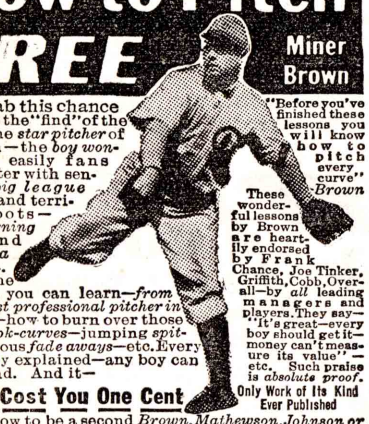

Miner Brown

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These wonderful lessons by Brown are heartily endorsed by Frank Chance, Joe Tinker, Griffith, Cobb, Overall—by *all* leading managers and players. They say—"It's great—every boy should get it—money can't measure its value"—etc. Such praise is *absolute proof.*

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Our young writers are in the path of this accomplishment. They are of aspiring minds, broadened thought, glowing hope, and elevated and elevating purpose. Read their letters.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Texas boy, 18 years old, and live on a farm of 223 acres. We raise cotton, corn and wheat. Cotton is looking pretty good this season and corn is fine. I like farm life, and I like to plow and pick cotton. I am fond of reading and writing, and I want the Cadets all to write to me. I will try to answer all.—Charlie Farries, Leonard, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old and live in Missouri on a farm of 120 acres. I raise all kinds of grain. My mother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it is a fine paper. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all who write.—Willie Hughes, Holden, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I do think UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the best farm paper there is, and that is a fact which its readers cannot help knowing. I have lived four years in the state of Washington, and the fruit raised here is second to none. I would like a card shower September 11, for then I will be 18 years of age. But at any time send me a card or a letter of at least a page.—Roy A. Jorgensen, College Place, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I have taken UP-TO-DATE for two years, and it pleases me very much. I am a country girl, 17 years old, and live on a 400-acre farm. I am very fond of the piano and I want to learn the violin. I would like very much to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets.—Una DeRouen, New Iberia, La.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 21 years old, and during the summer months I stay with my parents on the farm, but I work in the city in a retail millinery store during the trimming season. I would be only too glad to answer all letters and cards from the Cadet boys and girls.—Grace B. Quick, Oak Hill, O.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years, and I think it is the best paper published. I always turn to the Cadet page as soon as I get the paper. I live in the southeastern part of Wyoming, half a mile north of Colorado, and 50 miles from Cheyenne. We raise all kinds of small grain, such as wheat, rye, oats and some corn. I am 17 years old, and would like to get cards and letters from all of the Cadets. I will answer all I receive.—Orvie J. Monger, Albin, Wyoming.

DEAR CADETS: I am 24 years old and live two and a half miles from Oregon City, the oldest town in the state. I have a farm of only 6 acres, on which I raise poultry and berries. The F. S. E. is very strong in this state, and it is growing fast. There have been about 60 locals organized since last October. I am secretary of one of them. We think UP-TO-DATE FARMING the very best farm paper printed, for the simple reason that instead of teaching merely how to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, it teaches how to market the one, and we believe that is what the farmers need to know more about. I have a camera, and would be glad to exchange photos with the Cadets. —G. F. Mighells, Oregon City, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, age 17, and I enjoy farm life very much. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it the best farm paper we ever read. I live on a farm of 80 acres near Frisco. We have fine crops here now, principally corn, cotton, wheat and oats. I keep house for my father and brothers and sisters as my mother has been dead two years. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer every one.—Effie Bishop, Frisco, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I do not live in the country, but I did when I was small. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I am 18 years of age, and would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all who write.—Ruth Haskins, 204 Hunt street, Jackson, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS:

Here comes a girl dressed up in blue,
Who'd like to hear from all of you.
My hair and eyes are darkest brown,
And I live about six miles from town.
I'd like to hear from those out west;
The pretty ones I like the best.
So send your photo when you write
So I may see what you are like.
My age is sensible nineteen,
Though in the country I'm not so green.—

Fannie E. Colvin, Holden, Mo., R. F. D. 30.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Tennessee girl 18 years old, and my home is in the small town of Kingston. It is very quiet, but it is a pleasant place. I am very fond of UP-TO-DATE. I will answer all cards or letters. I like to write to the girls and boys from other states.—Mary Edna Pope, Kingston, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am living on a homestead here in the mountains, and I was raised here. I am 23 years old, and have 140 head of cattle, 90 horses, and 500 acres of land. So, you see, I am kept pretty busy. But I would like to hear from the Cadets, so write, one and all, and receive an answer.—F. H. Brack, Clancy, Mont.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer of 22 years, and live in the good state of Oklahoma. I came to this country when it was new. I would like to correspond with the Cadet girls and boys.—A. W. McClurg, Logan, Okla.

Letters Crowded Out

Grant Hunt, Titusville, Pa. 23
Lawrence E. Barrick, Newville, Pa. ... 17
Essie Berden, Oswego, Kas. 12
Ethel Warner, Louisville, Miss. .....
Alfred Gannon, North Bennington, Vt. 18
Andrew Blakley, Payson, Okla. 24
Earl Lawton, Cresswell, Ore. 13
Lillian B. Lane, Kinde, Mich. 16
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Rupert J. Parrish, Nickstown, Pa. ... 14
William H. McCombs, Commerce, Tex. 22
Larkin A. Borah, Fairfield, Ill. 17
Lisetta Rosenberg, Howell, Ind. 19
Beulah Stevens, Johnsonville, Ill. 13
Vernon Perkes, Hyde Park, Utah 15
Grayce Doty, Wauneta, Kas. 17
Estelle Nelson, Jackson, Tenn. .....
Margaret Viesters, Arthur, N. D. ....
Wm. Horgan, Ucon, Idaho 16
Grace Walker, Kempton, Ill. .....
Frank and Fred Anderson, White Cloud Mich 21
Emma B. Rogers, Georgetown, S. C. ... 17
Mabel Medlin, Trail, Okla. 15
Elmer Miller, Nokomis, Ill. 15
Mabel Geno, Romeo, Mich. 17
Myrtle Delop, Shennington, Wis. 17
Pearl M. Puegg, Gresham, Ore. 18
Silva Stevens, Johnsville, Ill. 18
—A. L. Saunders, Colusa, Cal. 17

Advance Styles FREE Suits 3 Months Ahead of the Times

To Introduce

HERE we go again, breaking all records for new, nobby, ahead-of-the-time styles. Be the first in your town to be ahead of the times. You can do it FREE. Beat everyone to it. To introduce these styles quickly we will give you a complete suit free, and by your wearing it you can make

$50 to $100 a Week

Drop us a postal for our advance book, select the style you want and the cloth and get

Your Suit FREE

Don't wait. Don't delay. Write right away. A postal will do. We send everything the day your request is received. We pay express on everything. Get busy. Simply send us a postal with your name and address on it.

PARAGON TAILORING CO., Dept. 844 CHICAGO

A One Minute Camera

The "Mandel-ette"

The SURE SHOT Picture Taker. Makes finished pictures IN ONE MINUTE

Without Plates, Films, Printing or Dark Room

No Experience Needed

A child can operate it. The **"Mandel-ette"** will make thousands of pleased amateur photographers. You see the pictures one minute after you take them. No trouble. No expense. The **"Mandel-ette"** weighs about 24 ounces. Semi-automatic. LOADS IN DAYLIGHT with 16 or 50 cards at a time. Universal focus lens. Perfect-working shutter. While one picture develops you take another. NO OVER-DEVELOPING. We want everyone to have a **"Mandel-otte,"** therefore we make this

Special Introductory Offer

Complete Outfit $5. (Add 50c for Parcel Post.)

Outfit includes **"Mandel-ette"** camera, 16 post cards (size 2 1-2 x 3 1-2 in.) and some "3-in-one" developer. Everything ready to make pictures as soon as outfit arrives. Extra cards, 25c per package of 16. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY. Beautiful booklet sent FREE. Write to either office.

THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE COMPANY

A55 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill. or Dept. A55, 89 Delancey St. New York, N. Y.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Farmers and others with large acquaintance to secure prospects for Pilot Lighting and Cooking Plants. Liberal commissions paid. Write O. M. Thompson, 3642 Jasper Place, Chicago, Illinois for catalog.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

TO MICHIGAN—Special Pullman Car Excursions, August 19th and September 16th, to the Swigart Tract, the center of the fruit belt; $8.30 round trip from Chicago; back in one or two days as you prefer. A thousand 40-acre and many larger and smaller farms excellent for fruit, grains, grasses, vegetables, stock, poultry, dairying, and general farming. Some fine tracts recently added to my holdings; prices $10 to $35 per acre; terms as low as $10 to $50 down and $5 to $10 monthly on forty acres in the neighborhood of farms, schools, towns, pretty resort lakes and trout streams. Good markets and transportation; 5 and 10-acre tracts near towns; resort lakes on Crystal Lake. Write for booklet and large map free. George W. Swigart, Owner, Z 1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogues. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

HELP WANTED

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. Commence $65 to $100 month. Thousands of appointments. List of positions available, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R 26, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW SYSTEM FOR QUICK SALES—Farms, etc. Saves commissions. Write for free advertising offer. Property also found free for buyers. Dept. 22, Real Estate Advertiser, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FREE—Absolutely free. The Mining News will be sent you three months free just to get acquainted. Mining News, 2531 West 37th Ave., Denver, Colo.

GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL roots and seed for planting. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

GINSENG, INDIANA GROWN roots and seeds; at sacrifice prices. E. W. ELLIS, Bay Lake, Fla.

MONEY in growing Golden Seal. Write for prices of roots. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Department of F. S. E.

Practical Organization and Co-operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

National Union Officers

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, Wm. Schulmeric, Hillsboro.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

J. A. Everitt, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

The future of agriculture rests entirely with the farmers.

—o—

The federal government and the state governments and institutions and individuals may help as they can but it will still remain for the farmers, themselves, to work out their own salvation.

—o—

It matters not how many millions of dollars are spent for crop reports and the dissemination of the same; or how many millions are spent for scientific research on the producing side; or how many commissions investigate in foreign countries all for the supposed benefit of agriculture. To pour money and commissions' reports on the farmers while they are not properly organized, will be like pouring water on a duck's back.

—o—

While these good-intentioned people are legislating, and investigating, and advising, we constantly see the anomaly of the little crops selling for the most money and the biggest crops selling for the least money. While millions of dollars of the nation's and corporations' wealth are being showered on the farmers to make agriculture more prosperous we see farmers losing hundreds of millions of dollars in the sale of their crops because they are not in a position to save to themselves the fruits of their wisdom and toil and investments.

—o—

It is a case of pouring into a tub which has no bottom.

—o—

To prove it: The corn crop of 1912 was 3,124,746,000 bushels. The very size of the crop forced the price down to an average farm value of forty-eight cents (government report) on December 1, 1912. (The Chicago cash price on December 9 was forty-six cents, consequently the average country price for NEW corn in heavy producing sections, could not have been more than forty cents.)

—o—

On the basis of forty-eight cents a bushel, and estimating that one-third only of the corn was sold at this price, which was about the prevailing price for the period of heavy marketing, we have 1,041,582,000 bushels at forty-eight cents, $499,959,360 as the sum it brought the growers.

But we see that what is left of the same crop is now selling at seventy cents in Chicago to seventy-seven cents in Kansas City. The point is this: The farmers have no control over the situation in any case. First we see an enormous crop, uncontrolled, thrown on the market to the sacrifice of values. Later, in the face of a coming short crop, the same corn sells at nearly double the price. The growers get little benefit from this high price because the corn has passed out of their hands. But the point is, the early price was too low and the present price is too high, because the growers have not sufficient organized control to affect the price.

—o—

We claim that sixty-five cents at Chicago is a fair, equitable price for corn year after year. At sixty-five cents, year after year farmers would prosper in years of big yields and little yields. And when they are organized to the point that they can hold the surplusses of the long years to add to the shortages of the short years, we may expect to see the price of corn the same over a number of years. We can very conservatively estimate the loss on the 1912 crop at 17 cents a bushel on 1,041,528,000 bushels, or $177,059,760.

—o—

And a similar illustration could be made for wheat, oats, cotton, and all other crops.

—o—

So the great need of the hour is more organization along the right lines and more co-operation of the right kind.

—o—

FIRST, A BOTTOM MUST BE PUT IN THAT TUB. THE BOTTOM WILL BE THE WILL OF THE PRODUCERS TO AGREE ON A PRICE AND HOLD FOR IT, AND THE WILL IS PRESENT WITH EVERY PRODUCER NOW BUT HE WANTS TO BE IN A POSITION TO EXERCISE IT.

—o—

So the organization along right lines must be extended. We know the kind of organization this paper is teaching is RIGHT—it is the local organization, the county organization and the central organization.

—o—

There must be more local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity. Then there are hundreds of local unions of the Farmers Union that have no plan or system to do business. We hear of them every day. These can federate with us. Also, we quote this from a grange paper: "Sometimes granges do their little work and die. They do so little they just naturally have to die." There's the whole story in a nutshell. Farmers will not stick to any organization that does not do business and pay them, no matter what the name. And then there are probably ten thousand independent local organizations all over the land.

—o—

All of these "societies" and "unions" and "granges" and "associations" WORKING INDEPENDENTLY CANNOT NOTICEABLY HOLD CROPS, OR DIRECT THEM TO THE RIGHT MARKETS TO MAKE AND MAINTAIN PRICES. But if all of them, or a considerable number of them, will get together on a common plan for doing just one thing—marketing—the bottom can be put into the tub in a short time.

—o—

When the tub has a bottom it will be worth while for the friends of farmers to pour their money and advice on them, but not before. Millions of dollars are being wasted on agriculture now. Yes, worse than wasted, because whatever increases crops beyond a point that has not been definitely determined, is an actual loss to the grain, vegetable, fruit, cotton, tobacco and other farmers.

—o—

We do not want the impression to go out that some of the local unions of the F. S. E. are not as bad as the locals of other organizations, as regards doing business and making the organization PROFITABLE, because they are. Some farmers will get enthusiastic over organizing and then their enthusiasm will pass off, like some men are more enthusiastic in persuit of an invention than in putting it to practical and profitable use after they get the patent.

—o—

An appeal was just sent to such locals of the F. S. E. through the presidents of the locals from which we make these extracts:

* * * The members of your local union undoubtedly joined it because they thought they saw certain and immediate benefits to be derived therefrom and they hoped that ultimately they would find through it a complete solution of their business problems. These are the inducements the organizer held out.

We want to say that the local union has benefitted the members. The very fact that you have an organization, a part of a great and growing national organization, makes the local buyers wary of offering very low prices for your produce. They know they must pay a reasonable price as they know you have it in your power to send your produce direct to the final markets. They don't dare to exact the unreasonable margins that they often did before you organized. Your members may not have thought about it this way, but thinking about it, they will want to maintain the organization to keep the local handlers up to the notch. But we don't want you to stop with this. If your members are not as enthusiastic as they were at first it is because your local is not doing enough business and giving them enough benefits. If this is the case, the secretary is to blame, partly at least and the members may be to blame too, for permitting such conditions. If the secretary is too busy to attend to the business of the local, then select a BUSINESS AGENT who will be constantly on the job of finding out what the members have to sell and what they want to buy and then sell and buy in community units. Sell and buy at home if you want to, but do it co-operatively through your own agent. But if you are not given the right prices at home, remember the Society has its representatives on nearly all the large markets to co-operate with your business agent.

—o—

A local union, or grange, or independent association may be sleeping now but it can be awakened; or it may be considered dead, but it can be resurrected by injecting into it the business system the F. S. E. has established. And in doing this it need not change its plans or practices more than to get in line for unity in marketing.

—o—

So we repeat: The one thing needed is organization where there is no local organization now, and where there is a local organization, no matter what its name, it should now federate for improvement in marketing at once to eventually lead to national unity in marketing and the complete solution of farmers' problems.

—o—

See the coupon and blank. If the problem of marketing is bothering your community fill out the coupon and send the names of a few farmers, like yourself, who want a change and get full instructions for organizing a new local union, or federating.

—o—

The future of American agriculture rests entirely with the farmers.

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing.

If you are a member of a local association now, write its name here ....
....
This list was sent by ....
....
P. O. ....
State ....
These people market mainly at ....
....

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here for special literature ....
....

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1 ....
2 ....
3 ....
4 ....
5 ....
6 ....
7 ....
8 ....
9 ....
10 ....
11 ....
12 ....

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

Idaho All for Equity

We have had rousing meetings in Franklin and Bannock counties, where county conventions were held. The utmost harmony prevailed. The Franklin county union incorporated for $50,000, and in a short time practically every farmer in the county will be enlisted in the Equity movement. The Equity local at Burley, in Cassia County is incorporated for $50,000; Bonneville, in Bonneville county, for $25,000; Menan, Fremont county, for $10,000; the Ashton local has just purchased the Merrill line of four elevators, paying $20,500, and expect to handle 400,000 bushels of grain this year. Arimo, in Bannock county, will be incorporated by the time you receive this, and the Fremont county convention will have been held. A big meeting is promised, for Fremont county members are alive, and are each day realizing results.

We have purchased five cars of bags and twine, saving each purchaser from three to seven cents on each bag. On coal, we are saving members $25 a car. We shipped grain the local dealers would not bid on, and secured a very satisfactory price. The largest farm implement company in the west has made us concessions. Members are arranging to build grain elevators at several shipping points, and are erecting potato cellars.

Cache county, Utah, adjoining us, sent a representative to the Franklin county convention to learn more of Equity, and to ask to be admitted to the Idaho organization until Utah becomes sufficiently organized to have a state union. A. Y. Satterfield, our state organizer and state union president, will go to Cache county as soon as possible. He cannot possibly supply the demand for himself in Idaho, but will take time to start the work in Utah. Our local organizers report additions at every meeting. We are getting results, and the farmers realize it. By November we will have 10,000 members in Idaho, all our principle points will be in-

Why Not Get All the Profit From Your Corn?

EVEN the most unprogressive farmer of today would consider himself badly treated if he were compelled to harvest his grain with a cradle. He is too familiar with the easier and more profitable grain binder method.

Why then do farmers continue to cut corn in the old back-breaking, time-wasting, extravagant corn-knife way? What good reason is there why every corn raising farmer should not use I H C corn binders?

Cut your corn with a binder and you get the stalks and leaves at the time when they are full of nutritious juices and when their feeding value is greatest. The stalks and leaves contain more than one-third of the digestible nutriment of the corn plant. Hand cutting is too slow to enable you to harvest this valuable fodder properly, or it is too expensive on account of the extra help involved to make it worth while. You avoid the waste, the expense and the worrying trouble of securing extra help when you cut your corn with an

I H C Corn Binder

Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee or Osborne

It cuts and binds five to seven acres per day, saves you a deal of labor and trouble, and gives you a plentiful supply of nutritious stover; good for winter feeding because of its warming qualities.

I H C corn binders are built to do the best work under all conditions, whether corn is tall or short, straight, down or tangled, or on hilly or rough ground; and they leave clean fields behind. To get the most out of your crop you need an I H C corn binder. Then when your corn has been cured for a time in the shock, run it through an

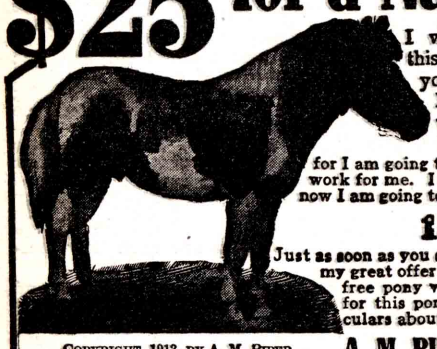
IHC Husker and Shredder

Deering, McCormick or Plano

You will save the added labor of husking by hand, and more important, secure at no additional expense the clean stalks, leaves and husks, shredded into palatable fodder—an excellent substitute for your hay, which can then be baled and sold in the best market. It will pay you well to look over the I H C line of corn machines at the local dealer's. Write us for catalogues and full information.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

$25 for a Name for this Pony



I will give **$25.00 FREE** for the best name for this beautiful prize Shetland pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a good chance to win the $25 prize but

You Can Win the Pony, Too

for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy," another beautiful pony, and now I am going to give away this pony. But first I want a name for him.

1500 VOTES FREE

Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great offer and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give $25 for the best name for this pony, and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Write me today.

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A. M. PIPER, 674 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Benefiel HANDI-TOOL

SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS WANTED

A combined wire stretcher and splicer, fence machine, lifting and pulling jack, cider press, post and stump puller, cable maker, vise, wrenches and complete handi-kit. Used by Farmers, Contractors, Teamsters, Threshermen, Factories, Mills and Mines. Capacity 2 to 4 tons. All steel and malleable iron. *Guaranteed for Life.*

30-DAY FREE TRIAL AND SAMPLE OFFER

We start you out. You can easily place 600 in your county. Exclusive territory. Experience unnecessary. Free course in new and original salesmanship. Art catalog and complete prospectus mailed free.

CHAS. E. BENEFIEL CO., Inc.
1013 Telephone Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

Eating Potatoes Wanted in Alabama

Equity members and and local union secretaries who have eating potatoes (Irish) ready or nearly ready should get in touch with Pankey-Davis Brokerage Co., our representatives in Birmingham, Ala. This market will use many cars weekly.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FARMERS' AND STEEL TIRES **$8.95**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ⅝ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $3.35; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

— Fall Planting is Best —

Our prices are the lowest, on all kinds of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and other trees, and plants. Send for catalog at once, and order for early fall planting. ERNST NURSERIES, Moscow, O., Box 11.

corporated and we will be in position to pay cash for our supplies. The trade of 10,000 organized farmers, on a cash basis, will be worth considering, and this trade will be open to the firms who will make prices right.

We are proud of the fact that we have a state board of directors that are business men, and made a success of other undertakings. They have the loyal support of the best farmers in the Snake River Valley. We have a legislative committee, and will be fully represented at the state capitol so the Equity of Idaho will be considered when future laws are made.

We thank headquarters for its loyal support in the past, and solicit the same in the future.—O. E. Scott, State Union Secretary.

Direct Marketing of Cotton Was Profitable

On direct shipping I made from five to seven dollars extra a bale on nine bales of cotton. I shipped to Galveston, Tex. For the last three years crops have been very short here on account of drought, and this season is no better.—F. A. Ringold, Ripley, Okla.

Question Box

Q. I am enclosing a clipping from "The Packer" of July 26th. Your reply or comment on this article in the next issue of Up-to-Date Farming will do a world of good in our county where the Society is gaining ground.—Truman O. Smith, Loxley, Ala.

A. The article referred to is too long to reproduce here, so suffice it to say that it contained several false and misleading statements calculated to weaken the confidence of farmers in general, and the members of the Farmers Society of Equity, in the organization and in the integrity and sincerity of its officers. The following communications that have passed between the headquarters of the F. S. E. and the publishers of the paper will explain:

"Indianapolis, Ind., August 2, 1913.
"Publishers of the Chicago Packer
"185 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

"Gentlemen: In your issue of July 26, you published an article on the first page, fifth column, beginning at the top of column, headed "Working on Both Ends," in which statements are made relative to the business methods of this Society, that are false and the publication of which are damaging to the reputation and business of this organization.

"I particularly call your attention to your charge that the market representatives of the Society are asked to hold out of the growers' money three per cent. and pay it to the Society. Also, the statement that the representative was asked to revise his own rating. Also, other unwarranted statements and charges and insinuations regarding this Society, that are false and misleading.

"This is notice to you to retract all false statements in as public a manner as you have given them publicity, which means that they be retracted on the first page of your paper, top of column. Failing to do this, this Society will institute suit against you for such damages as we believe we have and will suffer as the result of your false publication, and we will prosecute the suit to a conclusion.

"A copy of this letter is sent to your Kansas City office.

"Yours very respectfully
"J. A. Everitt, President.
"Farmers Society of Equity."

On August 5 we received the following lettergram:

"Kansas City, Mo., August 4, 1913.
"J. A. Everitt, President,
"Farmers Society of Equity,
"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Referring to story you complain of: Is the Society the exclusive representative of farmers who are members and have all these members shared in the profits that have been earned from membership fees and three per cent, charged commission mrchants? If no profits have been earned in the past then what would the Society do with a surplus profit in the future, i. e., would it go to all the former members or to a limited few? This question was raised in the first story and it occurs to us that you might want to make a detailed statement on this point. Do you mind stating what salaries or commissions are paid to the officers? Please answer night press rate collect message."—The Packer.

We did not wire as it was necessary to place before them some of the literature of the Society, so the following letter was sent.

"Indianapolis, Ind., August 5, 1913.
"The Packer, Kansas City, Mo.

"Gentlemen: Reply to your night lettergram:

"The co-operative marketing plan of the Farmers Society of Equity is explained by the circular accompanying this, 'A National Marketing System.' The members and local and county unions are expected to so conduct their marketing as to maintain and develop this plan. The Society supplies each union with a 'Directory,' a copy of which is enclosed. It is not required that all crops be sold to or through the houses in the Directory, but each secretary or business agent is at liberty to sell to the best advantage, and headquarters co-operates with him to that end (See 'Important Point VI', page 4).

"The Farmers Society of Equity is incorporated without capital stock. It is not a profit, or dividend paying corporation, except, as by its marketing system its members sell for better prices and make more money. The money received from membership fees and dues is used to meet the running expenses of the Society, to maintain organizers in the field and to extend the organization. The same way with the small share of the handlers' commission (not an extra commission charged the producer). The purpose of the Society is to equip agriculture, all over the country, with a better marketing system. This will call for the expenditure of much money. When this is done, if the membership fees and dues, and what our co-operating handlers contribute eventually produce more revenue than to maintain the Society, they will be reduced. The president is allowed a yearly salary of $500. The secretary is not an elective officer but is hired by the executive board at current rates for such service. There are no other salaries except $3 a day to the members of the Board of Directors when called to meettings. The people at the head of this organization are actuated by the wish to benefit the farmers and all the people and not to enrich themselves. No officer receives any commission of any kind from any source.

"Our plan of organization and marketing has had a high endorsement from a late business manager of the National League of Commission Merchants. We have many letters also from the best produce houses in the country commending our plan of getting the producers together in large units to market.

"We now ask that you take steps to mend the damage you have done this Society by the false publication in a recent issue and promptly apprize us of what you will do."

" Yours truly,
"J. A. EVERITT, Pres.
"Farmers Society of Equity."

We are now awaiting further developments. "The small share of the handlers' commission" referred to above is in no sense charged against members, but it is what some of the representatives will allow because they do not need to send their own men into the country to solicit the business. This was formerly provided to be remitted to the union or member, as the "Directory" will show. But very few of them demanded it and got it. So in the next Directory it will provide for it to be sent to headquarters to advance the organization. It is simply a matter of having it for this purpose or the Society get no benefit from it whatever.

MAKE $5. OR $10. A DAY SPARE TIME

EXTRA MONEY EASILY EARNED

Surely you are not satisfied with a $10 or $15 a week job working for some one else when you can be **your own boss** and **earn $75 to $100 a week** with easy work and **Big Opportunities** besides getting your **Own Clothes FREE.** Tie up with us and start on the road to prosperity today. Our swell, nifty line of PROGRESS made-to-measure clothes cost less, wear better and are more stylish than any others. Every garment is **guaranteed** to fit and give perfect satisfaction or no pay. Many of our agents make *far more money, in their spare time*, evenings and holidays, than they do at their regular work.

Magnificent Outfit FREE

The greatest ever—contains an unusually attractive assortment of woolens; also order blanks, stationery, tape line and everything necessary to make *Big Money.* New and attractive special offers. *Confidential selling secrets.* With our help success is sure. Get started at once so you can *land the early Fall orders.* Write for the *FREE money-making outfit.*

Progress Tailoring Co.
Department 2088
Chicago

OUTFIT FREE

End The Misery Of Wearing Worthless Trusses

How 60 Days Trial is the Only Safe Way to Buy Anything For Rupture.

Here is something absolutely GUARANTEED to keep rupture from coming out—something that does away with the misery-causing leg-strap and body springs.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 **patented features.** Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 778—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Only 7½c an acre additional expense

for seed will increase your yield 5, 10, 15 or 20 bu. per acre. Read what other farmers have done

Indiana Red Wave winter wheat is taking the country by storm wherever introduced. It is recognized as the farmer's standby—the money-maker wherever grown.

Many farmers have doubled their yield with Indiana Red Wave wheat. The same work of plowing, cultivating, sowing, harvesting has resulted in greatly increased yield because this strong, vigorous, heavy yielding seed was sown. You can do what others have done.

There is not a particle of doubt about you raising such crops as reported by our customers if you sow **INDIANA RED WAVE WHEAT** this year. If you did not raise such crops it is to your interest, more than ours, to order this seed at once. Notice the low price we make for round quantities.

HEADS OF INDIANA RED WAVE WHEAT FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, EXACT SIZE. THESE ARE NOT EXTRA SELECT HEADS.

RED WAVE WHEAT was produced by crossing Early Red Clawson and a hardy Russian variety. It is a new wheat and like a young man, has all the vigor of youth. It is extremely hardy to withstand winter. The straw grows from three to five feet, and is strong. The head which is the true test of every variety of wheat, is large, both as to length and breadth; is closely set with meshes which are well filled with large amber grains. The illustration on this page shows four heads exact size. The meshes on these heads except at the butts and tips had four grains each. You can count the meshes and estimate the grains. The head is beardless. This is an excellent milling variety and is desired by millers.

The **INDIANA RED WAVE WHEAT** is without a peer for standing hard winters and droughts, or repairing damage in the spring if any was done, because of its vigor and for big yields. Those farmers who have been depending on the old standard sorts, which have lost much of their original vigor can afford to discard them now and sow their main crop of **INDIANA RED WAVE. We make a special low price for such.**

Can I afford to buy Indiana Red Wave Wheat to sow a field or my crop?

This is a natural question. We will give you some facts and figures then you can answer it.

If you sow your own wheat you will take 2 bus. and clean and grade it down to 1½ bus, and sow it on an acre. 20 acres will take 40 bus. of your wheat, which is worth say, 90 cents in the market, $36.

If you sow Indiana Red Wave wheat you should order 10 bags full, 25 bus., from us and the cost will be $37.50. There will be a little for freight, but the bags, which we throw in, are worth something toward the freight. Thus the difference is only about $1.50 against the cost of Indiana Red Wave Wheat, or 7½c an acre.

EXAMPLE

25 bu. of Indiana Red Wave wheat, cleaned and graded	**$37.50**
40 bu. of your wheat at market price about	**36.00**
The Difference	**1.50**

We offer this example because some people, without figuring it out, think that what they send to us for seed wheat is all outlay, while for a fact, only an inconsiderable sum is. Against the extra outlay can be offset the extra yield the *Indiana Red Wave* will make and the extra price it will sell for until all growers in your part of the country are growing it. This is an exceptional opportunity to make your next wheat crop and future ones more profitable. Twenty acres cost only $1.50 more, 7½c an acre.

A fraction of a peck extra yield per acre will pay all the extra expense. But the person who has been sowing Poole, Fultz, Rudy, other old varieties and changes to *Indiana Red Wave*, will be very sure to get 5, 10, 15 or 20 bus. more per acre. Read reports from farmers like yourself who sow and harvest under ordinary conditions.

Red Wave, 49.4 bushels, at Indiana Experiment Station. It led all, in this year's test of 36 varieties. Read report.

Every day farmers come to our store or write to us and say **"I wish I had** sown my whole crop of *INDIANA RED WAVE."* They have in mind the big yields it made on their own or neighbor's farm. It pays to make a wise change of seed. It will pay big to sow this wheat. So if you order a bag full or two you will probably be sorry at next harvest time that you did not order more.

Order from this advertisement. All the evidence is before you. Don't hesitate. It's practically no *extra* expense; but the harvest will give you many extra bushels per acre—10 acres maybe a couple hundred extra bushels.

We refer to Continental National Bank or any business house in Indianapolis.

Price

We have a very large supply of Indiana Red Wave wheat and can fill orders up to carloads. We have put the price low in round lots to induce sowing liberally.

By freight or express:

¼ bushel, 75c.
½ bushel, $1.25.
1 bushel, $2.25.
2½ bushels (1 bag for two acres), $5.
5 bushels (2 bags for 4 acres), $9
10 bushels (4 bags for 8 acres), $17.50.
25 bushels (10 bags for 20 acres), $37.50.

Larger quantities at $1.50 a bushel. No extra charge for bags. Wheat is graded, ready to sow.

By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $2.

O. K. Seed Store, Dept. 6A, Indianapolis, Ind.

Central Location **Prompt Shipment** **Low Freight Rates**

This Is Evidence to Convince You that It Pays. Don't take *our* Word for It—Our Former Customers tell You Below How Red Wave Paid Them

We do not print complete address of former customers for the obvious reason that our advertising would sell their wheat. In most cases they sell to neighbors at an extra price. All letters are on file in our office and reports are guaranteed genuine.

INDIANA—Red Wave Leads at Experiment Station

Newspaper Bulletin No. 191, dated July 26, 1913, from the Indiana Experiment Station reported on the varieties of wheat tested at the experiment farm this year. There were thirty-six varieties grown. The greatest yield per acre reported was Red Wave, 49.4 bus. The average of all tests was 35.8 bus.

This official test should establish the Red Wave wheat as the peer of all varieties. Red Wave beat the average about 16 bus. an acre.

MICHIGAN—The Best Yield on Record—42 Bushels

The Indiana Red Wave wheat made a yield of 42 bus. to the acre when threshed. This is the best yield of record for this county.—Guy A. T., Monroe Co., Mich.

TENNESSEE—Glad He Sent

Indiana Red Wave heads are six inches long and there is probably 80 grains to the head. It is not threshed yet, but I have guessed it to make 50 bus. an acre. It is the best wheat I ever saw grow. We had a hard storm and some of it blew down, otherwise I believe I would have gotten 100 bus. from the two bus. sowed. I certainly am glad that I sent for this seed. Already more people have spoken to me for seed than I will be able to supply.—R. B. Whittacry, Sullivan Co., Tenn.

OHIO—45 to 50 Bus. an Acre.

Indiana Red Wave wheat is simply all right. It is not threshed yet, but it is sure to make 45 to 50 bus. an acre. It can't be beat.—W. S., Montgomery Co., Ohio.

ILLINOIS—50½ to 55 Bus. an Acre

I sowed 19 acres of Indiana Red Wave and threshed 1,009 bus., one-half of the field averaged 50½ bus., and the other half, which I fertilized, averaged 55 bus. an acre. The wheat is the finest I ever raised and tests 62 pounds. Just before cutting many people in the neighborhood called to see it and they all pronounced it the finest they ever saw.—J. H. C., Morgan Co., Ill.

MISSOURI—Indiana Red Wave Beats All Other Kinds

Indiana Red Wave wheat has proven to be the hardiest wheat of any that is grown in this country. 60 grains to the head. It was pastured close all last winter. Considering the conditions under which this wheat was grown, it has beaten all other kinds as it made 35 bus. to the acre. Everybody who has seen it likes this wheat fine—Nathan B., DeKalb Co., Mo.

ILLINOIS—The Best I Ever Saw

Red Wave is the best I ever saw. It makes more vigorous growth, has longer and better filled heads, will yield five bushels or more an acre more than our old kind, which we call the Red Chaff.—Hilary Herbert, Hancock Co., Ill.

MISSOURI—60 Bus. an Acre

I let my Indiana Red Wave wheat get too ripe before I cut it. As a result a good deal of it was wasted. Notwithstanding this, when I threshed I had 60 bus. an acre and a little over. It is the wheat for this state. I am going to sow 100 acres of it this fall.—A. J. S., Holt Co., Mo.

INDIANA—35 Bus. Against 15 Bus.

The only variety of wheat I sowed last fall is the Indiana Red Wave. It is rather early to estimate it, but I put it at 35 bus. an acre. The wheat crop is not extra good in this locality, but I am well pleased with the Red Wave and I believe that if we would have had a favorable season that it would go 40 bus. an acre. My neighbor, who has wheat just over the fence, will do well if he gets 15 bus. an acre.—J. C. Fallman, Marshall Co.

KENTUCKY—Far Ahead of Any Other

My old variety of wheat is Fultz. This fall I sowed some of your Indiana Red Wave also. Heads on the Fultz are 3 in. long, with two grains to the mesh, the Red Wave heads are 4 to 5 in. long with three big grains to the mesh. It has got all other kinds of wheat beat. It is the best that I ever saw. I never grew such good wheat before. It is far ahead of any other in my neighborhood in every way.—W. H. Bryant, Boyd Co., Ky.

ILLINOIS—60 Bus. an Acre

I will let you know how the Indiana Red Wave wheat has done for me, as we threshed yesterday. First I will say that it turned out wonderful. We got 60 bus. an acre, and old farmers say it is the first time they ever saw anything like it Everybody around here wants the seed of this wheat.—Mrs. Anna Baurer, Tazewell Co., Ill.

NORTH CAROLINA—100 Bus. From One Bag of Seed

I bought one bag of Indiana Red Wave seed wheat (2½ bus.) and have just threshed 100 bus. of fine wheat from it. It is beter than any other wheat I have seen.—J. E. G., Rowan Co., N. Car.

NEBRASKA—Finest In All Our Neighborhood

The Indiana Red Wave wheat is the finest of any wheat in all of our neighborhood. It stood the winter fine. Its straw is small and the heads very large. My estimate is that it will yield 35 bus. an acre.—J. L. Hilliard, Hamilton Co., Neb.

ILLINOIS—Made 42 Bus. an Acre

I like the Red Wave wheat fine. It is certainly the greatest wheat I ever raised. The straw is stiff, clean and long. When threshed it surprised us by yielding 42 bus. an acre, which is much better than any other wheat I raised. A man from Idaho visited me this summer and saw the field of wheat and said it was the finest he ever saw.—J. C. B., Christian Co., Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA—Yields One-Half More

Indiana Red Wave stood winter better. It will yield one-half more than my other varieties.—G. H. S., Cambria Co., Pa.

VIRGINIA—Will Yield a Third More

Indiana Red Wave was of stronger growth than any other wheat I ever raised. Some heads 5 inches with 5 grains in a mesh. It will make a third more than that by the side of it. Everyone that sees it says it is the best headed wheat they ever saw and all speak for seed.—V. H. P., Floyd Co., Va.

MARYLAND—Withstands Black Rust

The Indiana Red Wave wheat obtained from you is better than my other kind. Five pecks sown per acre of the Indiana Red Wave last fall stands as thick on the ground as seven pecks of the other, and the heads are better and have more grains. The other wheat wont make 15 bus. an acre, while the Red Wave will make 20 or 25. It has very little black rust, while the other is nearly eaten up with it.—Hansen G. Cashell, Montgomery Co., Md.

MICHIGAN—35½ Bus. an Acre

I raised one acre of Indiana Red Wave wheat and it yielded 35½ bus. Very satisfactory.—E. W. Oakland Co., Mich.

INDIANA—Yield Twice as Much

Indiana Red Wave grows much taller than others. Heads 4 to 5 ins. long and about twice as many grains to the head. It will yield about twice as much as my other wheat.—H. M. H., Paoli, Ind.

MISSOURI—Heads 5 to 6 Ins. Long

My Red Wave is one of the best varieties I ever grew compared with other kinds. It is not threshed yet but will make 35 to 40 bus. to the acre. It grows strong straw, and has long heads. I have heads that measure 5 to 6 inches long. I am well pleased with Indiana Red Wave.—Wm. H. S., Jefferson Co., Mo.

PENNSYLVANIA—Will Stand a Hard Winter

Indiana Red Wave is hardier than most others; grows more vigorous, has longer and stronger straw. I think Red Wave will go over the average yield by one-half.—W. B. A., Snyder Co., Pa.

OHIO—Finest Wheat in This Section

I have the finest wheat in this section. The other wheat I sowed won't make the seed. Red Wave has good length and large, fine heads. It is the hardiest I have seen in Wayne and Medina counties this year.—J. A. H., Rittman, O.

MISSOURI—One-Third Better than Others

Indiana Red Wave is one-third better than other varieties; straw bigger, heads bigger, better filled.—J. J. C., Russellville, Mo.

Our seed wheat catalog with fuller description and more reports will be sent to all customers from this advertisement, or will send the catalog in advance, if requested.

O. K. SEED STORE

Get Your Cream Separator NOW

Most Women Prefer the New Butterfly

Only $2 DOWN

One Year To Pay

Here is the opportunity you have been waiting for—a chance to get one of these big-capacity, light-running, easy-cleaning, close-skimming New Butterfly Cream Separators without taking the money out of your pocket.

By paying only $2 down, you can get the biggest machine we make, use it 30 days free, then if you decide to keep it pay us the rest of our low factory-to-farm price (only $24 and up) in small, easy installments. You can make these payments monthly out of the extra cream profits which the machine will save for you. You buy direct from the manufacturer and save half. You try the machine 30 days on your own farm before you decide to keep it. You get a signed lifetime guarantee. You have the benefit of this great labor-saving machine while it is earning its own cost and more. You don't risk a single penny. We pay the freight both ways if the separator fails to please you. Get your separator NOW at factory prices and on terms so easy you won't feel the cost at all.

New Butterfly Cream Separators

will make you $10 to $15 a year more profit from every cow you own. They are handsome, high-grade, durable machines. The most modern and convenient separator you can buy. No other separator costs more to make, has so many patented improvements or gives you as much value for your money. We will prove this on your own farm, or no sale. Thousands are in daily use all over the United States. Read the letter at right.

Davenport, Iowa.

Dear Sirs: I like the separator; I think it is a daisy. It certainly is everything you claim it to be. I would not exchange it for any other separator, regardless of make or price. The——, which I am shipping you today, took all the strength a man had to run, but my little 8-year-old boy can run this one easily. It skims perfectly clean, and is so easy to wash.

EDWARD SCHMIDT.

No. 5½
One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device
Frictionless Pivot Ball-Bearings; Open, Easily-Cleaned Milk and Cream Spouts; Self-Draining Bowl and Tank.

30 Days' Free Trial

Lifetime Guarantee

Fill out the coupon below—mail it to us right away for free catalog folder. Get our big special offer on the five sizes of machines we make, so you can pick out the one that exactly suits your requirements. We will ship it to you on our easy payment terms of only $2 down and let you try it 30 days on your own farm. When the 30 days are up, **if for any reason** you are not pleased—if you don't prefer the New Butterfly to any other separator you ever saw or used—just return the machine to us. We will pay the freight both ways and refund your first payment. You won't be out a single penny.

TEAR ALONG DOTTED LINE

Every New Butterfly Separator is guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship, regardless of how many years you have used it. No other separator manufacturer will give you this signed lifetime guarantee.

Direct from Factory

Only $24 and Up

—according to size. We make two styles and five sizes of the New Butterfly Separator. Our Free Catalog Folder describes all of them. Every machine we build is beautifully finished throughout and guaranteed a lifetime. Note these special features: No disks to wash and rust out. The New Butterfly Skimming Device is complete in one piece—made of aluminum—the "everlasting," easy-cleaning metal. Shelby Seamless Steel Bowl—phosphor bronze bearings, vertical shafts, adjustable cream platter, ratchet crank, self-draining bowl, low-down self-draining milk supply tank, closed bottom, open milk and cream spouts, oil-bathed ball-bearings, and many other exclusive features.

Mail This Coupon Today

Albaugh-Dover Co., **2123** *Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.*

Gentlemen: Please send me at once your big colored Catalog Folder, with full description, illustrations, factory prices and self-earning, easy-payment terms on the New Butterfly Cream Separator. I keep.....cows.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State..... (14)

Our Big Illustrated Catalog Folder

tells all about this wonderful machine, contains letters from many users, shows large colored illustrations, pictures the machine in use; shows how every part is made, and tells you all about our factory-to-farm self-earning separator plan. Fill out the coupon at left—mail it to us today for the Free Catalog Folder and BIG SPECIAL OFFER.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2123 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year, Number 17 **SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1913** Indianapolis, Ind.

A Herald of Farm Progress and Prosperity. Published Twice a Month

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

A Department for Live Folks who want the best. Our readers are asked to contribute their thoughts. If you have a helpful idea pass it on. Be neighborly. Contributions always welcome.

Make way for co-operation.

A long purse is a big help in short years.

Keep posted. It is what you don't know that hurts you.

Better farming may not make you a millionaire, but it will make you a better man.

Try a smile when something goes wrong. If that don't make you feel better, laugh.

A successful farmer; one who farms with the industry of an enthusiast and the intelligence of an expert.

The man who says it can't be done is kept on the jump to keep from being run over by the man who is doing it.

Nothing like looking on the bright side of things. "Root, hog, or die," might have been written, "Root, hog, and die."

If there is any virtue in the dust mulch, Kansas should have made the most of it this year. Dust has been plentiful, we hear.

The tobacco growers down in Kentucky have long been troubled by horn worms, so an exchange tells us. Let's see: Is that a new name for the Hook worm?

If the agricultural department in Washington will show the farmers what to do with an organization, then it is all right for it to teach them how to organize.

It was an Englishman who said that he had no doubt but that Jehovah could have made a better berry than the strawberry had he tried to do so, but he never did. The Lord left the job for Luther Burbank.

Weeds make the most of their opportunities during these days. Their business now is chiefly making seed for next year's weed crop. Scattered through the cultivated fields, along the ditches, creek banks, hedge and fence rows, members of the weed tribe are busy making germs of trouble for the farmer another year. Take time now to destroy them completely. Mow and as soon as dry, burn them. Weeds are more than robbers—they give aid and shelter to insect enemies. Every hour spent in weed destruction is well spent, and lasting in effect.

Good Material---But a Poor Fit

Lessons in Co-Operation

Lesson No. 1

Co-operation has paid many profits which would otherwise have been lost to the co-operator. The principle is a sound business principle. True co-operation has never suffered a failure. When a so-called co-operative venture failed, the real cause of that failure was not co-operation, but the lack of it on the part of one or more of the co-operators. Not standing together, but falling apart has been the cause of the dissolution of every co-operative movement that failed. Successful co-operation demands and must have the intelligent, loyal, consistent and harmonious support of not a few, but all of the co-operators. To attempt to succeed on any other basis is not only to invite but to insure disaster.

There are thousands of farmers in this country today who are receiving better returns than others who have equally as desirable products. This is not a theory, but a condition that actually exists. The reason is found in co-operation. Those who are succeeding beyond the average are those who are winning success by means of co-operation. A certain degree of success can be won without it, but the greatest successes are won with it. The highest prices paid for apples are paid to members of an apple-growers association. The highest prices paid for wheat are received by members of farmers' associations. The lowest prices paid for fertilizers, groceries and other supplies are the prices paid by members of a farmers' purchasing club. There may be exceptions to this, but, reader, are YOU that exception? If not, then co-operation will pay YOU.

Get the facts, and think them over.

Give Farmers a Chance

CONGRESS, and the Secretary of the Treasury are wrestling with the money question. Congress is taking up a bill to reorganize the whole monetary system, in order to place it on a basis that money can be had when and where it is needed, so panics and money stringencies may be avoided, and business may not be all tangled up because of money matters. Business is to be helped in going right along smoothly, the government seeing to it that there is plenty of money available at reasonable rates for all good business endeavor. That is what the country needs, and is at least what the administration declares it shall have before Congress adjourns.

The Secretary of the Treasury, not waiting for remedies through acts of Congress, and having in the treasury a few millions not needed for a few months, has made arrangements to put that money at work, as right now is money's busy time. When crops are ready for market, there is almost more work than money can do—there isn't enough working money to go around. Money speculators take advantage of this fact, and what money they control is held tight, for big rates of interest, and speculators in stocks also try to hold as much money in control as possible. Money being scarce and high, farmers have to give more wheat, more oats, more butter and eggs in order to get a dollar than they would if money were more plentiful. Such a condition is bad all around, except for the money speculators and the successful stock manipulators, who grow in wealth while everybody else suffers. This is the condition Secretary McAdoo took steps to avert, by placing many million dollars through the country for the use of the real business men transacting sound and necessary business.

In both the plans of Congress and of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is a plain disposition to favor other classes in preference to farmers. The farmers are expected to be benefited in a general way, but bankers are to be benefited in a direct way, with the expectation, perhaps, that they will permit some of the benefits to filter through their fingers and reach the farmer. Now, a bank is only a business institution. A farmers' organization is also a business institution, if it is properly organized. The bank can borrow some of this money from the treasury at a low rate of interest, but the farmers' organization cannot borrow at the same rate. This is manifest injustice. It is discrimination. There is no better security for loans than warehouse receipts for the necessaries of life—the products of the farms. And wherever a local, or county organization of farmers can put a supply of grain, hay, cotton or other staple article in a bonded warehouse,

(Continued on Page 6)

Up-to-Date Farming

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by

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John P. Stelle } Associate Editors
C. Hayes Taylor }

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In changing your address, always give old as well as new address.

OUR ADVERTISERS—GUARANTEE

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

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A Chance for the Boy

AGRICULTURE is fast becoming a field of larger opportunities, especially for trained ability. Agriculture, in which the individual farmer is but a single cog (a highly important cog, it is true, but a cog, nevertheless, when we consider agriculture as a whole, and as a people we are fast becoming to look upon it in just that way). Agriculture, we say, as a business, and as a profession, is being reorganized, and the reorganization is calling for specialists along new lines of endeavor.

The county farm demonstrator is but a beginning. In course of time every agricultural county will have more than one specialist to assist in promoting greater success in the production and distribution of farm products. This is the beginning of the age of specialists. The "general purpose" county agent will become a back number, especially in progressive counties of diversified interests, for the simple reason that such counties will have more work than one man can do, and it is impossible for a general purpose man to be as proficient in a special work as the specialist in that work. So there will come the crop specialist, the live stock specialist, the dairy specialist, the fruit specialist, the veterinary specialist, and others; but chief amongst these others will be the marketing specialists, for methods of marketing are to be revolutionized also. Indeed, right there is the greatest need. So, it is no longer necessary for the bright boy on the farm to go outside of agriculture to enter a business or a profession. The business end of farming will offer him opportunities as great. The demand for trained men in the various branches of agriculture will exceed the supply for many years to come.

Will Farmers Become Bankers

SENATOR FLETCHER, of Florida, and Representative Moss, of Indiana, are working on a gigantic scheme for a national system of rural credit banks operated by farmers for farmers. It is expected that each will introduce a bill, one in the senate, the other in the house, authorizing the creation of local rural national banks of a minimum capital of $2,000 in any community. Capital stock to be owned entirely by local farmers. It will be provided that there shall also be a state "national rural bank" for each state, owned and controlled by the local rural banks, and a national rural bank of the United States over all.

Until the farmers, who once a year own and should control the entire food and clothing supply of the nation, organize a business system for marketing their own crops, whereby a reasonably profitable price is assured them, we shall seriously doubt the advisability of encouraging them to undertake a national banking business, Until the farmers of each community and all communities organize locally to handle their own crops through a marketing organization, it is doubtful if they should undertake to organize a banking business and try to operate it. And when farmers are organized, locally and nationally, and market in the right way, getting the right price for what they produce, there will not be need for such a great volume of rural credit, for rural cash will make it unnecessary.

Bubbles Will Burst

Cotton Corporation Bubble Bumps Into a Stubborn Fact With Natural Results

THE attorney-general of Arkansas, after a thorough examination of the contracts being issued to Arkansas cotton planters by the Southern States Cotton Corporation guaranteeing fifteen cents for cotton, on a basis of eleven cents cash, balance in interest-bearing scrip, payable when the cotton finally is sold by said corporation, has rendered an opinion on the contracts stating that the only security the grower has is the cotton itself. If the corporation is unable to sell the cotton for enough more than fifteen cents to pay interest on the scrip, pay expenses of operation, etc., the planter will not receive the guaranteed price. In other words, the corporation cannot make good its guarantee, and the planter will receive for his cotton just what it sells for, less expense of selling through the corporation. There is, and can be no such thing as a guarantee of fifteen cents for cotton.

We are informed that shortly after this opinion was delivered the state auditor issued an order denying the cotton corporation authority to do business in the state of Arkansas.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING has from the first pointed out that inevitable failure must come to the Southern States Cotton Corporation. We would be glad to see the cotton planters receive fifteen cents for their crops, and no one will do more to assist them to get it. But it is worse than folly to attempt it by means which cannot possibly succeed. There is but one way to make cotton bring its real worth, whether it be ten, twelve, or fifteen cents a pound, to the man who produces it, and that is through right organization, co-operative controlled production and controlled marketing. Sooner or later, the planters must turn to this way, and it is most unfortunate that the way must be first cleared of the debris caused by wrecks of impractical and impossible schemes which destroys the hope and cripples the confidence of the farmers in a real remedy. It is high time for the leading agricultural organizations to form a federation, and appoint a board of capable committeemen to sift the grist that is offered the farmers as panaceas for their ills, and eliminate the trash, which hinders the establishment of a sound organization, the only means whereby the farmer can protect his interests.

Must Tell the Truth

How Uncle Sam Acts as a Fraud Bouncer

THINGS are not what they seem, wrote the poet in an immortal poem. "Things must seem what they are," wrote Uncle Sam across one of the pages in his statute book, and put his signature thereto, his sign and seal thereon. And having said it must be so, his legal machinery has been put in motion to make it so. The pure food and drugs act is to compel those who offer a product for sale to sell exactly what they claim to sell. Uncle Sam does not guarantee that whatever we may purchase will be just what the dealer, distributor, manufacturer says it is, or that it is just what the label thereon proclaims it to be. Often, in fact, in nearly all things offered for sale under label, that label proclaims the fact that the product is "guaranteed under the pure food and drugs act." That guarantee, however, is not Uncle Sam's. He guarantees no product he does not make himself. The guarantee is the guarantee of the manufacturer and is worth just what the honesty and integrity and financial responsibility of the manufacturer is worth. Uncle Sam, however, guarantees that if the goods do not come up to the description, the person who perpetrates the fraud can be made to suffer for it. He guarantees that those who sell things that "are not what they seem" will be duly punished upon proof of deception.

Seven judgments were published by the Department of Agriculture on July 18. The Lewy Chemical Company, of New York City had been selling a preparation called "Cedar of Lebanon and Camphor for Prevention of Moths." There was nothing in it but cedar chips—not a bit of camphor. The same firm sold what they called "Extra Refined Ta Na Chinese Camphor," supposedly made in China. There was no camphor in it at all, and it was never any nearer to China than it was when offered for sale. Still another product of this firm was found to be deceptive. It was called "Extra Refined Camphorated Flake Compound—Destroys Moths and Insects." Uncle Sam's scientists found these flakes contained no camphor, and wouldn't destroy the most delicate insect, though it might drive them away. The Sherwin-Williams Company, of Cleveland, O., put some labels on Arsenate of Lead that were not quite accurate, and were taken to task for it. The company was fined and promised to be more careful in the future. The manufacturers of Zenoleum neglected to mention on the label the fact that a part of their excellent preparation consisted of water, and because of this a quantity of the product shipped from Michigan to Massachusetts was confiscated and destroyed. The Kibler Chemical Company, of Indianapolis, puts up paris green in cans and states thereon that the cans contain "Half-pound, net weight." Some of the cans shipped to Mississippi were not up to specifications—there was a deficiency in quantity. So the poison was seized, and held until the owners gave bond that it would be sold for just what it was, and nothing more. Conkey, who manufactures a sheep dip, a "fly knocker," and a nox-i-cide" made careless claims for these products, which chemical analysis found was not according to fact. Conkey was fined for his carelessness.

Now, in most of these cases, the articles in question may do the work for which they were intended. The government did not take this into consideration. Uncle Sam only insists that hereafter manufacturers be absolutely accurate in describing their products, so no one may be mislead.

What Others Say

The man who is satisfied with things as they are never makes them better.—System.

Some farmers seem to think co-operation means making money out of a neighbor's efforts.—The Co-Operative Manager and Farmer.

Of no use to the world are the men who study to do exactly as was done before; who can never understand that today is a new day. We want men who can take steps forward.—Emerson.

Farm arithmetic: Multiplying weeds adds to labor, subtracts profits, and divides production. Subtracting weeds divides labor, adds to production and multiplies profits.—Sam Saxon.

Some time in the future the question of land monopoly is bound to arise. In the past our captains of industry have been busy corraling railroads, steel plants, water power sites and mines. Some day they will take a fancy to own all the land and then a fancy to own all the land. Are the people going to wake up before that time comes?—Valley Farmer.

The county fair should be an exposition of county resources and a mirror of agricultural progress and domestic endeavor. By way of variety amusement features are necessary but they should not be in such number as to overbalance or overshadow the serious business of the fair.—Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Stopping future trading would not stop speculation in farm products. In fact, until farmers are better organized the abolishing of future trading might result in even greater speculation. Nothing can stop speculation in farm products but the refusal of farmers to allow them to fall into the hands of speculators.—The Nebraska Farmer.

The extreme low prices farmers are frequently forced to take for their products are usually the direct result of lack of co-operation among themselves. So long as farmers allow middlemen to set the price on the products they have to sell, just so long will they fail to obtain an equitable share of the profits.—Farmer and Breeder.

Railroad companies are calling upon shippers to co-operate that there may be a full supply of cars. If cars are loaded and unloaded promptly, there will be plenty to go around, but only prompt release of cars once loaded will allow the crop to move easily and rapidly. An especial appeal is made at this time to prevent congestion and it is believed that users of railroad equipment will respond.—The Business Farmer.

There are three fundamental propositions facing the rural people today. The first is, the getting of knowledge regarding the best methods in existence for growing crops and feeding animals. The second, to take up and solve the economic problem of getting the farmer a fair, square deal on the market, and third, to give the farmer the opportunity of obtaining money at low rates of interest on long time to enable him to market his crop to best advantage, and to enable him to make permanent improvements on his farm. The first proposition is to produce the articles the markets need as cheaply as possible; the second is to obtain the best market for it.—Braddford Knapp, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Rural Credit---The Fletcher Bill

PUBLIC sentiment is various, impulsive, changeable, almost freakish. Not long ago the all prevailing idea in upper circles was that the farmers must be educated to do better farming. Experts must take science into the fields, and even the weeds and the pests must be dealt with scientifically—not so much as experience has taught, but as the books say. Capitalists offered millions to aid in that work, the railroads put on their demonstration trains, and bills were introduced in Congress and state legislatures appropriating other millions to the one great agricultural need, scientific farming. The world was bent on teaching farmers how to farm, and a casual looker-on would have concluded that very soon every field would be a page of applied science printed in big letters.

Then came another fad. It was discovered that farmers needed a chance to borrow money worse than they need scientific farming. Hence, there must be devised a system of rural credit. It was understood that some place in the Old World such a thing was in vogue and a company of great men were sent across the seas to find it. They went, they hunted, and they discovered, and now we have the Fletcher bill.

There has never been a time in this country when an honest, deserving farmer could not borrow money and on land mortgages or crop warehouse receipts at that, but such borrowing and such mortgages were individual and local in character and were not of a nature to appeal to the big financial institutions, the money trust. The accumulators of money want all there is in it. They gather it up and hoard it for profits, and letting it go out again they reap the profits. They will continue to do that whether it is called commercial loans, real estate loans, individual paper well secured, or rural credit. But rural credit is the new name, and it is, therefore, the latest fad.

Senator Fletcher's bill proposes a system of local national banks, owned and operated by farmers (?), a state rural national bank in each state to be owned and controlled by the local banks as stockholders, and a national rural bank of the United States to be located in Washington, and to be owned entirely by the state rural banks. As a kind of cap sheaf there is to be created in the treasury department a division of rural banking under the direction of a rural banking board to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor. But the whole thing is at last to be under the direction of a director of rural banking to be chosen by the President.

Could there be a more complicated system? The local banks, it is said, are to be owned by the farmers, but in each state a state bank is to take them all under its wing. Then the state banks are to be huddled together with their hats off to a national bank in Washington. Then that bank is to be controlled by a board of political office holders, themselves appointed by the President, and subject to a party man to be appointed by the President. Rural credit thus provided for reminds us of a grand stand at a state fair provided with luxurious seats for a multitude of common place hunters.

Still, those who teach the public should treat such propositions seriously. The alleged purpose of these banks is to furnish funds to farmers on long term farm bonds or notes secured by liens on farms. The loans, it is said, are to be secured first by a local bank, then by a state bank, and last by the national rural bank of the United States. In other words, the local banks are first to get a lien on the farms and homes of the people, then the liens are to be transferred to the respective state banks, and thence to the central bank at Washington.

But where is the money to come from? The bill alleges that the farmers are to own the local banks. We scarcely know how, for they are not to own and lend the money but to BORROW it by giving liens on their homes. Senator Fletcher himself says "the money must be borrowed from the investing public," the very class that now controls both the money and the business of the country. It furnishes an opportunity that class has wanted for many years, an opportunity to get liens upon and control of the farms and homes of the people. They have long had control of the commercial institutions, the manufacturing enterprises, and the railroads and steamship lines, but the farms have been beyond their reach. But, as we have previously said, a system like that provided for in the Fletcher bill removes every barrier and makes the real estate of the country subject to the same control so disastrously manifest in other business affairs. Under pretense of lower interest and long-time loans farmers will be induced to become a borrowing people. The money they get will be expended by them in raising crops that other people decide the price of, and it will soon make its way back to the accumulating centers, but the notes and mortgages or land bonds may remain unpaid, if prices for farm crops are low and like vampires will draw upon the agricultural resources of the country. The speculating buyers will still continue to prey upon the crops and rob the farmers of the just rewards for their labor, and in addition the loan sharks will claim their toll.

If any system like that provided by the Fletcher bill be adopted we predict it will not be fifty years until the farmers will be as much beholden to the money power as the commercial interests are now, and in less than a hundred years the lands and homes of the United States will be owned and controlled by the same power that now dominates the other business of the country. Then will come the collapse that has closed the history of the older nations. In spite of education and civilization the human race seems to travel from age to age in much the same path, a path that ascends or descends as the many or a few control. We are writing in all seriousness, for we want the people to think.

Before this step is taken we would like to see farmers selling right. Then their needs for credit would not be great. Also then their credit would be good at the present banks. It is the uncertainty of prices and profits that puts farmers at a disadvantage with other business men. And it is to provide a way around this, while still continuing the iniquitous marketing system, that the farmers may be asked to pool the assets of a community to make them desirable borrowers. There are now about 7,400 national banks, about 18,000 state banks, savings banks and trust companies and, a person connected with the Indianapolis Postal Savings bank gave us 30,000 as the estimated number of banks of this class. These figures are approximately correct and make a grand total of 55,400 banks in the country. As there are only 3,000 counties in the country this gives 18 1-3 banks to a county now, one bank for about 325 families.

But there are still classes of business that cannot be reached on terms satisfactory to the money lenders. For instance, the farmer wants to borrow money to buy lean cattle to feed. The present bank would like to furnish the money, but the uncertainty as to the price the fat cattle will bring makes it an undesirable risk. Farmers want to borrow money to buy fertilizers, to drain the land, to buy machines, or build a barn or hold crops. But for the same reason the risks are not desirable **because of the uncertainty of prices for the farmers' products.** So a way must be found without disturbing the marketing system, to make the farmers gilt-edge risks. The rural banks receive the backing of the present banks and the financial interests, and the speculators in farm crops. The law, if it becomes such, and God forbid that it does, will inflict about 50,000 more banking institutions on the country for the people to support.

The present agitation of rural credits and for rural banks reminds us of the time when the postal savings banks bill was in Congress. If the new bill becomes a law it will simply create another line of feeders for the present great banks and money lending institutions as the postal savings banks did, all to be paid by the common people.

If the farmers permit this scheme to be worked, rather than to complete the simple marketing system that is offered them, to sell right, then let them forever hold their peace and there should never be heard another murmur against heavy taxes and the high cost of living.

Farm Unions and Labor Unions

THE editor of the Appeal to Reason, discussing farm organizations and labor unions, says of the Farmers' Society of Equity:

The Society of Equity makes its strong plea in its system of marketing and has devised a union label which it uses. Some of its startling claims relative to the power of the farmers working in unison are that the farmers in three states named might absolutely control the corn market of America; farmers of four states might control the cotton market; of four states the wheat market; and so on down the list. The figures are undoubtedly correct—providing all the farmers of those states could be brought into the movement, and that they did not fall under penalty of the law against monopoly in restraint of trade.

With a frankness and fairness we have seldom seen equaled, the farm organizations and labor unions are compared and their different fields of labor and purpose and the necessity for harmonious action are elucidated as follows:

It is true that the trade unions and the farmers' unions necessarily have different methods. In some ways each has an advantage over the other. The trade union is composed exclusively of wage workers. The farmers' union is composed of farm owners and renters. The one is, therefore, a working class, and the other a middle class in nature. Both, however, are combatting certain phases of the capitalist system, while neither at this time is fighting it as a whole. The farmers may be charged with seeking to advance the price of eatables at the expense of wage working purchasers. The same argument, however, will apply against the wage workers, for their effort to advance wages it is claimed often reacts in an advance on the manufactured articles the farmer uses. The argument resolves itself into a conclusion that half-way measures must be inadequate on both sides and that nothing but the full control of the machinery of production and distribution will solve the problem.

The farmer has the advantage of having a commissarial—that is, he raises his food. He, therefore, exercises an immediate influence on politics as the trade unionists cannot do. On the other hand, the trade unionist has the advantage of long training and open fighting in the industrial field. As a result there is a solidarity with him which the farmer does not possess. The farmers' movement of the eighties completely collapsed, but the trade union movement remained. The new farmers' movement in America has already suffered reverses, indicating the lack of permanent solidarity. On the other hand the farmers have from the first demanded socializing propositions, especially government control of railroads and money. Trade unionists, on the other hand, have for the most part held aloof from socializing propositions. The trade unionists, because they are dependent for their daily food on the men they are fighting, exercise on politics only a shifting and temporary influence, while the farmers, because of being producers themselves, exercise a permanent influence, as shown by the adoption of populistic measures by the progressives of both old parties, even after the old farmers' movement had collapsed.

The wage worker is under disadvantage of having a million workers from Europe brought to America every year, when already there are more than two million idle men in America. This so gluts the labor market that every advantage gained by a strike is speedily neutralized and rendered null. On the other hand, the farmer must feed the incoming hordes, and because the number of farmers is increasing scarcely at all, it follows naturally that the farmer must exercise a stronger and stronger industrial and political influence. In agitational work, therefore, the farmer has a decided advantage over the wage worker, since conditions favor the one and hinder the other.

The one great lesson that should be learned is the identity of interest between the producing workers of the world. They should co-operate. They should co-operate temporarily, as the farmers suggest, in buying and selling so as to cut out part of the profit that now goes to the middleman.

Seeing Things Aright

The Truth About Production and Prices

HOWEVER devoted people may be to the cause of farming, and however anxious to aid farmers and lead them in the better ways, those who are not actual farmers cannot understand the situation nor can they realize what their teaching, if followed by all, would lead to. A reader of a prominent agricultural journal wrote as follows to the editor:

What benefit is it to the farmer to use heavy amounts of fertilizer and increase production when the market manipulators cut the price four times the increase and not only take the increase, but four fold more? Tell the farmer how to put the increase in his own pockets if you want to help the farmer, or if you will tell us how to sell what we already produce we would be greatly relieved."

The editor in question replied that he was sorry any farmer could be in such a state of mind as that expressed in the above paragraph, and declared the price of wheat would be the same whether the writer of the paragraph raised ten bushels to the acre or thirty, and that if he doubled his yield he would receive double the amount of money for it. Perhaps so if nobody but the writer increased his yield. But the press expects ALL its readers to do the same. Articles are not written and printed for the benefit of special favorites or a favored few. We expect every reader to follow good advice given, and when farm experts and experiment stations and agricultural departments teach good things they teach for all, not for one or a few. Would our friendly contemporary say the price of a bushel of wheat would be the same if every wheat grower raised thirty bushels instead of ten? Official statistics and reports are full of the fact that excessive yields and bumper crops bring less money in the aggregate than more moderate yields. When demands are supplied the surplus is worth nothing. Nobody wants it; and the only reason it sells at all is that the effect on the price reacts, and the loss is divided by a reduction of price paid for what is needed.

Our teaching, therefore, is not for farmers to quit producing, nor for them to cease their efforts for better farming or increased production, but to co-operate so as to control the supply so that it will go to market to meet the demand and be so distributed as to supply every need, thus constantly increasing the demand and maintaining an equitable price for all that is produced. This is of far more importance than fertilization and increased production to which so many educators devote their entire efforts, undoubtedly knowing that should all the farmers follow their instruction and meet with success there would be a collapse in agriculture because of a bankrupting reduction in price. The only thing that saves them is that only a very few act upon their advice. Secure the demand first, or teach how to reach it, and then pull for bigger yields.

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:
Subject: My Most Profitable Crop

First Prize $3.00 Second Prize $2.00 Third Prize $1.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Has Hay and Hold s It

(First Prize)

Hay is not, as a rule, a very profitable market crop unless it brings a fancy price. The important thing is to have hay to sell when the price is right. The crop this year is very light, but I have on hand most of my 1912 crop, which was good, for which I expect a good price, possibly $20 a ton. Formerly, I sold my crop at about $8 a ton as soon as I could for fear if I did not I could not sell at all; but, thanks to the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, I learned that the time comes when the crops are wanted, and I have no more $8 hay. If I cannot get $15 at the barn I don't sell. I had a two-years' crop on hand in the spring of 1912, and sold it all out at the barn for $20 a ton. I keep my hay in the stack until I get ready to sell, and by expert stacking on a good foundation it keeps perfectly. I can keep it three years.

When ready to bale, I rake the stack down, throw off the outside to itself, and bale the semi-bright and the pure bright grades separately. I have found the best time to sort hay is when it is baled, and I have no mixed grades. Though my crop is light this year, I shall save it all carefully, and expect it to be my most paying crop.—G. F. S., Illinois.

Makes Money and is Content

(Second Prize)

Fourteen years ago I bought an 80-acre farm for $2,500. Today I can sell it for $8,000, but it is not for sale. Part of the increase is due to the natural rise in price of land, but most of it is due directly to improvements made by hogs, sheep and cattle. They have been my chief crops for the entire fourteen years, and not once have they failed to produce a good cash profit. On account of physical disability I am farming by proxy, but have had the same tenant for seven years. Last year the farm's income was $2,350 (nearly as much as the original cost of the farm), of which $1,575 was profit. This year we will do better still. This report does not include the returns of one cow, 75 to 100 chickens, and the "living" that came from the farm. We do just plain, not fancy farming. We can't all raise $40 roosters, $100 hogs and $300 cows—if we did, you editors might howl more than you do of the high cost of living. We don't consider our children as "crops," but as Nature's gifts more precious than gold. For money, give us hogs, sheep and cattle. Stock farming calls for corn, but you can have corn when you have stock. Our aim is to live Christian lives, be good American citizens, and feed the world with the best the soil can produce. We are content with our lot. What more does one wish?—S. B. M., Indiana.

Black-Cap Berries Our Most Profitable Crop

(Third Prize)

In August, we bend down the canes of our raspberry bushes, covering the tips with soil, and thus obtain our plantings for the next season, as the tips soon take root. These we also find market for at a price ranging from $1 a hundred upward, and the revenue from the sale of plants goes far toward paying the expenses of the vinyard.

The plants are dug and re-set in April. When from twenty-four to thirty inches high they are cut back to induce branching, and in July the branches are also topped, or cut back. The planting bears considerable fruit when one year old, each vine yielding from one to four quarts of fruit. We call this first year harvest "low bush picking," for which we pay two cents a quart. The average price received is ten cents a quart, although this season we sold our crop for twelve cents, baskets returned. The average income an acre is from $125 to $150. In western New York, where berries are largely grown, each vinyardist having from five to thirty acres, the bulk of the crop is evaporated, the average yield being 800 pounds, of dried fruit, which brings from twenty-five to thirty cents a pound. The cost of harvesting, evaporating and cleaning approximates five cents a pound, leaving a nice margin of profit. In berry time evaporators run day and night, and long rows of wagons laden with trays may be seen during all daylight hours.

Berry culture is not too difficult for a woman to undertake. Those who will keep the patch free from weeds, and give the vines proper attention have better days ahead.—Mrs. G. W., New York.

Keeping the Land Busy

I sowed oats very early, and notwithstanding some freezing had a fine crop, which I mowed instead of binding, as I consider baled oats equal to any feed and superior to most. These oats I store in a rat-proof barn.

Immediately after the oats were off and following a rain I put the land in redtop cane and have a most promising forage crop, the cane being over two feet high and growing rapidly. Hard on land? Possibly; but not so hard on farm management as to let the land produce a crop of weeds, which are also hard on land, on crops, and on mankind. Keep the land busy, and the weeds down. What is more "meat" to the eye than a well-kept farm, and I have always heard "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."—G. W. Miles, Texas.

Onions By Irrigation

Onions is one of the most profitable of irrigated crops. I made 100 bushels to the acre though I planted six weeks later than I should. I planted in rows two feet apart, cultivated with a horse, and watered them three times. Have sold part of my crop for $1 a bushel, but will hold balance for better prices. I have the yellow Bermuda sweet onion, the kind everybody likes.—O. P., Texas.

From Florida

I farm on a moderate scale, being sixty-seven years old, and no help of my own. Cucumbers, potatoes and tomatoes are my crops, though I raise other crops, such as corn, strawberries, and vegetables. Last year I planted an acre each to cucumbers, potatoes and tomatoes. The cucumbers took the downy mold when in their prime, and went by the board. I sold $60 worth. The potatoes were not more successful, and the expense of growing was considerably more. My tomatoes were my best crop. They were planted January 22, and on April 24 I sold the patch for $75 cash. We have many large packing houses here, and farmers sell their tomato crops in the field. The cucumber and tomato patches are now in sweet potatoes, the potato patch in corn, and all thriving.—S. J. C., Fla.

Bush Beans

I manured a plot heavily last fall, and plowed it under deep. Just before time to plant beans I plowed again, and planted white bush beans in rows three feet apart. Cultivated three times. Believing in UP-TO-DATE marketing, I contracted the beans to private customers in town. These beans paid me a net profit at the rate of $285 an acre, besides supplying me with seed for another year.—N. P. G., Kentucky.

Experience is Profitable

I got the turkey raising "bee" in my bonnet some years ago and will tell you of my profitable experience. I bought two settings of bronze eggs and set them under hens. We were having extremely dry weather and when the time came for hatching about half of them died in the shell from lack of moisture. I have since learned to sprinkle eggs two or three times before hatching in dry weather. I had twelve little turks to commence with. I did not know anything about them. I found they were very different from little chicks. They would not eat and several died from starvation. I learned one must feed them for a few days, as I did the rest of them. I do not feed milk curd, boiled eggs or anything hard to digest for in feeding those flocks I lost a few more birds. I feed sweet milk and bread and lots of green lettuce or rape. The milk furnishes animal food sufficient for the first three or four weeks. By that time they can get their own food to a great extent. I always call them the same way, and in case of storm, they would come as far as they could hear my voice. Getting wet is fatal to young turkeys. Regarding lice, some woman told me to grease them with lard and coal oil, on the head and wings. It killed the lice all right, also some of the turkeys. I learned to use vaseline or olive oil and I clip or pull the big wing feathers until the poults are two months old at least. About sleeping, they must have fresh air, so must sleep in open sheds. Well, I raised three of those first turkeys, and my experience was certainly profitable to me for the next year I hatched out ninety poults and raised eighty-seven. Now, I think turkey raising the most profitable crop, after my most profitable experience.—Mrs. Ettie Alphonso, Union, Mo.

Sow Seeds of Kindness

I have been an interested reader of your paper, especially the letters in regard to the best paying crop. They are all interesting, instructing. The best paying crop is not always the one that brings us the greatest gross proceeds, but the one that benefits us the most.

I will give you my idea of the most paying crop that has ever been raised here or elsewhere, one that every one can raise regardless of country or clime, each individual has the soil exactly right to receive the seed. All we have to do is to sow and cultivate and we will always raise a bounteous crop. That crop is brotherly love. Our corn and wheat may be ruined by a drought, or chinch bugs; our cotton by boll-weevil, our hogs by cholera, but you may go from the rock-bound shore of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the Pacific; from the icebergs of the frozen north to the burning sands of the sunny south, and at each place seeds of kindness will bring forth a glorious yield. It does not require money to raise this crop. We do not need costly machinery and fertilizers. A poor man without land can raise just as good a crop as a rich man. It always brings a larger dividend than all other crops combined. The beauty of this crop is that it bears fruit from the time it is planted as long as we live.—Taylor Mills, Mo.

The Laying Leghorns

I wish to enter my little experience story in your semi-monthly contest. I am fifteen years, six months old. A year ago last February I bought twelve thoroughbred white Leghorns, and paid $2 apiece for them. I kept an account of all I took in and paid out. I raised 125 out of what I hatched that spring and sold them when they were frys, varying from two to three pounds, at seventeen and one-half cents a pound and received $57.68 and had forty young hens and the twelve old hens left. One old hen died in the fall and that was all the sickness. I received $58.75 for eggs last fall and winter and sold $77.50 worth of frying size chickens, and thirty-one hens. My expenses were $116. My profit was $77.93, besides I have twenty good hens left.

I think this is pretty good for a boy only fifteen and one-half years old, and if there is another boy who can beat me, I want to hear from him.—Courtney Green, Stillwater, Okla.

Editor's Comment

THAT kind of farming pays best which takes best care of the marketing. G. E. F. has found the way to make hay profitable. This may not be possible for all farmers today, but by getting together they could quickly make it possible.

Our Hoosier friend has proven what needs no proof, so self-evident is the fact that live stock is the best foundation for successful farming. And though he says he is content, he isn't—he's trying to excel his past record. Contentment is no factor in progress.

There are sections with fruit growing possibilities wholly undeveloped. The hints given in the letter of Mrs. G. W. should bear fruit.

Never were more truthful words penned than those of Taylor Mills. It is man's inhumanity to man that makes the hard spots in life. Real enjoyment comes far more from giving than from getting.

Mrs. Alfonso has most interestingly shown how to make experience pay. The more experience we have, of the right kind, the more profit we can make it yield us, if we heed the lessons, and study into the causes. Just a part of the truth without the rest is often as misleading as an error.

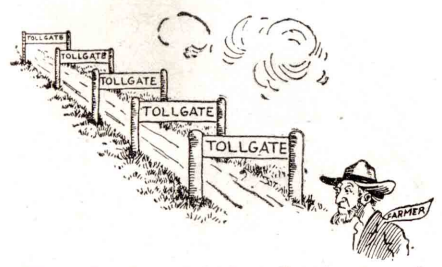
I find, dear friends, that our letters are becoming so interesting, and valuable I shall have to limit my comments to just a few, possibly but one or two contributions each issue. I should like to say a word to all, but there isn't room. This is the contributors' page, anyhow, and must not be encroached upon by any one, not even

The Country Contributors' Editor.

Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

WHILE the drought situation is greatly relieved, there still are many places where the precipitation was insufficient, or none at all. Oklahoma and northern Texas are now the greatest sufferers. The rains will help growing crops everywhere, but the damage to corn in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas was past repair. Charges are made that the real condition is concealed, as far as possible to prevent injury to the interests of the state. But every state is liable to just as severe droughts and we doubt the wisdom of withholding the real facts. Certainly, as far as the farmers and their crops are concerned, they should know whether these states will raise enough corn or must look for a supply from other states. A member of the F. S. E. in Reno county, one of the best corn counties in Kansas, wrote that the yield will not exceed three bushels an acre, and he wants to import corn direct from more fortunate members in other states. Oklahoma is worse off than Kansas. Even cotton and kaffr corn, which are hot, dry weather crops, are badly damaged, the latter, while making a small grain yield, has lost nearly all its value as fodder because the leaves withered and dropped off. While our sympathies are due these drought stricken states, they are far from ruined. Wheat was a good crop; oats fair, and alfalfa will supply them with much feed, except possibly where the drought has not been broken. In 1912, Indiana nearly lost her wheat crop, raising only about one-fourth of a full crop. But she came back this year and beat all records on wheat. Spring wheat is being harvested and threshed. The crop will be around 230,000,000 bushels. This is 100,000,000 less than the final estimate for last year and has frequently been exceeded in former years. Added to



What is always before the farmer who markets the old way.

the winter wheat though it will make the largest wheat crop the country ever raised. The world's crop of wheat, however, is not now considered as a big one, and there is actually no good reason other than too free marketing, for the low price that has prevailed.

Cotton crop conditions are good except in parts of Texas and in Oklahoma. Hay is a short crop, but will be helped out much by the yields of alfalfa, the cultivation of which is rapidly increasing. No reliable estimate can be made on the potato crop yet. One thing should, however, be kept in mind. Last year the crop was large wherever potatoes were planted. This year some important districts that usually produce great quantities of potatoes for the mid-season had light crops. This will leave the markets more open to the northern producing fields. Low estimates are being placed for the yield of apples, but we still claim the yield will be large.

Crop moving seems to be going on at a normal or above a normal rate, even without the Secretary of the Treasurery's money, as evidenced by the increase in the wheat visible of nearly thirteen million bushels against only 2,131,000 bushels in the same period last year and oats, 3,429,000 bushels against 1,472,000 last year. The corn visible, however, made a big decrease —4,398,000 bushels—compared with a decrease of one-fifth this quantity the year before. The price of wheat advanced about 2 cents a bushel; corn advanced about 7 cents at Chicago, and oats scored a gain of about 1 1-2 cents.

ADVICE—Hold wheat, or, if short on corn and other grain, feed it. Mix with other grain, and grind. Wheat is cheaper feed than corn. The price will go down when the new crop moves. Hold oats. Market old potatoes as ready. The dry sections of the country are paying highest prices. It is usually a good rule to keep away from Chicago market with potatoes. Market some hay, but be sure to get what it is worth. There ought to be a local union of the F. S. E. at every marketing town and a county union in each county for marketing in county units, which is a tremendous improvement over individual marketing.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on August 16, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table: (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Aug. 16, '13 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	49,953,000	X 12,742,000
CORN	5,100,000	— 4,398,000
OATS	23,620,000	X 3,429,000
BARLEY	1,700,000	— 783,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 7,324,000 bushels. This is 3,764,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 3,302,000 bushels less than a year before. This visible supply of oats was 6,332,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,962,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 1,254,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	Aug. 20	2 Wks before	AYr. before
Chicago	.88 @88¾	86 @86¾	1.06
St. Louis	...90 @92½	85¾@88	1.04
Kansas City	84½@85½	83 @84	1.06
Cincinnati	..90½@91½	87½@88½	1.06
New York	..94 @95½	93¼@93½	1.07

MINNEAPOLIS—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 northern, 88@89½c. Two weeks before, 90⅛c and 88½@88⅝c respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	....77½@78	70½@71	80½
St. Louis	...78½@79	73 @73½	81
Kansas City	77½@78½	77½	
Cincinnati	..80 @81	74 @74½	83
New York	..	78	

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	....43½@44	42 @42½	35
St. Louis	..43½@44	42½@43	35½
Kansas City	42½@43	43½	
Cincinnati	..44 @44½	43 @43½	37
New York	..	48½	40½

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on August 20, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—September, 87⅛c; December, 90½c; May, 95⅝c. Two weeks before, 86⅜c, 90⅜c and 95⅞c respectively.

CORN—September, 75¼c; December, 69¼c; May, 70⅛c. Two weeks before, 70⅜c, 67⅛c and 69⅛c respectively.

OATS—September, 42¾c; December 45c; May, 48c. Two weeks before, 41⅞c, 44¼c and 47⅛c respectively.

COTTON—New York, Aug. 25, 1913—Cotton prices advanced on continued drought in southwest and some private reports placing the condition 10 per cent. under last month's government figures. Cash, middling uplands, 12.45c; middling gulf, 12.70c. This is 5c a cwt. higher than two weeks before and 45c a cwt. lower than a year before.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, August 20, 1913.

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	80	80	60
Tuesday	65	60	40
Wednesday	25	50	35
Total, 3 days	.170	190	135

Market was firmer today on light receipts, reported at only 25 cars. There was a fair demand, especially for nice, sound, ripe stock. As formerly, there were many cars of ordinary stock in from Minnesota. These had to sell at a discount and were not moved as promptly as more desirable goods.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Jersey Cobblers, in bulk—3 cars at 90c, do., sacked—2 cars at 95c. Jersey Giants, in bulk—2 cars at 85c; do., sacked—2 cars at 90c. Minnesota Ohios—1 car at 54c, 2 cars at 55c, 1 car at 57c, 2 cars at 58c, 3 cars at 60c.

Per bushel, Jersey Cobblers, outside sacked .....90@95c
Jersey Giants, outside sacked ..80@90c
Minnesota Ohios, fair to good ....50@60c

The price is a shade higher than two weeks before and Minnesota Ohios are the same to 3 cents a bushel higher than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—Are moderate sale. Demand only moderate. Offerings not large, but supply is ample.

Barrels, Virginia, Red Star ...$3.65@3.75
North Carolina ..... 2.75@3.00
Hampers, Jerseys ..... 2.00@....
Hampers, Alabama ....@1.10

The price is about $2 a barrel and 40 to 65 cents a hamper lower than two weeks before. A year before the prices were about 50 cents a barrel and 40@50c a hamper lower.

HAY—Receipts, 387 tons. Offerings very light and prices higher. Demand good.

Choice Timothy Hay .....$19.00@19.50
No. 1 Timothy ..... 18.00@19.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 18.00@19.00

The price is 50c to $1 a ton higher than two weeks before. The price of choice old timothy a year before was $4 to $4.50 a ton higher.

STRAW—Rye Straw quotable at $7@7.50. Oat straw at $6@6.50. Wheat straw $5@6.

The price is $1@1.50 lower on rye straw; unchanged on oats and $1@1.50 lower on wheat straw.

BROOM CORN—Higher prices are asked. This is due to reports of dry, hot weather in Oklahoma having caused a short crop. Demand remains tame. Large broom makers are said to be still well supplied. A good deal of old corn remains in the hands of dealers here and in the country.

Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 2,131,000	X 26,799,000	—2,933,000
— 862,000	X 2,007,000	—1,454,000
X 1,472,000	X 20,453,000	X 1,763,000
— 15,000	X 1,314,000	X 891,000

Per ton, Illinois corn .....$110.00@140.00
Oklahoma ..... 110.00@120.00

The price for Illinois corn is $10@20 higher and Oklahoma is $30@60 higher than two weeks before.

BEANS—Market quiet. Dealers report just moderate business in pea beans and very little doing in others.

Hand-picked, choice .....$1.90@1.95
Stock faulty, lower ..... 1.15@1.65

Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.

Red Kidneys, choice ....@1.80
Prime ....@1.65
White Kidney nominal ..... 3.00@....
Brown Swedish, long ..... 1.00@....
Round ..... 1.25@....

The price is unchanged from two weeks before. A year before the price of pea beans was 90c to $1 a bushel higher and other kinds correspondingly higher.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	 8,624	9,515	10,557
Tuesday	10,977	11,166	9,474
Wednesday	.. 9,183	10,615	8,233
Total	28,784	31,296	28,264

A firm feeling exists for fine eggs; prices favor sellers for what desirable stock is being received; ordinary lots are dull and do not share in the improvement.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 14@19½, depending on quality.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 18@19c.

Firsts quotably 21½@22c. To bring this price eggs must run mostly to new-laid eggs, with not over 30 eggs loss to the case.

Dirties—In good supply and in only moderate request. Quotable 10@13c, depending on quality.

The price is 1@2 cents a dozen higher than two weeks before.

Fruit

APPLES—Choice to fine eating apples are salable and steady. Supply of such goods is rather small. All other fruit quiet and easy. Any very poor or heated have to be let go as soon as possible to peddlers.

Very few barrels are coming ventilated. All barrels should be ventilated this warm weather. This can be done by cutting top, bottom and sides of barrels. It can be more neatly done by using a two-inch auger. No matter how so long as it is done.

GRAPES—Ordinary, early black grapes are quiet. Some are not fully ripe and not desirable.

A very few nice, large coming sell very well.

PLUMS—The market is well supplied, mainly with red plums. They are apt to remain plentiful. Michigan is said to have a large crop. Demand tame, not equal to supply. Large German are quiet. Green Gage offered are slow.

PEARS—Demand is moderate for Clapp's Favorite. There also is an ample supply. Some Bartletts offered. They are not taken at all readily. Other pears rule quiet. Some pears have been packed in hot weather and do not hold up. Anything tender must be soon sold to prevent spoiling. Some have turned soft or received soft have had to be sold low.

While the weather is warm barrels should be ventilated.

PEACHES—Illinois peaches were late today. None on the market up to time of writing. Southwestern peaches were in fair supply. Nice, large, ripe, sound Elbertas were in good demand and firm. Many are coming small or large and spotted. They are slow. Michigan Fruit was freely offered. The quantity was not fine and holders had to urge sales, as they were afraid the peaches would not hold up.

CANTALOUPE OR GEMS—Enough are coming from different quarters so that supply is good. Size, condition and flavor make a big difference in sales and in prices realized. Overripe and common have to be sold at shaded prices to peddlers.

WATERMELONS—There were no fresh receipts reported in, but the trade appeared to be filled up and the market was dull and weak. There is still considerable accumulation on track from former arrivals and the demand is very slow.

Vegetables

BEETS—Trade quiet and market steady. There is a good supply of home grown.

CABBAGE—Demand is not large. There is a good supply of home grown and prices are easy.

CELERY—Supply exceeds requirements. Low prices are made to attract peddlers. Trade is quiet. There were early receipts of 3,000 boxes and another car was expected from Kalamazoo.

CUCUMBERS—Moderate sale. There is a good supply and market is easy.

GREEN ONIONS—Sell fairly. There is a good supply of home-grown.

GREEN PEAS—Slow sale. Quality as a rule is not fine, and buyers take hold sparingly.

LIMA BEANS—Michigan coming are very nice and sell fairly. There are enough of these coming to supply the demand. Illinois are not so good; in consequence they drag and do not clean up. They are also at a discount in price from the Michigan. Homegrown are now coming on the market.

LETTUCE—A little fancy eastern can be sold. Most of the stock coming is burnt or common. It is slow.

ONIONS—Market is easing off a little, receipts being moderate, but home-grown are supplying the trade.

PEPPERS—Best selections of southern sell at steady prices. Inferior stock is hard to move, as homegrown are plentiful.

PICKLES—Are plentifully. Most of them are slow sale. They are seldom sorted properly. Either shippers don't know how to sort them, or else don't want to go to the trouble. Mixed sizes are dull, have to be sold low and do not clean up.

RADISHES—Moderate sale and steady. Supply is ample.

STRING BEANS—Fancy, tender, young beans are scarce. The quality of the offerings is mostly common, coarse. Demand is slow, except for the very best.

SWEET CORN—There is a big supply and market is easy, although demand is good.

SQUASH—Dull and weak. There is very little demand.

TOMATOES—Market was quiet. Supply was not so large as receipts from Illinois were delayed and had not been sighted up to a late hour. Still, offerings were ample, and mostly of home-grown and Michigan. Demand is turning to the home-grown, which are getting cheap. Outside stock is slow nnless very fancy, but little of it comes that way.

TURNIPS—There is a fair trade and market is steady.

Question Box

QUESTION: *The ———, of which I am a member, has ninety-four members. We are engaged in raising corn, oats, pork, milk and wheat. I understand that you have a plan for federating local organizations for selling produce and buying farm supplies. Please let me know terms for federation, as we are not able to get any advantages the way we are situated.—B. S., Fulton Co., O.*

ANSWER: Terms for federating are sent you by mail. You will notice that by each member paying fifty cents and remitting it to the Farmers Society of Equity, a federation charter will be sent and all of your members will have the full advantage of the Equity System of marketing and advice as to where to sell and buy. Regarding the latter, your members should decide what they want and then give the local dealers the first opportunity to bid on the quantity. Should they not make satisfactory prices on large quantities, your orders can be sent where you can get such rates as the quantities purchased merit.

Q. *Some of our members will have wheat to sell in a few days, aggregating 1,000 to 1,200 bushels. Please give us instructions, as a good sale of this wheat will cause our union to grow very rapidly.—Eugene Kemberling, Secy., Selinsgrove, Pa.*

A. Send sample to Miner-Hilliard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., stating quantity for sale. Also, see other millers and buyers in the F. S. E. Directory sent you.

Q. *Last spring when this local union was organized, we failed to get all of the producers with us and the other association is still marketing independently, which makes it bad for all. Please let us know about the plan of federating. Also advise us regarding marketing sweet potatoes, because we will soon have a great many sweet potatoes to put on the market. Success in marketing them will do more than anything else to establish the Farmers Society of Equity all through this secton. Please send us what you can that will help us at our next meeting.—R. H. Benton, Secy., Denham Springs, La.*

A. Members of an independent association can federate with the Farmers Society of Equity to bring about unity in marketing, by the payment of 50 cents for each member of such association, that is in good standing. Complete terms and instructions have been sent. We will instruct one of the business agents in an adjoining state to give you points on marketing sweet potatoes, a man who has had experience and met with success. Also you should communicate with the various representatives of the F. S. E. that handle sweet potatoes, and get their co-operation.

Q. *Please let us know what you think the market price of wheat, oats and barley will be this season. We expect to have near 200,000 bushels of grain to market this season.—C. T. Clements, Secy., Clementsville, Idaho.*

A. See advice on marketing or holding wheat and other grains under "Our Market Review," each issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. We hardly care to risk a prediction just what future prices of grain will be. Will risk our reputation as a forecaster, however, on saying that all of the grains will be higher in the future. We expect wheat to sell at $1 or over a bushel before the next harvest. Also, we expect oats to sell at quite high prices, 55 cents or above on basis of Chicago market. The wheat crop is a large one, but oats, corn and hay are short, or will be short. It is hardly conceivable that wheat will remain as low as it is, with corn nearly as high. In fact, there will ultimately be a wider spread between these grains. The crop of corn will be a short one. High prices may be expected. Also, the world's crop of wheat is not above a normal one and those who hold for a dollar or more, we are sure will get it. The world's consumers will need to have all and if the farmers will not take the speculators' prices now, their price will be paid later.

Write to Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury, Washington, D. C., tell him that you have 200,000 or more bushels of grain that you want to control for gradual marketing, and tell him to arrange so that you can get some of the money that he will distribute through the central bank of deposit in your state, at a slight advance over which the bank is to pay the government. If the distribution of the money is to be for the benefit of the farmers, and the only way it can be of greatest benefit to them is to reach them direct for HOLDING their crops and not for MOVING them, then it is logical that the secretary should grant your demand.

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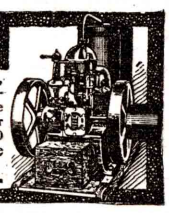

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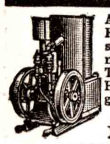

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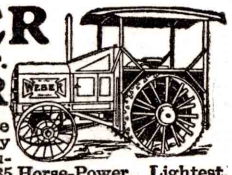

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With a mortgage big to pay
No time to shirk, but a chance to work
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Never drill a well in the bottom of an old dug well if you want pure water.

Hard work is not always a sure remedy for hard luck, but one thing is sure, there is no sure remedy without it.

Keep right along working the strawberry bed. The dust mulch until frost time, then the straw mulch until time to cultivate again.

A machine to do good work must be kept in good working order in all its parts. The soil is a machine, so keep it in good mechanical condition.

Have you done anything toward forming a county club or a local union in your community? You can at least mention the matter to a neighbor, and say you are willing to help.

ONE FARMER'S IDEA OF A MOTORCYCLE

SOMEHOW things come home a good deal stronger to any of us when it really happens to us. I think I appreciate this more since I became the owner of a motorcycle. I had read in a number of farm papers about how handy a motorcycle could be and while in a sort of a way I believed it, somehow it did not get down deep in like it did after I had one myself.

I got a machine for just one purpose. We live about six miles from town and I wanted my boy to attend high school, but help was pretty scarce and it was hard for him to get up early enough in the morning to help with the chores and get back early enough at night. Even then it filled his whole day full and there was no time for himself. I did not want things to be that way because I want my boy to be a farmer so I bought a motorcycle.

Before we got this machine we kept a driving horse for the boy to go back and forth with. We estimated that it cost us about $12 a month to keep that horse. We find now that it costs about $1 a month to keep the motorcycle running and the motorcycle goes further than that horse ever thought of going. Several times the machine has come in very handy in obtaining repairs for machinery that had broken down. The other day I went to town in just about the time it would take me to hitch up.

I think the place it has been of most value to us has been in keeping my boy more satisfied with farm life.

Of course, it is pretty hard to tell but somehow there seemed to come kind of a change over my boy after he got his machine. It looked as though he got enough pleasure so that his work on the farm was not the least irksome. It did him a lot of good too, this rubbing shoulders with other people as he did, kind of broadened him out and I think he is going to be a better man.

I think it would be a mighty good thing if all farmers would look into this motorcycle proposition a little for I think a good many would be mighty glad to find something that would help to keep the boy on the farm.—D. F. W., Wisconsin.

GIVE FARMERS A CHANCE

(Concluded from Page 1)

they should be able to borrow the government's loanable funds at the same rate of interest the local bank is asked to pay, and no more. Then the farmers would have a chance to control their crops, instead of being forced to place the control in the hands of others. This would cause a normal crop movement, not the diarrhoea that is the summer complaint of agriculture, but a regular, steady, healthful normal movement at stable and profitable prices.

If our public servants should see fit to do the fair thing by farmers, and make this provision, the farmers themselves would quickly avail themselves of the privilege. Farmers would organize to become a real factor in the business world, and this would give a foundation and stability to business that would make panics and hard times impossible. It is most unlikely that the aforesaid public servants will do anything of the kind, however. So, Mr. Farmer, what are you going to do about it? There is but one right thing to do—organize and compel your public servants to see that you get fair play. And the sooner you do it, the better for the whole country. And where you are organized, make your demands for some of the money to be passed around to hold the crops, instead of "to move the crops."

Mr. Dooly's Peaches And Cream.

"I see by th' payper, Hinnissy, that Misther Burleson has sint Prissydint Wilson a sivinteen pound box iv paiches that he dropped into th' postoffice."

"Who is this Misther Burleson? Till me, Mister Dooley, is he an office seeker, a pollytishun, er a gintleman?"

"He's th' postmaster ginnyral down in Washington, th' mon that counts all th' parcel post stamps. Ye know, Hinnissy, he's th' mon that raised th' limit on th' parcel post frum 'livin pounds to twinty pounds. Wan day he seen th' paiches all nice an' mellow in their crate with a red veil over their noses. What does he do but say to himself, 'Me frind, the Prissydint, would injoy thim paiches,' so he picks out a sivinteen pound box an' he sticks on thirteen sints worth iv stamps an' thin he draps it into th' postoffice an' sez to thim, 'Git bizzy, me min.'"

"Mister Dooley, are yez tellin' me th' livin' truth?"

"Hinnissy, if I had th' toime an' th' proice, I'd have affydayvits drawn oop, an' I'd sind thim to iv'ry fahrmer in th' land an' I'd say to thim, 'Th' paypul in th' cities are gittin' tired iv atin' out iv th' garbage can. They raich out their hands to ye an' first they ask ye to shake hands with thim an' thin they ask ye to put into their hands the fruits from yer orchards an' th' viggytaybles fr'm yer gardens. We want ye to know that if ye use yer brains as hard as ye do yer backs, ye'll have more contintmint in yer pocketbooks than whin ye're sellin' yer products f'r a song ar lettin' th' apples an' th' paiches toomble to th' ground an' lay there rottin' while th' pigs go rootin' around among thim with their sharp little snouts.'"

"Mister Dooley, ye're a born fillosofer. Ye shtand not only f'r cahrn beef an' cabbage, but f'r paiches an' crame. Put me down f'r sivinteen pounds iv paiches an' I'll foornish th' appytite mesilf."

Foolish to Buy Wood Shingles

What's the use of buying common **wood** shingles now that you can get the original and genuine Edwards STEEL Shingles for LESS MONEY? Don't wood shingles **catch fire,** don't they **rot,** don't they **cost a lot of time and money** to put on?

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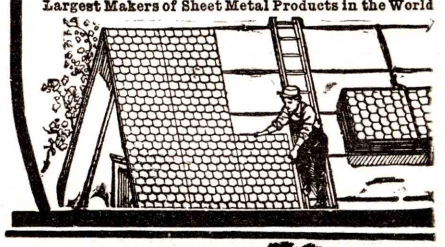

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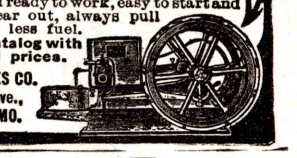

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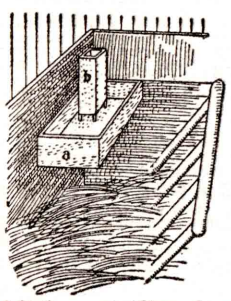
Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Himself)

WE CAN'T have things just as we want them, always. Sometimes we are forced to take things just as they are and make the best of them. Man is more or less limited in his powers to do, no matter what he thinks about it. For example, an oily-tongued gentleman with better clothes than I wore at my wedding came along one day and tried to sell me a ten-acre orange grove down south somewhere. The trees were not in bearing, in fact, were not yet planted, but would be as soon as I signed a contract (and a check on my bank) and word could be sent to the chief high Bovolopus in New York (or it may have been Chicago, or Bailey's Cross Roads) somewhere 'way off, anyhow, who would have some trees planted, and irrigated, and fertilized and sprayed, and when the oranges grew big enough to eat would have them picked, packed, shipped, sold, eaten, and send me all the money. Great scheme, it was. No trouble to me but to put money in the bank every now and then and send along the check regular. I'd soon get in the habit of it so it would seem second nature to me—I wouldn't mind it a bit, and first thing you know my checks going out would meet bigger checks coming back, and there I would be—a bloated capitalist. Ab-so-lute-lee—no doubt about it. He had the figgers to prove it—I couldn't get around them, so sign here, please, right on this line.

Well, I didn't do it, and now I've got to get rich by hard work, but so has the fellow who tried to sell the orange grove, if all others treated him as I did. But, the point is, notwithstanding all the proof in the world, you can't make a man change his mind if he doesn't want to do it, and you can't make a woman change her mind under any consideration.

Now, let's get down to brass tacks. I have a horse that is a good one. Raised him myself. Big, bony, willing, gentle, more virtues in that horse than you'd find in a city society of Women's Aids to Church Influence. But he will root the oats, corn, or other feed out of the feed box. When I go to hitch up after breakfast, or dinner, this horse has eaten half his feed and donated the other half to the chickens. So I must put in more feed, and wait until he eats it, putting back in what he passes back until it is consumed. I naturally hated to waste the time and the feed, so I fixed up a little box like the illustration. The upright box, "b," contains a full feed, and has no top or bottom and is nailed to the side of the feed box proper, "a," leaving a space of two inches between it and the bottom of the feed box. The feed, poured into the box, or chute, "b," works down as old Pete eats it away from the bottom. Saves loss of time, temper and feed. Try it once.



Yours as ever
Shorty.

A Mild Opinion

"How did you like the sermon?" asked the preacher of an old farmer.

"I never complain of a sermon," was the modest reply, "but in this case the end was most too far from the beginning, and if the trash between had been raked up and toted away it would have been better."

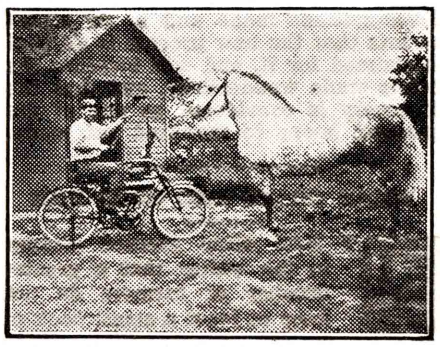
CO-OPERATIVE STOCKBREEDING

THE farmers of the United States must learn to co-operate; that is, to understand each other and act together. There is scarcely a line of action but would be more effective with such understanding and combination. As we have so often tried to show, in many things it is absolutely necessary to success, and in other things it makes important results possible. In this respect, we quote from J. H. Frandson of the Idaho Experiment Station:

It is highly desirable not only that each dairyman stick by a certain breed but that a community, so far as possible, should favor a particular breed. If nearly all the breeds are represented in a sparsely settled community it means that they are not many of any one breed and as a result whenever new blood is desired for a herd it is necessary to send away, frequently long distances, to secure what is desired.

Another distinct advantage of community breeding, especially where the herds are small, is that the farmers of a community can jointly purchase the sire and use him for their herds. The cost of purchasing and maintaining a pure-bred sire will in this way be reduced to a minimum.

The further advantage to a district or locality in sticking to one breed is that the demand for that particular breed may be supplied in carload lots, and in this way the district will gradually work up a reputation that will readily enable it to dispose of any surplus stock. In a great measure the success of our European friends is due to the fact that they have as a country been faithful to and developed that particular breed which seemed most suitable to their environment.



Two Steeds of Great Value on a Farm

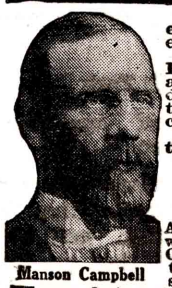
THE POTATO MOTH

THE potato tuber moth is a very damaging insect, and is spreading over the country, being especially active in California and Texas. This moth infests both fields and seed. The moth is readily detected as it leaves a web on the outside of the potato it infests. Seed potatoes should be carefully sorted, every two weeks for a month after digging, and all infested tubers destroyed. The seed should then be placed in an air-tight bin, and thoroughly fumigated with carbon bisulphate. All potato growers should examine very carefully all seed potatoes, especially those purchased from local dealers. And in infected districts the growers should co-operate to eradicate the pest completely, as it will become a pest of severe damaging power if not held in check. Potato fields should be thoroughly cleaned of tops and trash, which should be burned. Badly infested fields should not be replanted to the potato crop.

Preparing Stock for Winter and Market

All stock should go into the winter feed lot in prime condition. In a few weeks change must be made from green, succulent feed to dry grain and hay. During this fattening period especially is good care necessary. Worms gather freely while stock is on pasturage and should be promptly expelled now. All kinds of stock, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep need a conditioner food tonic, and vermifuge, and attention is called to the advertisement of the SAL-VET in this issue. SAL-VET is a recognized vermifuge and stock conditioner tending to invigorate the action of digestion and assumulation, destroying worms and making the animals healthful and thrifty.

My Famous $1.00 Offer



Manson Campbell

My special "ONE DOLLAR OFFER" has pleased so many farmers that I have decided to keep it up for another month and thus let everybody take advantage of it. Here it is:

You send me one dollar and I will ship you, ALL FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this, my new 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner. Use the machine a month. If satisfied at end of 30 days, pay me my low cash price or give me your note, without interest, payable January 1, 1914. If not satisfied, return the machine at my freight expense and I'll return your dollar.

As a matter of fact, $1.00 won't half pay me for the freight. **I only want the dollar to hold as evidence of good faith.**

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After 41 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on **your farm.** Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have the special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an **entirely different equipment of screens,** riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. **There are scarcely two states in the United States to which I send the same equipment.** Thus you get the exact outfit to handle the grains and weed seed on **your farm.** If you want more or different screens, **I will send them free.** Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.

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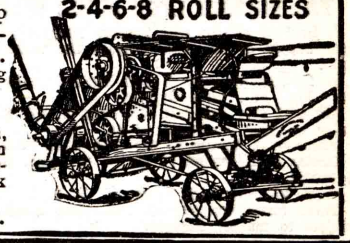

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Live Stock and Dairy

STOCK-RAISING AND FARM FERTILITY

By Capt. T. F. Peck

State Commissioner of Agriculture, Tennessee

A GREAT many farmers are under the impression that they are prospering, and their friends think they are making money, when, in fact, they are growing poorer every year. They grow good crops; they live comfortably; there is an air of prosperity about them; but when the real condition is shown it will reveal the fact that they are really growing poorer.

To illustrate: I have $10,000 which I place in the bank and as I need money I check on my capital at the bank. I can live along comfortably for a time, put up a good appearance, but after a while my capital will be exhausted.

Just so with a great majority of farmers. Their capital is invested in farm lands. They grow and market crops year after year, each crop taking some of the plant food out of their soil; the system of farming they practice takes away the plant food; the fertility of their farms; and returns nothing to the soil. The same happens to the soil that happens to the bank account when all is taken out and nothing is returned. Both will be exhausted in time.

Farmers who are doing such farming are poorer each succeeding year. Farmers should change their system of farming to one that would give them a profit and at the same time build up their soils. They can do so by giving the proper attention to the live stock industry. The sooner farmers get to appreciate live stock, the sooner we will stop a losing game and go to making a real profit on our work.

We should get fixed in our minds the fundamental principle and first law for successful agriculture—to cultivate the soil to grow crops to feed animals to feed the soil. When we do this our lands will grow richer, with intelligent handling; our crops will be better and the farmer will really be making money instead of simply living off his capital.

Conditions are all favorable for the live stock industry. While live stock is so much in demand at fancy prices we have an opportunity to make money and rebuild our land at the same time.

If we are going to raise live stock let us go at it right. Blood will tell. Let us get good blood. Get a thoroughbred with good individual points. Let the farmers in a community agree on a type and all breed the same. It will be possible for the community to establish a reputation for that type that will attract buyers, and it will mean the advantage to the producer in having the buyer come to them and ask what they will take instead of the producers having to hunt the buyer and having to ask him what he will give.

The same will hold good in any kind of live stock breeding. By all means, have community co-operation. Every time you show me a community where live stock is the principle industry, I will show you fertile farms and prosperous farmers.

Didn't Meddle

"Why, auntie, you do sing a mournful song," said the stylish boarder to the colored auntie who was washing the dishes.

"Yas, sir, I knows I sings mo'nful, but I expects by singin' and 'tendin' to my own business to git to Heaven by an' by," was the reply.

MILK THAT CANNOT SOUR

A FRENCH scientist, M. Gaulin, of Paris, has invented a process for the treatment of fresh milk that will preserve its freshness and wholesomeness in its natural state, without evaporation, condensation, or chemical treatment, keeping it absolutely pure and natural in flavor, consistency, and nutrition, indefinitely, in any climate.

The milk is first pasturized, then forced by great pressure through tiny holes less than one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter. This breaks up, crushes and thoroughly incorporates the minute fat globules with the other elements in such a way that they cannot be separated. To illustrate, suppose a small drop of milk be likened unto an egg. The white and the yolk can easily be separated. By thoroughly beating the egg, it would be an impossibility to separate them again. So in the drop of milk, the little atomic elements that are separate, like yolk and white of an egg are by M. Gaulin's process so completely broken up and "mixed" that separation is impossible. Not even a cream separator can take the butterfat from "homogemized milk," and if it stands for months in cold water no "cream" rises to the top. This, the scientists claim, absolutely solves the problem of keeping milk natural, and medical authorities say it greatly improves the wholesomeness and digestibility of milk. Milk thus treated can not become "sour." The Canadian government has had these investigations made and in its report asserts that the new process is all that is claimed for it, and will increase the bottle trade wonderfully, and that the discovery is considered as one of the greatest boons to mankind yet made.

WHAT GOATS ARE GOOD FOR

IT HAS often seemed strange to the writer that a greater number of farmers do not keep at least a small flock of common goats. These little animals, in the course of a year, will kill out many noxious weeds that no other stock will eat. They will also kill out "buck brush" and sprouts in pastures, and their droppings will greatly enrich the land. In winter if allowed to run among the cattle in the feed lot they will obtain their living from what the cattle waste. They require no care whatever, except a little watchfulness at kidding time, as little kids, like little lambs, are apt to chill to death in cold weather. A goat will raise at least two kids in a year and very often she will raise four, as it seems natural for them to have twins.

Goat meat is considered by many to be superior to mutton and is certainly much more cheaply produced. On the farm of the writer, there is kept a flock of from fifteen to twenty-five goats the year around, and if fresh meat is wanted at any time, a kid or goat is butchered according to the amount of meat required, and there is certainly no better meat than that of a fat kid. We have had visitors at our table who pronounced it the best mutton they ever ate, not realizing of course that they were eating the flesh of a goat.—Mrs. F., Missouri.

UTILIZING WASTE STEAM IN CREAMERIES

CREAMERIES and dairy plants that use steam power should utilize the exhaust steam, and let it work instead of waste. Instead of heating wash water with live steam from the boiler, it is practical to use the exhaust steam for this purpose, and the investigations and experiments of the Bureau of Plant Industry show that in a creamery making 500,000 pounds of butter annually, a saving in fuel amounting to over $250 a year can be effected in this way.

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Here are three features—costly features—found in no other tire. Features that save motorists millions of dollars.

You get all these things at no added price in No-Rim-Cut Tires. That's why they outsell any other tire made.

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We add to our tire cost $1,500 per day to give the "On-Air-Cure" to No-Rim-Cut tires. We final-cure them on air bags shaped like inner tubes — under actual road conditions.

We do this to save the blow-outs caused by wrinkled fabric. No other maker does this, because it costs too much.

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Now our mammoth output has brought the cost down. Today you can buy them just as low as any standard tire.

Tires with these features cost no more than tires which lack them. Why not get these savings?

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Poultry Pickings

Pure-bred poultry means uniformity of products.

Keep after the lice and mites until freezing weather.

Now is a good time to market a few young cockerels.

Every country community should have a poultry club.

All chickens should go to roost with a crop full of grain. Wheat is better than corn.

Cabbage, mangels, beets, all are good for winter feeding. Prepare a liberal supply.

Be ready to mark the early laying pullets. You can't afford to sell them, and you need them in your breeding pens.

Now don't forget the clover. Old biddy won't forgive you, if you do, and neither will she lay so many eggs when eggs are high.

Those who market eggs by parcel post should keep the colors separate. Uniformity is valuable. And use all the little eggs at home.

POULTRY PAYS MORE FOR SOUR MILK THAN PIGS

SOUR milk, or sweet milk either, is undoubtedly good for pigs. Not many farm pigs get sweet milk, but the farmer is sure to see that the pigs get the sour milk—all of it. He doesn't save a pint for the chicks, and the facts are that those chicks will pay him more for every pint of the milk than the pigs. This is, of course, provided he gives the chicks care the same as he does his pigs.

Sour milk will make chicks grow faster, more vigorous and prepared for greater service than any other known food. It shouldn't be fed alone, but mixed with corn meal it makes a poultry food hard to beat. I don't think it can be beaten. For laying hens it is superior to meat scrap and bone; and as for a tonic, it is worth more than all patent remedies put together.—M. C.

Corn is a fine poultry food, but at this time of year feed it green. Nothing better for the fowls at this season than corn in the wasting ear stage, cut from the cob. It helps get them in prime condition for winter—either for laying or for market.

DOLLARS AND SENSE IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

THOSE who have very little time to give to the care of chickens will find the egg-laying breeds will pay them best, and it must be remembered they also grow large enough to eat, and the flesh is of fine flavor. If the walls of the house are kept whitewashed, the roosts painted thoroughly twice a year with a high-grade lice and mite preventative, the nests kept clean, and all old litter burned, there will be no loss on account of vermin.

A good, ordinary Leghorn pullet will lay twelve dozen eggs a year. Many do much better, but nearly all should do as well. The egg revenue per bird should come to at least $2.50.

The cockerels, if properly fed, should sell in the fall for enough profit over their cost to pay the expenses of raising both cockerels and pullets. Your laying stock thus costs you nothing.—Q. D. L.

WHAT TO DO WHEN FOWLS BEGIN MOULTING

JUST as soon as the hens begin moulting they should be divided into two classes. In one class put those you intend to keep for next year's breeding, and the others should be marketed as dressed poultry. Sell them as soon as possible after the eggs cease coming. If they were well fed during July and August they should not only have laid well, but put on some flesh, and a week's fattening should be enough to put them in prime condition for marketing.

Sell early, for money is lost by feeding through the moulting season to sell afterward. Those that are to be kept over should be given careful feeding, and the more you can hasten the moulting process the sooner they will be ready for business.

Breed your fowls for utility. Meat and eggs are where the profit lies in the farm flock. Fine feathers do not always make fine birds out on the farm.

Slang

"Is it correct to say 'put up or shut up?'"

"Certainly it is if you are referring to an umbrella."

The Joy Ride

"Do you enjoy a joy ride?"

"Yes, the first of it while you are on the auto, but when it changes to the patrol wagon, I don't."

What Did He Mean

"Miss Slasher is a charming girl when she is dresesd up."

"I can't say about that, for I never saw her anywhere but at home or an the street."

Mrs. and Miss

Mrs. Fortune complained that Peters annoyed her, and had him arrested.

"If you do not quit annoying Mrs. Fortune," said the judge, "mis-fortune is certain to be yours."

Not Averse to His Traveling

He had staid late, and was rather tedious. At last he ventured: "If I had money I'd travel." "How much would enable you to go?" she asked with a quiver of sympathy in her voice.

He Has the Advantage

"Even detectives can scarcely catch a fake palmist."

"Why?"

"His business requires them to show their hands."

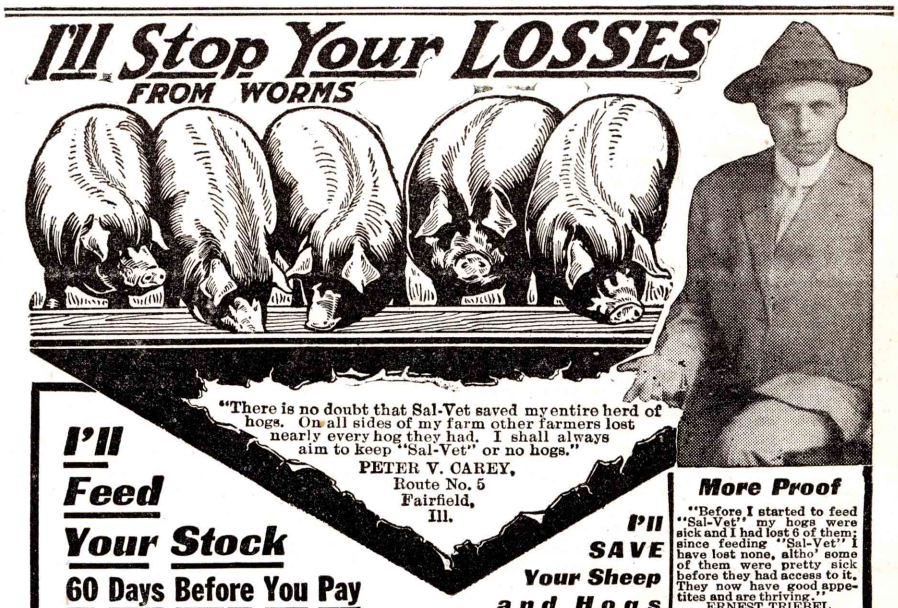
The Kicker

"That man is always kicking."

"What about?"

"He couldn't tell you himself. He kicks so much he don't know what he is kicking about, and that is the only thing he knows how to do."

I'll Stop Your LOSSES
FROM WORMS



"There is no doubt that Sal-Vet saved my entire herd of hogs. On all sides of my farm other farmers lost nearly every hog they had. I shall always aim to keep "Sal-Vet" or no hogs."
PETER V. CAREY,
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I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

I'll SAVE Your Sheep and Hogs

Don't let worms breed contagious diseases among your hogs this year. Don't let them kill off the young pigs and lambs and rob you of your season's profits. You can prevent it if you will just take "a stitch in time." Now is the time when worms get in their deadly work. Now they are breeding—multiplying by the millions in the stomach and intestines and if you don't get the best of them they will surely get the best of you. I'll rid all your stock of these destructive pests. I'll prove it before you pay.

More Proof

"Before I started to feed "Sal-Vet" my hogs were sick and I had lost 6 of them; since feeding "Sal-Vet" I have lost none, altho' some of them were pretty sick before they had access to it. They now have good appetites and are thriving."
ERNEST TRIEBEL,
Route No. 2
Clearwater, Minn.

The Great Worm Destroyer **SAL-VET** **The Great Live Stock Conditioner**

is a wonder working medicated salt to which your hogs, sheep and other farm animals can run freely and *doctor themselves*. It requires no dosing, starving or drenching. Costs only 1-12 of a cent a day for a sheep or hog and a trifle more for larger animals.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs. $5; 200 lbs. $9; 300 lbs. $13; 500 lbs. $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk, only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb of Sal-Vet for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular size packages.

Send No Money—Just The Coupon

Just fill out the coupon at right—tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship you enough "Sal-Vet" to last all of them 60 days. Yo simply pay the freight charge when it arrives and when the 60 days are up report results. If it fails to do what I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon now. Address
SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. (121)
The S. R. Feil Co., Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO.
Dept UPF 9-1-13 Cleveland, O.

Send me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly within 60 days and will at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not you are to cancel the charge. [121]

Name.....
P. O.....
Shipping Sta.....State.....
No. of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

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Preserves the contents without Ice or Chemicals. Vermin-proof and sanitary under all conditions. Practical for farm or city use. First cost is the only cost. Catalogue Free.
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THESE 4 RINGS FREE

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There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.
Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $6.50

Full weight, 36 pounds. New, clean and odorless. 6-pound pillows, $1.08 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog. Address SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 10., Greensboro, N. C.

Silk Remnants for patching Crazy Quilts, Sofa Cushions, Bedspreads, Large pieces, all colors. Big Bargains in Pound Boxes. Send 10 cents for large package and 140 Quilt Designs. Our Silk the best, 3 for 25c. STAR SILK CO. Chicago, Ill.

14 INCH GOLD PLATED CHAIN FREE

Handsome, perfect beads, heavy gold plate, old English finish, 14-inch length, smooth pliable chain. Looks exactly like $30 chain. Given for selling 24 pckgs. Bluine at 10c each. Write for Bluine.
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Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents.
Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Ask your druggist or send us $2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entiredly satisfactory. Descriptive circular FREE.
The BEE CELL CO., Dept. 18 White bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

Woman's Work

A SOCIAL CLUB FOR OUR WOMEN-FOLK

The editor of this department feels sure that a goodly number of our folks who read this department each issue would be willing to help us make it brighter, more cheery and more helpful by sending in a little letter now and then—just a friendly chat about your own toils and troubles if you have any, or your joys and pleasures, which I am sure you do have. The young folks have their Cadet page, and the men folks have their Contributors' page for accounting their prowess in doing great things in growing crops. Come, now, and let us talk amongst ourselves of this, that, and the other. Everybody is welcome.

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

OH, WHAT busy, busy days are these! Fruit and vegetables to can, preserves, and jams, and fruit butter, jelly and marmalade to put up for winter, with school days rapidly approaching, and winter coming all too soon, which means we soon must be making extra clothing. The housewife with a family has plenty to occupy her head and her hands from daylight until dark.

* * *

Canning can be done to great advantage by having one of those home-canning outfits, which greatly reduces the labor and hastens the work to completion. Our outfit is the greatest help to us, and we would no think of doing without one than I would consider doing without my sewing machine. But here is a hint to those who have no such outfit. Use the wash boiler. Have a little slatted wooden frame made to slip down in the bottom, and allowing the water to circulate underneath the cans. Place the fruit or vegetables in the cans, fill cans full of cold water, and place in the boiler, which should have cold water enough to reach nearly to the top of the cans. Bring to a boil, and boil until the contents of the cans are sufficiently cooked. This plan is an excellent substitute for the home canning outfits advertised, when canning for home use only.

* * *

School days! What a task to get the bunch of kidlets ready for the famous "first day." New outfits of clothes, new books, new lunch boxes, new morning duties, and fewer hands to do them. It means a new drain on mother's nerves and on daddy's pocketbook, but we manage to pull through somehow. Country schools are not at all like they were in the days when we parents were learning to bound Madagascar and find the least common denominator of a long string of meaningless figures. We find our girls learning to bind the hem of a skirt, and our boys finding the percentage of cream fat in a long string of milk bottles. At least, that is what we are being told will come to pass, and our schools are to be used for teaching little folks to do useful things, as well as to absorb knowledge about things. It sounds well, but it remains to be seen how well it works.

* * *

Oh, dear, I've used up all my time before I had fairly began to chat. I must get my little daughter's dress done for the Sunday school picnic. It isn't a fancy party dress, for I consider a neat new play frock much more appropriate for picnic frolics. I am making it by pattern No. 6109, shown in the August 1st issue. The blouse is of white pique, collar and cuffs of solid blue material, and the skirt of blue serge. It's going to be very pretty and serviceable.

"Children Teething

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums and allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cts.

WHY SOME WOMEN AGE TOO SOON

EVER note what a difference a few years of married life will make in a man? Before the wedding day nothing was good enough for the girl. He would lay awake nights planning to please her. There were many little pleasant drives and outings, and a steady flow of pleasant words. How tenderly she would be assisted in and out of the carriage! But after a short honeymoon how quickly all this melted away. There are no sweet words, and little gifts are entirely forgotten. Quite likely she is left to climb in and out of the carriage (providing she is ever taken along) the best way she can.

There is absolutely no excuse for sweetheart days ending so abruptly or ever ending for that matter. Kind words do not cost anything and cherry smiles cost less. They mean good health, happiness, real life. On the other hand fault-finding and grouching will mean but a miserable existance.

Perhaps the wife is one of the unfortunates who never has the privilege of handling a dollar. Quite often her home is one of the most prosperous farms where there is a steady income. All the money that passes through her hands comes from small sales of eggs, milk or other farm produce to neighbors. Any man who allows this to continue makes the most serious error of his life. Nothing strengthens a woman's courage and ambition more than the knowledge that she is an equal partner and that her husband places confidence in her ability from a business standpoint. There are few wives who do not in many ways earn the lion's share of the income, and it is her rightful privilege to help handle it.

The wife's energy should be used sparingly, for if it be overworked some day it may disappear forever. It is no disgrace for any man to perform little tasks around the house, when time will permit. Often an unexpected hour's work will be like a real blessing from heaven to the tired wife.

On the farms where the above conditions are found the men are not so bad. They are usually kind-hearted and generous, ever ready to help in a substantial way any neighbor in trouble. It is simply the result of indifference that grows day by day so gradual that they are wholly unconscious of the real truth. Most any man can ponder to good advantage and ask himself if his wife is getting the best out of life that is really possible.

Mixed Cucumber Pickles — Mash and drain. Pack alternate layers of small cucumbers, green tomatoes sliced and chopped green peppers. Let stand in boiling hot brine of salt and water. Drain, rinse in cold water, and pour over them spiced vinegar. Add a little horseradish. Pack in jars.

Cabbage Pickle—Pack chopped cabbage in salted water one day. In morning drain and put in quart glass jars adding a little horseradish. Cover with scalding hot spiced vinegar, using allspices preferred. Let stand one week when pour off vinegar, boil again and fill jars.

Why Make Your Dealer a Present of $25?

Don't pay your dealer $5, $10 or $30 *more* than the Kalamazoo costs. The dealer's stove can not be better than the Kalamazoo, and generally it's not as good. *We will prove the saving. Write for prices.*

30 Day's Free Trial Low Factory Price

FINE heaters—glass oven door ranges, oven thermometer, etc.—*any style* you want—3 to 8 months credit if you wish. Don't pay dealer's high prices. Over 250,000 people have bought Kalamazoo stoves. You will too, when you see the *quality*. Write for Catalog 290. See what you can *save* on your new stove.
Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.
We have three catalogs; Stoves and Ranges; Furnaces; Gas Stoves. Please ask for the one you want.

Write for Book Showing 400 Styles

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HANDSOME BRACELET FREE

Full size, rich gold plate, beautiful polish, latest design. Given for selling 12 pckgs. Bluine at 10c ea. Write for Bluine.
BLUINE MFG. CO., 779 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

25c 25c

Gold plated finish Neck Chain, 16 inches long. It has a heart-shaped secret locket with pearl setting. Every girl and young lady should have a locket and chain. Sent postpaid for 25 cents; stamps or coin.
S. E. FERRY, Indianapolis

Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphaoets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS.

This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

Public Sale of Oklahoma School Lands

Notice is hereby given that the state of Oklahoma will offer for sale at public auction at the times and places herein set forth 560,290 acres of its school lands, as set forth in pamphlet advertising said land for sale.

All lands will be sold at the door of the county court house of the county wherein the land is situated:

Boise City, Cimarron county, 385,376 acres, September 22 to October 10, 1913.

Guymon, Texas county, 182,874 acres October 13 to October 29, 1913.

The terms of the sale are 5 per cent of the purchase price cash, at time of sale, and in no event shall the initial payment be less than $50. The balance of the purchase price is divided into forty equal annual payments with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable annually. Prospective buyers will bear in mind that these lands are unimproved, and the lessee has no preference right to purchase. There positively will be no improvements of any kind to be paid for by the purchaser, and a lessee has no more advantage than a non-resident of the state. Also that 1280 acres or any subdivision thereof of these lands can be bought by one person. A pamphlet containing full and complete description of each tract of land with the appraisement thereon to be sold together with all the laws, rules and regulations can be had postage prepaid, upon application to the commissioners of the land office at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Address all communications to John R. Williams, secretary, 507 Mercantile Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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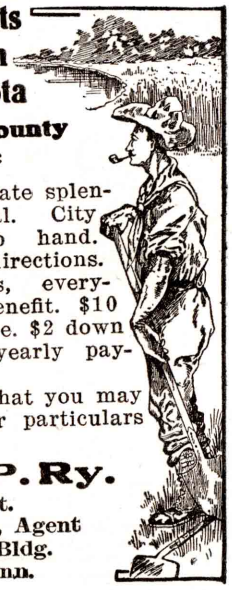

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6238—Misses' and Small Women's Dress. Linen or serge can be used to make this dress. The skirt is cut in two pieces and is made with the empire waist line. The long or short sleeves can be used. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 years requires 5 1-8 yards of 36-inch material.

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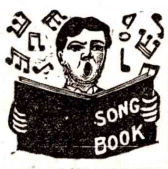
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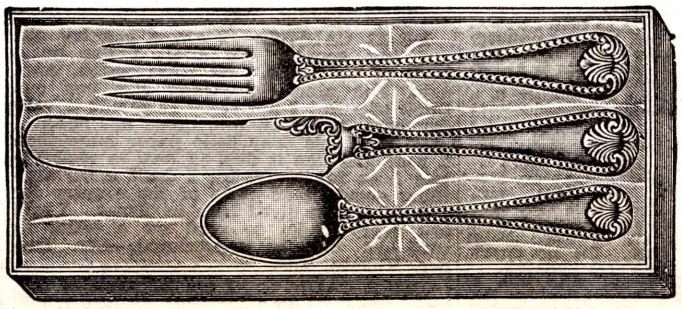

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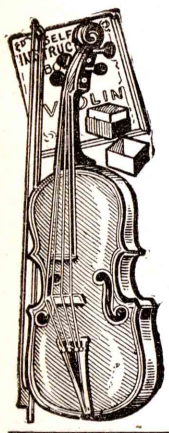

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

EVERY development in church and school and state, indicates that the world needs progressive people—people who know the difference between real progress and that which is not progress at all. Progress should be measured by its present and ultimate benefit to the human race. Many matters which now claim the attention and much of the approval of the world are not progressive matters, but their accomplishment will result in a setback to the human family. Organized society, including church and national government, is following the paths that were followed by people in the former ages. We look to Our Young People to stear clear of the breakers that brought to ruin former efforts. The simple principles of EQUITY, equality, fairness and like opportunities and privileges for all, are those which lead to better things, and cannot topple over into the ruts dug by selfish interests.

DEAR CADETS: Here is a boy from old S. C.,
A state in which I love to be,
I am 22 and six feet tall,
And have great fun from spring to fall.
I try to farm and do my best,
And read your letters while I rest.
We take the good old UP-TO-DATE,
And for its coming anxious wait.
We certainly think the paper grand,
Wouldn't give it up for a tract of land.
We never get lonesome in this south land,
We have cream suppers to beat the band.
Each Saturday night that passes by
We have ice cream and cake and pie.
I want all the girls and boys to write,
And now I bid you all good night.—
G. W. Easler, Converse, S. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old, and live with my parents and three brothers and one sister on a 240-acre farm in the State of Michigan. This is a great hay, grain and timber country, and we can raise nearly all kinds of fruits and vegetables here. I can do out-door work and work in the house, too, but I like to help papa outdoors. I think it is nice to know how to do both. There is also plenty of wild game here, and fish also. I am a lover of music and flowers, but I love to go hunting and fishing and horseback riding, too. I live only 36 miles from the American Soo. Come and visit me, and we'll take a trip to Sault Ste. Marie, where the lovely Soo locks and great canals are; and we'll go in an auto. Papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and it certainly is a nice paper. I love to read the Cadets. My birthday is September 2, and I would love to have a post card shower from the Cadets, and also to exchange post cards and letters with the boys and girls. —Dorothy M. Pierce, Pickford, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I enjoy reading your letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING very much, and I wish to add one to the list. I am 19 years old, and weigh about 172 pounds. That's enough, isn't it? But folks say I don't look it, so I don't mind. I love music, and play a piano. I worked in a milliner store last spring and fall, and like it pretty well, though I live on a farm of 112 acres. We have an auto. I would like to exchange cards with girls and boys about my age, and will answer them. My birthday is September 15.—Pearl Rouse, Caribou, Me.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading your letters for quite awhile, and I would like to join you. My father takes UP-TO-DATE, and we all think it a fine paper. I was 16 last December, and I live on a farm with my parents, two sisters and a brother. We live half a mile from Bethany and about eight miles west of Columbus. I enjoy living in the country and reading UP-TO-DATE. I will be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Rosa Richey, Columbus, Ind., Rt. 6.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old and live on a 96-acre farm in Wisconsin. We have 4 horses, 19 cattle, 29 hogs and some chickens. We raise corn, alfalfa, barley, hay and tobacco. We don't have more than half a crop on account of hail storms and heavy rains. I read UP-TO-DATE and think it is a fine paper. I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all postals and letters received.—Lewis Hesgard, Oxfordville, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl and like country life fine. I live on a farm of 100 acres. We raise cotton, corn, oats, and almost anything else you can think of. But I am sorry to say it is very dry here this year, and crops are short. I have read this dear little paper more than a year and like it fine. I love to read letters from far away, for I don't know anything about other parts of the country for I have always lived here in Texas. I will ask every Cadet to send me a letter or card—all will be appreciated.—Ora Turner, Kibleen, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am 20 years of age, and have lived on a farm all my life. Would be more than pleased to correspond with some of the Cadet boys and girls near my age. I promise to answer all cards and letters I may receive.—Denver Bailey, Rocky Fork, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl 20 years of age. My ambition is to make some farmer a good wife and nice housekeeper. I would like to exchange letters and photos with the Cadets.—Bettie Travis, Dover, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 18 years of age, and live on a farm of 160 acres. We have 5 horses, 6 cows, 150 sheep and 200 chickens and guineas. I enjoy getting long and interesting letters and cards from the different states. I will answer all letters and cards, and would like to exchange photos with any Cadet.—Emma De Peel, Martin's Creek, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am an orphan girl 15 years old, and live with my brothers on a farm. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think every farmer ought to take it. It is certainly a grand thing for young people to exchange thoughts with one another all over the United States, and I will be glad to hear from any of the Cadet boys and girls, and I will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Lillie Mae Walker, York, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a 23-year-old boy from the southwest. I live on a 35-acre farm in the Rio Grande Valley, near the Las Cruces, New Mexico. We raise here corn, wheat, oats, barley, beans, cane, and lots of alfalfa hay, which is our main crop. We have 1,200 grape vines and about 250 fruit trees. Our lands are the best irrigated lands in the southwest. The government is constructing a reservoir eighty miles from El Paso, Tex. This is known as the Rio Grande Project. I take UP-TO-DATE and I do enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I will gladly answer all letters or cards I receive from the Cadet boys and girls.—Elfego Lopez, Dona Ana, N. M.

DEAR CADETS: Can you make room for a farmer girl from Idaho who would like to become a Cadet of Equity? I am 18 years old and live on a farm of 160 acres. We have 14 horses and one cow. My father takes Up-to-Date Farming, and likes it fine. I enjoy reading the Cadet page there are so many good letters in it. I want all the girls and boys to write to me. I will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Blanche Killian, Lorenzo, Idaho.

Letters Crowded Out

We wish our young readers to know that the letters not printed are as well written and as interesting as those that are. Lack of space is the only reason for omitting them. Those wishing correspondents in their localities should write them the same as if their letters had been printed.—Ed.

Louie C. Amos, Jolly, O.	19
Carrie McMichael, Longdale, Okla.	16
Mary Gettings, Longdale, Okla.	18
Daisy Gettings, Longdale, Okla.	16
Kenneth McCoy, Chariton, Iowa.	15
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Clara Lidle, Rathmel, Pa.	15
Hattie Portwood, Shickley, Neb.	14
Augusta Lessmeier, Goehner, Neb.	15
Fred Lessmeier, Goehner, Neb.	19

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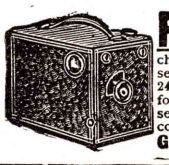

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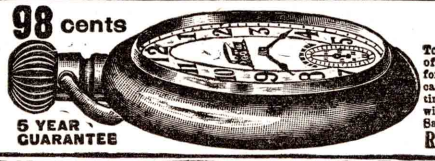

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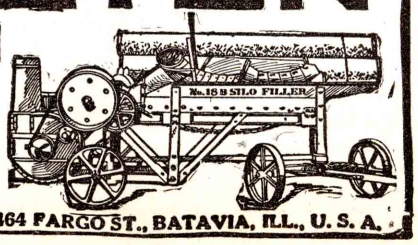

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Department of F. S. E.

Practical Organization and Co-operation

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A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

National Union Officers

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, Wm. Schulmeric, Hillsboro.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

J. A. Everitt, Pres.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

"Development of country life in the United States is the greatest problem facing the nation today," is the opinion expressed by Walter N. Page, U. S. ambassador to Great Britian.

—o—

"We have just passed through a period of organization of the machinery of the modern world but the country has been left out. Now we must build it up. We all know that in the coming centuries as in the past, the character and virtues of American life must come from the soil," he declared.

—o—

Ten years ago we called the attention of the country to the fact that agriculture was not making progress in twentieth century business methods as other industries were, and we urged farmers to follow the example of others and organize along practical and sound lines to protect and advance their interests through a co-operative exercise of their power to the end that the agricultural industry would be more definite and profitable and country life bettered and developed.

—o—

Then the people who were satisfied to leave farmers in their helpless condition, so the products of their labor could be made the subjects of gambling and exploitation said: "it can't be done," and "farmers are satisfied," and "farmers are doing well enough now," and "farmers are too ignorant of business and can't co-operate."

—o—

But the claims were not true. Farmers were not satisfied then, and they knew they were often being deprived of just rewards for their toils, and they were not too ignorant of business. But they had been disappointed so often in former co-operative attempts, because the objects and plans were not practical and sound, that they lost confidence in their ability to do for themselves what other classes of people had done. They were apathetic. They knew things were not right, but they did not know how to make them right. Therefore, they did not concern themselves as they should, which was interpreted to mean they were satisfied, or, at least, that they were careless and indifferent about their condition.

—o—

Farmers then, as now, knew that while others were organizing and consolidating their several activities into unity of action—co-operating—they were standing still. They knew they were at a great disadvantage whether considered as business men or laborers. They knew something was wrong when crops would perish in their fields while consumers were complaining of high prices in nearby or faraway markets; when a big crop brought them less money than a moderate one, or when a crop of corn brought them forty cents at the beginning of the marketing season, but those who held got seventy-five cents before the next crop came; or the next year the person who had sold early at the low price, held and took less at the end of the season. They could not help but see that something affected their marketing that did not affect other people's marketing, because the prices of the things they bought were the same all over, and if they would wait a while they would have to pay the same price.

—o—

But the idea had been sent broadcast by this paper that through the right kind of organization and co-operation farmers could be factors in deciding the prices their own products should bring them. The idea that controlled marketing and wise direction in marketing would compel their prices to be paid, started by this paper, was gradually being accepted and organizations to market, as distinguished from organizations to buy, as formerly, began to increase.

—o—

We believe there has been more organizing done among farmers in the ten years just passed than was ever done in the country before in the same length of time. The apathy of the farmer, and his apparent unconcern have passed away and thinking farmers and other people who think, see that farmers are thoroughly aroused and they are seeking for the way out of darkness into the full light of practical, successful co-operation in their business matters.

—o—

Remember, at first farmers did not have the co-operation of other people to organize. The other industries that had solved their business problems through sound organization and successful co-operation did not come forward to help farmers to do the same. On the contrary those people who were members of organizations, and which they could not be persuaded to give up for any consideration, uniformly opposed the proposition that the farmers of their community should organize. Organization and co-operation was good for them, but, as they would have the farmers believe, it would be bad for the latter.

—o—

But organizations of farmers have sprung up all over the country and it is now evident that there is no way to stop it. So the efforts of certain classes of people whose very existence in business depends on keeping farmers, producers only and not business men, to control the marketing of their products, have changed their tactics from open opposition to organization, to pretended co-operation.

—o—

Mr. Page says, "the country has been left out. Now we must build it up." Great and good men from the President of the United States down agree that "something must be done for the farmers," so, while we agree with Ambassador Page that the greatest problem facing the nation today is "development of country life." It is of the most vital importance that the development be along wise lines and that the people leading in the organization of agriculture and the development of country life are truly the friends of farmers and have no selfish or ulterior motives to preserve or to promote.

—o—

We mean by this that now is the time to analyze every activity under way or proposed to develop country life, to determine whether the development will be along lines and to the end that life in the country will be come the ideal life as God intended it should be and as it must be if the highest character and the grandest virtues of American life come from the soil.

—o—

No business is satisfactory where honest, well directed effort does not receive a financial reward sufficient to allow a family to live as well and enjoy as many of the beauties and pleasures of life as are enjoyed by families associated with other lines of business. Agriculture, as it measures up for the AVERAGE farmer is notoriously unsatisfactory from a profit viewpoint. **Therefore to develop the right kind of country life, the first consideration must be to make it certain for financial reward with sufficient profits.** We cannot do better than to measure all movements by this standard.

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We mention some of the movements now under way as follows:

1. The county farm expert.
2. The Lever bill (now in Congress).
3. The Department of Rural Market Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
4. Rural Credit Banks.

(It is our purpose to analyze all of these movements which will make it necessary to continue this article in future numbers.)

—o—

1. This movement, we believe, was the direct result of the great activity by farmers in organizing. At the bottom of the movement are the boards of trade and grain, cotton and produce exchanges in the leading cities of the country. These institutions became alarmed at the development of farmers' organizations along independent lines. They saw that it was likely to develop into a sound and permanent organization this time so the attempt to control rural organization and direct and establish it along lines that will perpetuate all the present machinery of marketing and price making, including gambling in the products of the farm.

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These institutions are not known in the movement, because they have organized in "The American Council of Grain Exchanges," which, also, is not kept before the public. But the movement is usually referred to as the "Crop Improvement Association." This movement has affiliated with it, in its work, many of the agricultural college, and the state experiment station forces, and grain dealers, and many commercial clubs in the cities. The chief purpose is crop increase and crop improvement. Sometimes it goes so far as to refer to improved marketing, but we have not yet seen any reference to a practical plan to help in marketing. The medium through which it works is the county farm expert. The movement has an official paper called "The County Agent." This, be it noted, is published by the "Society of Rural and Civic organization." From its declaration of purposes we quote this:

A monthly publication for the investigation and dissemination of information regarding scientific agriculture and community development, and the uniting of all agricultural, commercial, industrial, social, educational and transportation interests to co-operate with the United States government, State Agricultural Extension Departments and all others in establishing farm bureaus and kindred organizations in every county in the United States.

—o—

We want every farmer to read the above, in small type, several times. Then ask himself: Did the commercial, industrial and transportation interests wait for the farmers to help them to establish their bureaus? Are farmers represented in their bureaus? Have farmers anything to say about how the commercial, industrial and transportation companies shall run their business? If others had enough ability to organize their own businesses without calling the farmers to help them should we conclude that farmers have not enough intelligence and business ability to organize their own bureaus and be independent in attending to their own business?

—o—

We have always contended for absolute freedom and independence by farmers in their business organization. We have always claimed that, a practical plan being furnished them, farmers had enough intelligence and enough business ability to build, operate and own their own business system for marketing and everything else.

—o—

If it is true, as we said above, that, to develope country life agriculture must first be made certain for financial rewards and sufficient profits, then can farmers expect unselfish help from the boards of trade and grain and other exchanges, whose very existence depends on uncertainty of prices and the ability to exploit the farmers' products? Certainty of financial reward means steady, definite prices for farm crops. Gamblers in farm crops and those who prosper solely because of the uncertainty of prices and the helplessness of producers to control their produce and name the prices will not do anything to kill their own business. Give steady prices for farm crops and it will be as impossible to speculate and gamble in them as it is in machines made by the International Harvester Company, or in any commodity controlled for marketing and priced by the producer thereof.

—o—

It is not reasonable to suppose that this movement is to solve the great marketing problems for farm products to bring about steady and profitable prices, the only way we can develope country life and make the country the ideal place to live. But it is reasonable to infer that these people saw the hand-writing on the wall; they saw the dissatisfaction among the farmers and they saw the organization that was being effected. Then they entered the field, not to help farmers to establish a sound organization of their own and an economical, definite marketing system, but to perpetuate themselves in doing the business of marketing while farmers continue as laborers only, to produce.

—o—

We regret to see the agricultural colleges and experiment stations so generally enlisted in this movement. We believe they have not analyzed the whole thing, therefore, we might put the same questions to them that we asked the farmers. If it has come to a pass where the farmers must look to

the boards of trade and produce exchanges for bureaus and a business system, then we may say, in the language of the old writer, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here," and the development of country life, and the making of the country the ideal place to live will be a vain hope.

—o—

As opposed to the "uniting of all agricultural, commercial, industrial and transportation interests in establishing farm bureaus and kindred organizations read this preamble of The Equity Warehouse Company, established at Portland, Ore.:

The object of the Equity Warehouse Co. is to save the members of the Farmers Society of Equity, through a market system of their own much of the waste of the old system; to secure profitable prices for all farm products, to do away, insofar as practicable, with all handlers between producer and consumer, to establish and maintain brands or grades of products and label them, and by a system of inspection to standardize the products of the farm. Also to establish canneries and cold storage houses so the surplus products ,if any, may be preserved against the time of need.

—o—

We believe there is no class of our people or any group of classes that should have any lien on the organization that is coming for American agriculture. We are opposed to the government even, singling out agriculture as the special mark of its paternalism and we disapprove of the idea that the Department of Agriculture should become the center of intelligence in reporting crops and demand and directing the marketing of crops. We do though, again strongly urge farmers to complete the marketing system of their own, that is well begun and which is proving successful, to be under their exclusive control and operation.

—o—

There are no people as well qualified to manage the affairs of farmers as the farmers themselves.

—o—

The future of American agriculture rests entirely with the farmers. They can shape it as they will **or they can let others shape it as they will.**

—o—

We believe the only way to organize agriculture for the farmers is to begin at home and organize the county units and join them all in a national clearing house.

—o—

If you agree with us, send the coupon and organize your locality now. It will be easy. The names we want so headquarters can help you. We will send a bundle of this paper so you can point out this article and have your neighbors read it.

—o—

This article will be continued.

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them would be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

. . . . . .

This list was sent by .....

. . . . . .

P. O. .....

State .....

These people market mainly at .....

. . . . . .

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here for special literature .....

. . . . . .

How many copies of the paper shall we send you? .....

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....
9 .....
10 .....
11 .....
12 .....

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

Geneva Local Making Good

B. F. Walton, organizer for Humboldt county, Nebraska, sends good news from the local at Geneva. L. W. Myers, president of the local, shipped a car of corn at good advance over local prices.

Cecil Wilson, a member, sold a car of wheat through the Society's system and obtained a premium of $35 over the home price. M. L. Summers, another member, also shipped a car of wheat, which brought him $30 net, above the local dealers' offer.

This local was organized in June, 1913, and the secretary has sold for the members, during the month of July, six cars of wheat at from $30 to $50 extra profit a car. Let the good work go on. The farmers are entitled to all they can obtain for their products and organization is the way to get it.

More Idaho Co-Operators Incorporate

Four locals in the Marsh valley, Idaho, are incorporating under one head, under the name of Marsh Valley F. S. E. Produce Exchange. Capital stock, $10,000. Shares, $10 each. No man to own more than twenty shares and all stockholders must be members of the F. S. E. Headquarter will be at Arimo, and a $6,000 elevator will be constructed. Several hundred dollars worth of stock has been subscribed, and a board of directors chosen. The names of the contracting locals are: Arimo, Robin, Marsh Center and Hawkins Andrew Shumway is president of the incorporation, and Winslow Farr, secretary. This enterprise should be loyally supported by the membership.

Centralizing the Marketing

I attended a recent meeting of the Baldwin County Union. One subject discussed interested me very much, i. e., the extension of the territory in southern Alabama, and the "hooking up" of the sevover the idea.—D. C. McConn, Organizer for Mobile County, Ala.
eral counties in one district under one management. I gave a talk on this subject and the members seemed enthusiastic

Three Counties Will Combine

Mobile and Baldwin counties, Alabama, and Escambia county, Florida, held a joint meeting to consider doing the marketing of the three counties under one head. Mobile and Baldwin counties are already marketing together.—Foley (Alabama) Onlooker.

St. Louis in Need of Potatoes

The potato crop in Missouri suffered much on account of drouth, and the quality is said to be poor. Members and locals having eating stock of good quality will find St. Louis a satisfactory market. Write the Equity representatives, A. J. Nierman & Co., St. Louis, for latest quotations.

Crops Short—Must Buy Feed

We are very dry here—crops not half normal, and will be compelled to buy feed for our stock. If I am successful in organizing a local it will be a great help, as we can then buy our own feed direct from other members who have a surplus, benefiting both them and us. Bennett S. McElroy, Readfield, Kas.

Wants to Work Four Counties

I am sending application for the four counties of Jackson, Harrison, Hancock and Pearl River, for a starter. I expect to put in all my time. I have been a public speaker for twenty years.—W. H. Wright, Loxley, Ala.

Indianapolis Wants Cabbage

The American Brokerage Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., wants to buy from 100 to 150 carloads of good cabbage. Readers having cabbage should get in touch with them without delay.

Advance Styles FREE Suits To Introduce

3 Months Ahead of the Times

HERE we go again, breaking all records for new, nobby, ahead-of-the-time styles. Be the first in your town to be ahead of the times. You can do it FREE. Beat everyone to it. To introduce these styles quickly we will give you a complete suit free, and by your wearing it you can make

$50 to $100 a Week

Drop us a postal for our advance book, select the style you want and the cloth and get

Your Suit FREE

Don't wait. Don't delay. Write right away. A postal will do. We send everything the day your request is received. We pay express on everything. Get busy. Simply send us a postal with your name and address on it.

PARAGON TAILORING CO.,
Dept. 944 CHICAGO

SALESMEN WANTED!

Do You Want a Good Position Paying From $1,000 to $5,000 a Year and Expenses?

There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience as a salesman required to get one of them. If you want to enter the **world's best paying profession** our Free Employment Bureau will secure you a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars; list of good openings and testimonial letters from hundreds of our students for whom we have recently secured good positions paying from $100.00 to $500.00 a month and expenses.

Address Nearest office. **Dept.** 185

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Agents SOMETHING NEW. Selling the newly patented Brandt Cigar Lighter. Is operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light, every time the button is pressed. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive. Strikes a light without the aid of matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, whenever and wherever it is wanted. Works with one hand and never fails. Something new. Big demand. Everyone wants one. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.
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148 Duane Street New York City

CAMERA & PHOTO FRAME FREE

We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo brooch frame FREE for selling only 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for Bluine. BLUINE MFG. CO.,
785 Mill St., CONCORD JCT., MASS.

Guaranteed Rupture Holder On 60 Days Trial

Won't Cost You a Cent if the Two Months' Test Doesn't Prove All Our Claims

You can make a thorough 60-day test of this guaranteed rupture holder without having to risk a single cent. We'll make one especially for your case and let you see for yourself how it takes all the misery out of being ruptured.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

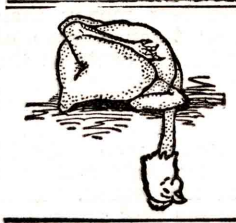
Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.
Box 778—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

Get Latest Factory Prices On EDWARDS STEEL SHINGLES

Cheaper than wood, much easier to put on, 4 times as serviceable—can't **rust, rot, leak** nor **burn**—$10,000 Indemnity Bond against lightning loss—come in sheets of 100 shingles or more. "Dead easy" to put on—just nail them on old roof or sheathing. We use the famous Tightcote Process and patent Interlocking Device. Made by biggest sheet metal makers in the world.

Sold direct from factory, **freight prepaid.** Send postal for catalog 791 and get our surprisingly low price, **by return mail.** Give size of roof if possible.

The Edwards Mfg. Co., 741-791 Lock St., Cincinnati, O.
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World.



There's Money in it!

The only branch of the chicken business that has no failures. Feeding chickens in crates! See cut of crate-fed roaster—weight 5½ lbs. @ 24 cts. lb. —$1.32. Demand unlimited. Costs 4 to 6 cents a pound to feed. This business is for you. Turn your money quick. Three weeks in crates and chickens gain 1½ to 3 lbs. Then sell and put in another bunch. Send $1 for Secrets of Crate Feeding and year's sub. to Standard and Poultry World.

THE STANDARD COMPANY, Heintz Bldg., QUINCY, ILL.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—A resident Sales Agent and Manager in your home county for the Benefiel Handi-Tool. One tool combining a fence machine, wire stretcher, post-puller, lifting jack, press, cablemaker, vise wrenches, etc. For farmers, teamsters, contractors, factories and others. Guaranteed for life. Experience not necessary. We start you with handsome outfit, exclusive territory, and new plans. Art catalog and complete prospectus free. Chas. E. Benefiel Co., 1008 Telephone Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Farmers and others with large acquaintance to secure prospects for Pilot Lighting and Cooking Plants. Liberal commissions paid. Write O. M. Thompson, 3642 Jasper Place, Chicago, Illinois for catalog.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

TO MICHIGAN—Special Pullman Car Excursions, September 16 and October 7th to the Swigart Tract, the center of the fruit belt; $8.30 round trip from Chicago; back in one or two days as you prefer. A thousand 40-acre and many larger and smaller farms excellent for fruit, grains, grasses, vegetables, stock, poultry, dairying, and general farming. Some fine tracts recently added to my holdings; prices $10 to $35 per acre; terms as low as $10 to $50 down and $5 to $10 monthly on forty acres in the neighborhood of farms, schools ,towns, pretty resort lakes and trout streams. Good markets and transportation; 5 and 10-acre tracts near towns; resort lakes on Crystal Lake. Write for booklet and large map free. George W. Swigart, Owner, Z 1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogues. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis Minn.

NEW SYSTEM FOR QUICK SALES—Farms, etc. Saves commissions. Write for free advertising offer. Property also found free for buyers. Dept. 22, American Realty Guide, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY—Will sell your farm for cash; will exchange it for rental property, merchandise stocks of any description. Isenbarger, 33 Union Trust Bldg, Indianapolis, Ind.

HELP WANTED

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. Commence $65 to $100 month. Thousands of appointments. List of positions available, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R 26, Rochester, N. Y.

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MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investiing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches, Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store. Indianapolis, Ind.

MONEY in growing Golden Seal. Write for prices of roots. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Letters from wheat growers, representing the entire winter wheat section, prove that we have the most wonderful wheat ever grown. If you want to make more money from your wheat send the coupon.

Read what others have done. You can do as well. Save money at the start and make big money in the end.

55 BUSHELS PER ACRE

I sowed one acre of the new wheat according to instructions, on the 10th of October, 1912. It stood the winter well and in the spring soon led all others. The straw grew 4½ feet tall, stood up well and when threshed it yielded 55 bushels. **This yield has beat any wheat ever raised in our section of the country.** Its fame spread all around and people came a long distance to see it. **I cannot furnish seed for all who want it.**—Charlie Houser, R. R. 3, Henry, N. C.

TWICE AS MUCH AS OTHERS

I sowed two acres of the new wheat on the 10th of October last fall. It grew faster than any other variety of wheat I ever raised. Stood the winter perfectly, better than other varieties. Yield is about twice as much as other varieties of wheat that I have will yield. I consider it an extra good wheat for medium soil.—J. B. Tomlinson, Culleoka, Tenn.

EVERYBODY IS ASTONISHED

I sowed three-fourths of an acre of the new wheat. It stood the winter better than any other wheat and there is nothing to compare with it in vigorous growth in the spring. Everybody is astonished at the way this new wheat grows. It will **outyield any wheat that I ever saw in this state.**—Eugene Burford, Palestine, W. Va.

BEATS OTHERS BY HALF

I sowed three-fourths of an acre of the new wheat October 1, 1912. It beats all other varieties in hardiness to stand the winter. This wheat has proven with me to beat any other wheat by a half, and I want to sow all that I raise this fall.—Jas. T. Cregger, Chatham Hill, Va.

MORE THAN DOUBLES OTHERS

The new wheat received from you was sown on one and three-fourths acres of ground about the 12th of October. In the spring it more than doubled other varieties in vigorous growth, and in a manner, is fly-proof, as the balance of the field was sown with another variety, and the fly killed one-third of it. It did not hurt the new wheat at all. It stands up the best of any wheat I ever saw. It will yield more than double as much as other varieties. Some heads have fifty to sixty grains each. **The wheat has fulfilled every claim made for it, and more too.** Every person who has seen this new wheat wants to raise it.—Geo. L. Orndorff, Bunker Hill, W. Va.

BEST PIECE IN NEIGHBORHOOD

I sowed two acres of the new wheat on October 10, 1912. It was the best of all to stand the winter, grew four to six feet high, stands up well. It will yield at least one-half more than other varieties. It is the **best piece of wheat in this neighborhood.**—Larkin Willis, Kyles Ford, Tenn.

IT IS "MARVELOUS"

I sowed four acres of the new wheat according to instructions, on October 5, 1912. This was late to sow, but it stood the winter as well as the best. As to its growth in the spring, I know of no other word to express it better than **"Marvelous."** I estimate the yield at 25 bushels per acre.—H. H. Flint, Greensburg, Ind.

50 TO 60 BUSHELS PER ACRE

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. The yield is estimated at 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Compared with other varieties **it beats them all.** It is the purest wheat of all and there will be a demand for seed. I just want to say that it is the **finest wheat ever raised in this neighborhood.** My neighbors say it is the finest they ever saw.—Larry Sowash, Amboy, Ind.

HAS EXCEEDED MY EXPECTATIONS

I sowed three-fourths of an acre of the new wheat according to your instructions on October 5, 1912. This was late for our section and it did not get much of a start last fall, but was very hardy in the winter. In the spring it soon made far better growth than most any other variety. It grew three to four feet high, and **will yield far ahead** of other varieties grown under similar conditions. This wheat has attracted much attention in this section. There were 50 to 60 heads from some grains. One of our threshermen visited this part and said that he **never saw larger heads.** It has exceeded my expectations.—O. V. Burt, Rexburg, O.

ONE ACRE EQUAL TO THREE

I sowed one acre of the new wheat in October. It made a good growth in the fall and stood the winter as well as not better than the others. In the spring it soon took the lead of other wheat sown in the same field. The one acre of the new wheat will make as much grain as three acres of other varieties.—W. J. Willis and Son, Kittyton, Tenn.

AT RATE OF 63½ BUSHELS PER ACRE

I sowed only six-tenths of an acre with the new wheat, the first week in October. It made a good growth in the fall and far excelled other varieties in standing the winter. It grew five feet high, stood up extra well and the yield was at the rate of 63½ bushels per acre, which is **fully three times more than other varieties** of wheat yield through this section. The wheat is perfectly pure. There will be a demand for seed of this wheat through this section.—H. B. Austill, Booneville, Ind.

ANOTHER PROFIT

Every bushel of this new wheat that is harvested in 1914, will be in demand for seed at high prices. This is another opportunity for profit over the increased yield.

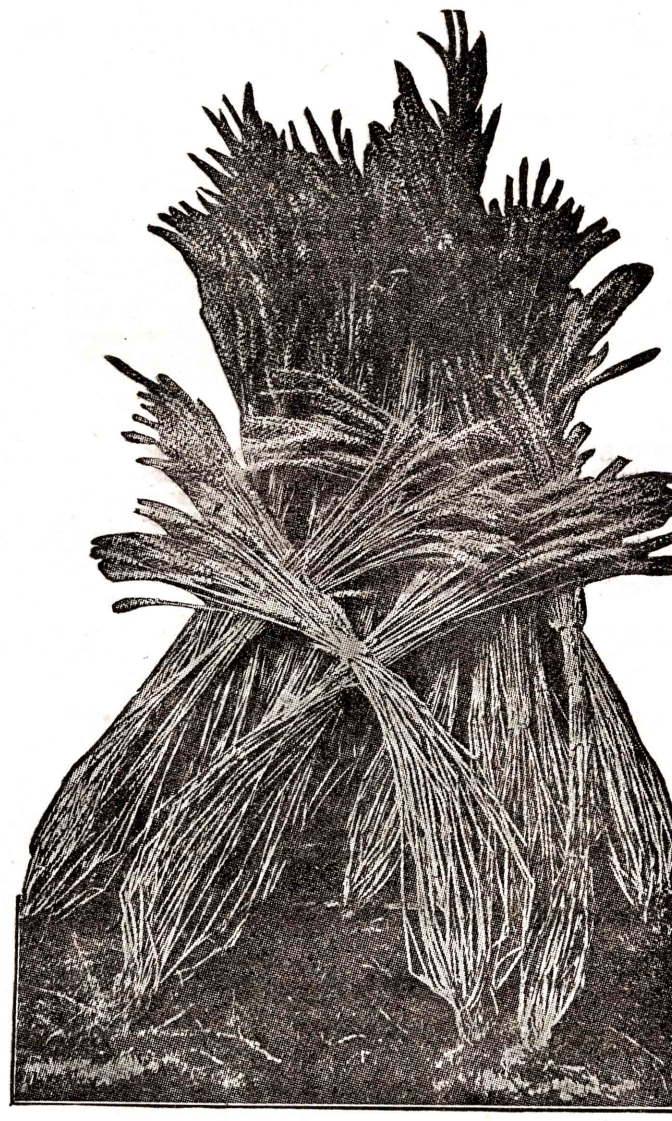
Mr. Wheat Grower—Everywhere

To sow 10 acres of wheat you will take 20 bushels of your wheat, clean and grade it down to 15 bushels, and sow 1½ bushels to the acre. Correct, isn't it?

Sell the 20 bushels at market price—$18. Keep $5.50 and send us the balance, $12.50, and we will send you a new variety to sow the entire 10 acres that will yield you much more than your own seed will.

EXAMPLE

20 bushels of your wheat at 90 cents	$18.00
Our proposition, wheat for 10 acres	12.50
YOU SAVE	$ 5.50



FIFTEEN STOOLS OF THE NEW WHEAT. EACH STOOL HAS OVER 1,000 GRAINS. THIS IS OVER 1,000 GRAINS FROM ONE GRAIN.

No, don't send us any money, but send the coupon below for our full proposition.

You're Skeptical? Well we don't blame you. But many others have done this very thing. So send the coupon and get our proposition if you are going to sow any wheat this year. The only expense to you will be a postage stamp.

If you are a wheat grower you should not wait a minute, but send the coupon before you lay this paper down. Get our whole proposition. It means money saved right now and more bushels of wheat after next harvest. Whether you intend to sow one acre of wheat or many, this ought to interest you more than anything else printed in this paper.

O. K. SEED STORE

Dept. A 7 **Indianapolis, Indiana**

Change your seed wheat, get new blood, life and vigor. Increase hardiness, productiveness and quality. Save money

BEATS EVERYTHING IN WAY OF WHEAT

I sowed one-half acre of ground to the new wheat, September 25, 1912. In the spring it outstripped every other variety of wheat growing in this section. The straw is 4½ feet high and stood up perfectly. This wheat beats anything that I ever saw in the way of wheat. I gathered some heads with 50 grains and upward. **I am highly pleased with the wheat.**—A. C. Leech, Salem, Mo.

CROP ENGAGED AT $5 A BUSHEL

The new wheat was sown on two acres of ground on September 25, 1912. It was not winter-killed in the least. No other wheat grew any better in the spring. **I estimate the yield at 50 bushels per acre,** which is much better than any other variety around here. All that I will have to sell is already **engaged at $5 per bushel.** I think it is the greatest variety of wheat ever introduced into this country. Dozens of my neighbors have seen my wheat and pronounce it wonderful.—J. H. Myers, Atchison, Kas.

MUCH BETTER YIELDER

The new wheat grew fine last fall and in the spring. As near as I can estimate the yield it was at the rate of **40 bushels per acre.**—W. W. HYLTON, Buffalo Ridge, Va.

WILL YIELD DOUBLE ANY OTHER

The yield is estimated at **40 bushels per acre** and it will **yield double** any other variety about here. I regard the new wheat as the **best I have ever sown.**—Hugh S. Espey, Rising Sun, Ind.

MORE THAN YOU CLAIMED FOR IT

The wheat is all that you claim for it and more too, as I gave it a very poor chance just to see if it was a hardy variety. The new wheat threshed 20 bushels per acre, while other varieties are threshing out 10 to 12 bushels per acre.—M. C. Franklin, Jefferson City, Tenn.

YIELD TWICE AS MUCH AS OTHERS

I sowed one-half acre of the new wheat. It stands 5 feet, 6 inches in height, with heads bent downward and just full of wheat grains. **It has about twice as many grains to the head as other varieties.** It will yield from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre, which is about twice as much as other varieties this year.—C. S. Manning, Elizabethtown, Pa.

FOUR TIMES AS GOOD AS MY OLD KINDS

I sowed seven-eights of an acre of the new wheat and the yield is 30 bushels from this plat. Stools of thirty to forty stalks were common. This new wheat is four times as good as my old kinds.—H. G. Ayre, Bradley County, Tenn.

I WILL NOT SOW ANY OTHER KIND

The new wheat was more hardy than our native wheat, and in the spring started off and was away ahead of any other wheat around here. The yield was at the rate of 30 bushels per acre, which is one-third more per acre than any other wheat. It is a great stooler. I counted 42 heads from one grain. I will not sow any other kind this year. **I am well pleased with** it and have highly recommended it.—Oscar Harvey, Arkport, N. Y.

WILL PRODUCE DOUBLE AS MUCH

I sowed the new wheat obtained from you on seven-eighth of an acre, on October 3, 1912. It started out with an extra growth in the fall and stood the winter forty per cent. better than other varieties. It **excelled all others in growth in the spring.** Average heighth 4½ feet. It stood up extra well, and will produce double as much as other varieties in this section. I sowed the wheat on thin land and the test is very pleasing to me.—Sumner Flippin, Lafayette, Ind.

Will you spend a stamp to save money and increase your next wheat crop?

Spend a stamp, send the coupon and get full particulars. Write to any of the people whose letters we print if you want to but they will sow all of their wheat or sell the surplus to their neighbors. It will be years before much of this wheat will reach the mills because it will be in demand for seed as no variety ever was before. We will be glad to hear from every wheat grower so we can send full particulars and place our proposition before them. Mailing this coupon places you under no obligation but, if you grow winter wheat investigate now

FOR BETTER WHEAT MAIL THIS

O. K. Seed Store, Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind. please send me without any obligation on my part to buy, your proposition on seed wheat as advertised.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

DANGER! Beware of Worms in Your Stock

Note this Appalling Yearly Loss!

How Much of this Gigantic National Waste Comes Out of Your Pocket?

Worms in farm animals are about as common as weeds by the roadside. You don't see them so plainly. You may not even know they are there, but official records show that nine out of every ten animals have them. They come from the eggs and larvae that are dropped in the pastures, and picked up by the animals in grazing and drinking.

Government Report
Approximately
$25,000,000.00
Stock Losses
-Yearly-
Directly or Indirectly
Due to
Worms

SalTone Will Surely Save All Your Animals

You can't prevent the worms from getting into your animals, but you **can keep them from staying there**—absolutely. **SalTone** is a stock tonic, wormicide and conditioner that is absolutely guaranteed to drive out all stomach and intestinal worms, and keep them out as long as the animals can reach it. Now, honestly, can you afford to pour expensive feed into wormy animals, and have the worms get fat, while your animals half starve, make no growth, sicken and maybe die? If you have money to throw away, throw it to the birds, but don't feed it to worms. Don't think you can't afford **SalTone.** You can't afford NOT to use it. One penny's worth will keep a hog or sheep in fine shape for 12 days, or a horse or steer for four days. **SalTone** gives them appetite, makes them gain flesh on less feed, tones them up and keeps them in condition to resist the attacks of cholera and other diseases that cause the farmers millions of dollars of loss every year.

The Stock Conditioner and Tonic

SALTONE TRADE MARK

The Great Wormicide for Stock

VISIT OUR STATE FAIR EXHIBITS—There will be SalTone exhibits, and a showing of prize winning Hampshire Hogs, from the SalTone Stock Farm, at the Indiana, Illinois and other State Fairs this fall. Let's get acquainted. Come around and make yourself at home. Bring your folks along, too. We're going to hold "open house" all week. Don't fail to come.

Try It 60 Days at Our Risk

Send the Coupon—NO MONEY!

We want to send you on approval 100 pounds of SalTone (or more) and give you 60 days to test it out. Give it as directed and at the end of that time tell us your experience. If it does not do as we claim, it will cost you nothing but the nominal freight charge. If it does, it will make you ten, perhaps a hundred times its cost. Don't take chances but TRY SalTone, because you risk nothing. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. We leave it to you to say whether it does all we claim, and there will be no kick from us if it fails. Sign and mail the coupon TODAY.

The John E. Robbins Co., Greensburg, Ind.

READ the Experiences of these Farmers Who Accepted Our Offer

I received your SalTone and have given it a fair trial, and find that it does all that is claimed for it. I do not expect to be without SalTone again.
W. M. McMillan, Albany, Mo.

I want to say that SalTone is all you claim for it. I have not had a sick animal since I commenced to use it. SalTone sure removes the worms and keeps stock in a healthy condition. I recommend it to all.
Oscar Robards, Robards, Ky.

SalTone is surely great. I saved a bunch of 30 hogs that certainly would have caused me loss without it. I would not do without SalTone as long as I had a hog on my farm.
Louis Kautz, Higginsport, Iowa.

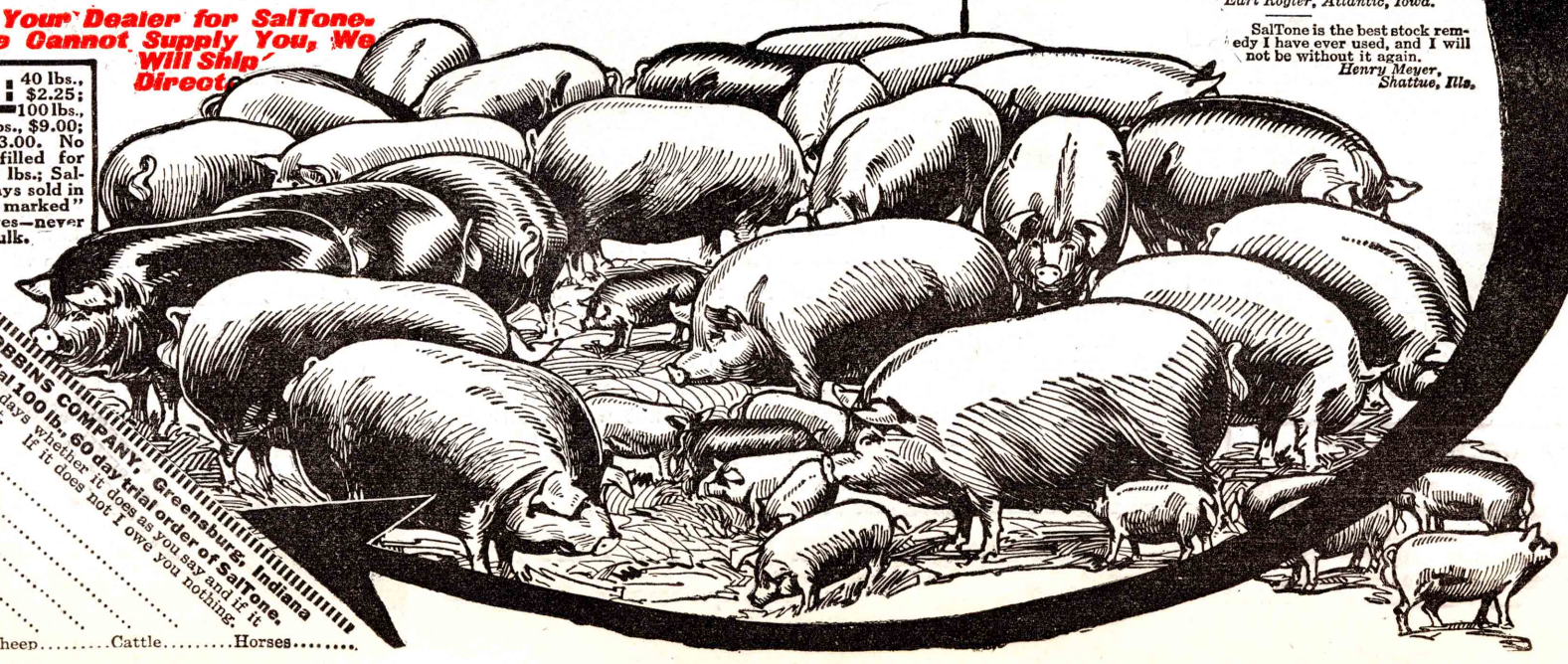
I feel quite an interest in SalTone because before buying it I tried a similar remedy that proved not half as good. SalTone is "A1", and it has made my animals look many times better than they ever did before. I will never be without SalTone again, and will recommend it to all my neighbors.
Albert Miller, Batavia, N. Y.

Enclosed is my third order for SalTone. I have a car of 240 pound April barrows ready to ship. My hogs have never wintered better. I have fed SalTone long enough to know it is well worth the money, and I will recommend it to my neighbors.
Earl Rogler, Atlantic, Iowa.

SalTone is the best stock remedy I have ever used, and I will not be without it again.
Henry Meyer, Shattue, Ills.

Ask Your Dealer for SalTone. If He Cannot Supply You, We Will Ship Direct.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00. No mail orders filled for less than 40 lbs.; SalTone always sold in "trade-marked" packages—never in bulk.



THE JOHN E. ROBBINS COMPANY, Greensburg, Indiana

Ship me your **special 100 lb., 60 day trial order of SalTone.** I will tell you in 60 days whether it does as you say and if it does will pay for it. If it does not I owe you nothing.

UF-9-1-13

Name.....

P. O.....

Shipping Sta.....

County.....

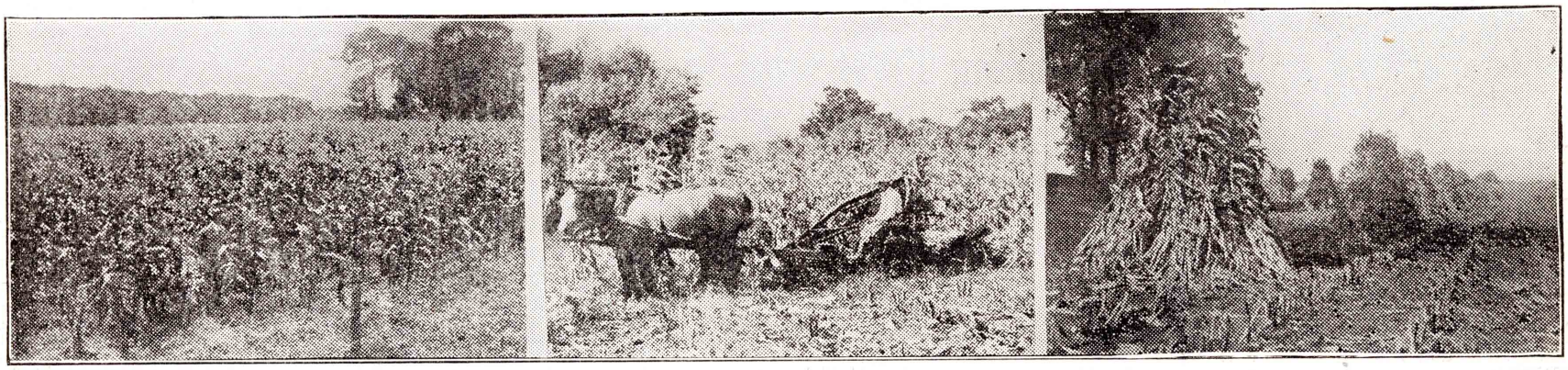
R. F. D.....

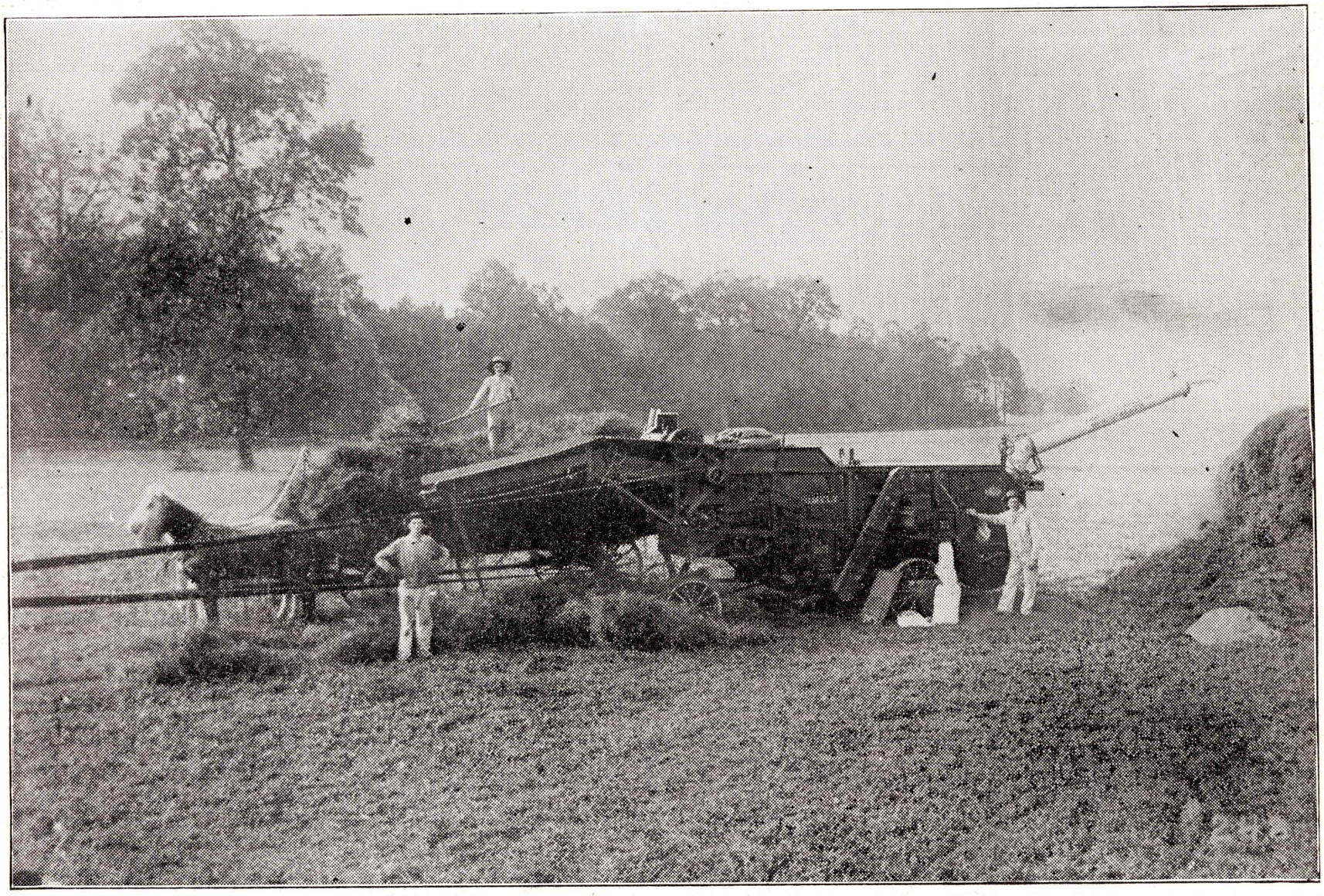
State.....

Hogs..... Sheep..... Cattle..... Horses.....

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year | September Fifteenth, 1913 | Number 18





Read "The Farmer's Burden," Page 3

What Dairymen Should Do

Broadening of Plan of Organization the Thing Necessary.

(NOTE: The following is part of an address by Mr. Everitt, President of the Farmers Society of Equity, at Huntley, Ill., on August 23, 1913. The Huntley association is one unit of the Chicago and Elgin dairy district, which embraces parts of northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and northwestern Indiana.)

* * * I have in my hand a clipping from your official directory. From this clipping I learn of the extent of your organization and of some of the things you have accomplished. But what I particularly note are these statements: "Our organization has not finished its career. It has just made a good start. The possibilities before it are immense. The price of milk is still unjustly low and it is the duty of this organization to effect a just price. Let no one shirk responsibility."

With this statement for my text I will try to point out what should be done by the dairymen of this district to arrive at complete success through organization and co-operation, providing you can avoid the pitfalls that are in the way of every co-operative effort.

Higher Prices Wanted

You have a splendid organization in this community and it is a part of a splendid organization in this district. It is asserted that you are getting higher prices now than almost any other large district in the country, but your object, as stated is to still further advance the price. The object is a worthy one. You are entitled to higher prices. Every condition surrounding the production of milk suggests it. Even the prices paid by the consumers suggest it. But you should not contend for higher prices because the consumer has been forced to pay more than three times the price you receive, but on the merits of your own case. It is not exactly a fair divide of the consumers' dollar that you should seek, but rather a fair wage for your labor, a fair interest on your investment and a fair profit to put in the bank after expenses have been met. This should be your contention regardless of the price the consumer pays.

The Problem

So the problem before you is, how can we get all that we are entitled to for our milk?

The natural answer is, by maintaining your organization and strengthening it and demanding more and sticking together to get the price.

Very good, but I said there are pitfalls along the way that every co-operator travels, therefore, it is of vital importance that the way be charted so that you may know where the dangers are and so they may be avoided. My purpose will be to point some of them out to you.

Competition Nation-Wide

Milk in various manufactured forms is an article of nation-wide commerce and consumption. Only part of the milk produced in this section is consumed in its original state in Chicago and the surrounding country. As milk cannot be shipped an unlimited distance, you can have a practical monopoly for raw milk in this district, and, as far as this home market is concerned, you could compel the handlers to pay all that you feel you should have, providing no more milk was produced than is consumed in this market. But the fact is, you produce a surplus over what the Chicago district consumes. Much of the milk that is produced in this district is manufactured into butter, oleomargarine, cheese, etc., or condensed. These manufactured products find markets all over the country. As a consequence milk produced here comes in competition with milk produced in hundreds of other dairy districts over the country, and in this fact lies one of your greatest dangers.

Buyers Contend for Lowest Price in Any District

It is plain to see that if you set your price higher than the price in other producing sections where butter, cheese, oleomargarine and condensed milk are manufactured, the manufacturers who operate in this district will be at a disadvantage as compared with manufacturers who operate in districts where the raw material is cheaper, when it comes to the nation's markets. Since this is true, you may expect the manufacturers here to fight every attempt you make to maintain a price higher than the LOWEST price that prevails in any other producing and manufacturing district. Please understand this. While the handlers may be indifferent as to the price paid for milk consumed in Chicago, and the surrounding territory, because that is a unit in which they can control the selling price and which other producing districts cannot supply, yet they will always try to force the price down to equal the cheapest producing district in the country, so that the manufactured products made here may be on an equal footing with other manufacturers when it comes to selling in other markets. I do not mean that there should be one price for the milk that is consumed in this district and another price for what is manufactured. Such an arrangement would not be practical, but all of the milk would take the lowest price that may be forced, because of the competition the manufacturers meet.

A Federation the Remedy

From this reasoning it appears that if your organization, which has already compelled higher prices to be paid in this district than in almost any other large district in the country, can force the price still higher, you may produce a condition where the manufacturers cannot pay your prices for raw milk. If that condition arises and if the factories would shut down, there would be such a surplus of milk over what Chicago and the surrounding territory can consume, that you would be entirely powerless to maintain a fair price. So this is a condition that you must guard against. It is clear that the price you can make and maintain for your milk in this district is a price that will not be very much above the price of milk in other producing districts. Therefore, it becomes necessary to have a federation of dairymen. I mean that the dairymen in other producing districts like St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Baltimore, New York, Boston, etc., must co-operate and all set the same prices, relatively, and stand for them, and maintain them when secured.

The Country Ready for Federation

From my knowledge of conditions in the dairying districts over the country, such a movement, if started, will meet with a hearty response and it should not take long to bring about a federation almost or quite, nation-wide. Also from my knowledge of the state of mind of the handlers of milk, and some of them are on the ground here today, they will approve of such a movement and perhaps some of them will help it along. The buyer of milk—and it is the same with buyers of other farm products—is not opposed to paying fair, profitable prices to the producer, if he knows that his competitors cannot buy for less. But what he demands, and what all handlers, except the speculators, want are stable, steady prices at all times and the same price to every buyer. In view of your avowed purpose to demand higher prices in this locality, it is of the most vital importance that the movement to bring about such a federation should be started without delay. With all, or a great many, of the heavy-producing districts brought into a federation for uniformity of business, unity in price-making, and uniform rules for grading and marketing, you will be in a position to demand and get all that you are entitled to, because you will know that you are backed up by your brother dairymen all over the country. Under such conditions you will not need to be afraid of the buyer coming to you with the dire threat to take HIS price or he will close his factory or remove it to another locality, because there will be no other place where he can get raw material at a lower price.

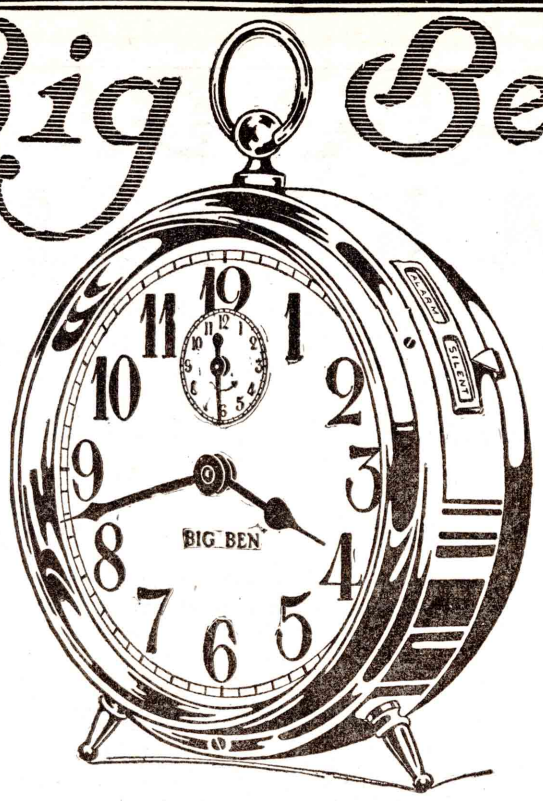
The Danger of Over Production

There is also another danger that confronts you. It is the danger of over-production. Going back to my text, I quote this as your official declaration: "The price of milk is still unjustly low, and it is the duty of this organization to effect a just price."

If milk would be the only crop produced for market it could stand alone and the price could be raised until its production was as profitable as any one desired. But other crops are also produced to sell in this district as well as all over the country. So if we admit that through your milk producers' organization you can force the price of milk up and maintain very profitable prices for a season or two, and should the other products of the farm not be so favored with an organization and co-operative selling, and should they sell at less profitable prices than milk, it would follow as truly as day follows night, that the other crops will be neglected and milk producing will be overdone. So I say to you that you can have no assurance of permanent success of your organization to market milk at profitable prices until the scope of your organization is broadened and it includes other crops, and until you work just as hard and just as wisely to make the other crops equally profitable. One of the banes of American agriculture has been the continual changing from one crop to another, from an unprofitable crop to one that is temporarily profitable, only to see it over-produced, the prices forced down, when the pendulum swings back to the other crop again, only to have the same experience repeated.

A Comprehensive Organization

I recognized these fundamentals in agrigultural co-operation some years ago and gave to the farmers a plan of co-operation through a comprehensive organization for all of the crops, for all of the farmers, and for the whole country. The organization is the Farmers Society of Equity. Your organization here can become, through a provision for federation that we have, a local union, or local unit, of the Farmers Society of Equity and your future efforts and activities would all work to the completion of a national organization, that fully meets the contingencies as already referred to in this address, and which unquestionably confront you, and which you must meet in the near future. The Farmers' Society of Equity will be glad to welcome the milk producers and the producers of other crops. You will find the principles of the Farmers Society of Equity just and sound, its plans of marketing practical and comprehensive enough to meet every requirement of the great agricultural industry of the country and its business system to take care of marketing, already in successful operation.



Presenting TWO ways to get up early

He'll get you up *on the installment plan*, a little at a time, by ringing every other half minute for ten minutes, so you'll wake up *gradually*. Or he'll do the whole job all at once, with one long, straight, five-minute ring.

You can set him to do it as you choose, and *shut him off short* in the middle of his call either way.

That makes him *two good clocks in one*, to suit everybody's taste in early rising.

He plays no pranks. He won't go off before it's time and rob you of your full measure of sleep. He won't go off behind time and rob you of your work time. It's Big Ben's business to run on time, to ring on time and to stay on time.

Big Ben attends to his own business and helps you attend to yours by getting you and the farm hands out early.

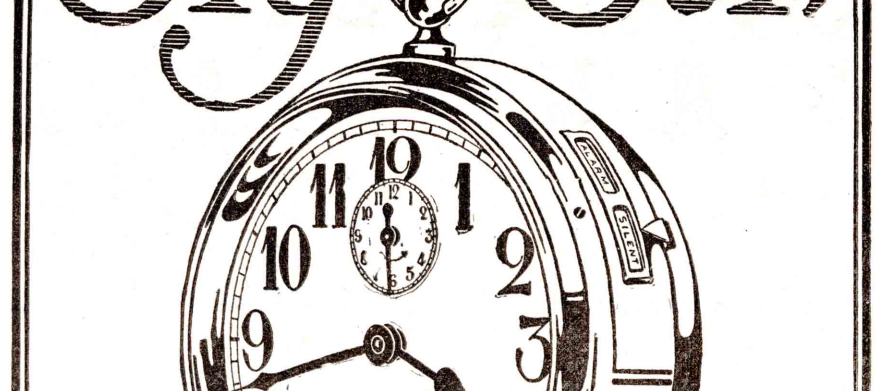
Then he sticks around the house and keeps time all day for the women folks so they can have your meals on time.

There never was a clock that fitted in better with the farm work.

He's triple-nickel plated and so handsome you'll want to keep him in the parlor instead of a bedroom. Stands seven inches tall from the top of his head to the tips of his toes; has big, easy-winding keys, large hands, and big figures that you can read at a distance on dark mornings, and is built of good implement steel so he'll last for years. He's doing this kind of work in 3,000,000 American homes today.

Twenty thousand jewelers sell him—one in your neighborhood, probably. If yours doesn't, just send a money order for $2.50 addressed to *Wesiclox, La Salle, Illinois*, and he'll come to the front door, if the parcel post does, charges prepaid.

I'll Stop Your LOSSES
FROM WORMS



"There is no doubt that Sal-Vet saved my entire herd of hogs. On all sides of my farm other farmers lost nearly every hog they had. I shall always aim to keep "Sal-Vet" or no hogs."
PETER V. CAREY,
Route No. 5
Fairfield,
Ill.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

I'll SAVE Your Sheep and Hogs

Don't let worms breed contagious diseases among your hogs this year. Don't let them kill off the young pigs and lambs and rob you of your season's profits. You can prevent it if you will just take "a stitch in time." Now is the time when worms get in their deadly work. Now they are breeding—multiplying by the millions in the stomach and intestines and if you don't get the best of them they will surely get the best of you. I'll rid all your stock of these destructive pests. I'll prove it before you pay.

More Proof

"Before I started to feed "Sal-Vet" my hogs were sick and I had lost6 of them; since feeding "Sal-Vet" I have lost none, altho' some of them were pretty sick before they had access to it. They now have good appetites and are thriving."
ERNEST TRIEBEL,
Route No. 2
Clearwater, Minn.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs. $5; 200 lbs. $9; 300 lbs. $13; 500 lbs. $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk, only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb of Sal-Vet for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular size packages.

The Great Worm Destroyer — SAL-VET — The Great Live Stock Conditioner

is a wonder working medicated salt to which your hogs, sheep and other farm animals can run freely and *doctor themselves*. It requires no dosing, starving or drenching. Costs only 1-12 of a cent a day for a sheep or hog and a trifle more for larger animals.

Send No Money—Just The Coupon

Just fill out the coupon at right—tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship you enough "Sal-Vet" to last all of them 60 days. Yo simply pay the freight charge when it arrives and when the 60 days are up report results. If it fails to do what I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Send the coupon now. Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. (121)
The S. R. Feil Co., Dept. UPF Cleveland, O.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO.
Dept UPF 9-1-13 Cleveland, O.

Send me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly within 60 days and will at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not you are to cancel the charge. [121]

Name.....
P. O.....
Shipping Sta.....State.....
No. of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

Broadening of Plan of Organization the Thing Necessary.
(Continued from Column 1)

J. A. Everitt - - - - Editor
John P. Stelle } - Associate Editors
C. Hayes Taylor }

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Published the 1st and 15th of each month by the Equity Publishing Co., Inc.

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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In sending in renewals, or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents should always state "new" or "renewal." Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper with renewal, if possible.

In changing your address, always give old as well as new address.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, September 15, 1913

OUR ADVERTISERS—GUARANTEE

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

Off to the farm college.

We're all human, but we don't all always act like it.

Faith, hope and charity are good for the farm when applied with elbow grease.

Some folks see only the good in their own possessions and only the bad in others?

Sam Saxon says it depends pretty much on what is inside a man's head as to what goes into his pocket.

Florida has twenty-five demonstration agents, one state agent, and one assistant state agent. Those "crackers" should soon become crackerjacks.

Jack Frost is on his way, bringing his fly swatter with him. Then we can lay ours on the shelf until Jack goes back to the Northland next spring.

Spot Cash is the best way to pay for things, but Spot Cash isn't always around when we want it. Then Spot Cash's cousin, Good Credit, comes in handy.

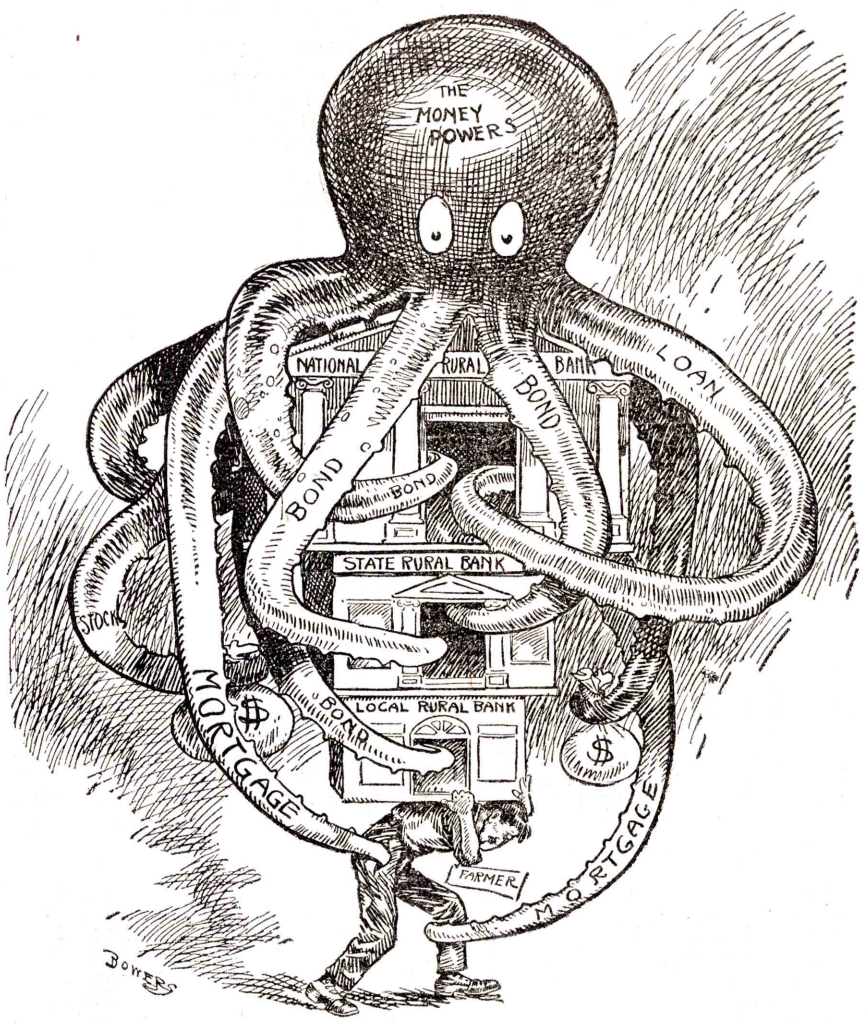
What if the farm women would organize a housekeepers' union and go on a strike for water works, fireless cookers, washing machines and things like that? Could you blame them?

Farming isn't usually very profitable if the farmer and his son cannot make enough during the summer to send the boy to school during the winter.

Iowa farmers are to have a state official architect to show them how to build the buildings needed on their particular farms to get the best results for the least money.

We venture the opinion that the prize pumpkin was an accident rather than the result of breeding and feeding. Nevertheless, let the man have the credit.

Overchecking a bank account is bad business. No honest farmer will do it. But many of them are over-drawing their soil account. Putting back in is quite as important as taking out. Be honest with the farm.



"EVERY NOTE, BOND AND MORTGAGE IS A SUCKER THAT FASTENS ITS TENTACLES ON THE LANDS AND HOMES OF THE PEOPLE."—See "The Farmers' Burden."

Lessons in Co-Operation

Lesson No. 2

The first principle in successful co-operation is to bring together two or more who have one or more interests in common. These people must then agree on a certain method of procedure, and act as one. Each must give something if each is enabled to take something. Co-operation without giving is as impossible as buying without paying. The man who buys a dollar book must give up the dollar in order to obtain the book. Co-operation does not mean that co-operators can eat their cake and have it as well. It does mean that those who buy and those who sell must both pay and deliver, as well as to accept and receive. It also means that they obtain more for their money, and more for their goods, when acting together than when acting alone. A partnership is one form of co-operation. A stock company is another form. Two men loading hay is another form. Any work or business whatsoever where two or more can obtain better results by working together than by each working alone is co-operation.

Community co-operation means that the inhabitants of that community join forces, giving up some individual privilege for a greater individual reward—a reward that can only be obtained in just that manner. In marketing, successful co-operation demands that independent marketing be given up for collective marketing, at less cost for better prices. Every community can obtain such rewards. Are YOU enjoying them?

The Farmer's Burden

THE farmers of the United States are in position to be prosperous as never before. There is a demand for all they can produce, and production with an occasional exception as from unusual drouth and heat in localities as this year and last, or possible floods, is successful and abundant.

But important matters confront the farmers entirely outside of the fields, matters that unless guarded against and overcome, will neutralize their very best efforts and rob them of the prosperity that is theirs by the natural conditions that pertain to their calling.

In the first place, those who do not care to work on the farms covet the profits that belong to farm labor, and have combined to establish a system of buying and selling that enables these few to compel the farmers to take the lowest possible prices for what they produce, and then compels the users to pay the highest prices need and hunger can force them to do. The enormous profits between these two extremes are absorbed by the few that have combined to extort them, and it is no wonder these speculating dealers become millionaires, and that the average farmer finds it a struggle to live, and that the buying consumers often go hungry in spite of abundant production.

To bring this all about, not only the marketing is controlled, but the distribution also. Often products are going to waste in producing communities, while only a few miles away consuming communities may be in actual need of that very stuff. And instances are not uncommon where commodities have been shipped to distant market centers there to be held for a time and then returned for consumption to the very shipping stations from which they went to the distant centers. Why do not the rulers of the country, the guardians of human detiny, take cognizance of these things? This is one matter that confronts the farmers today.

But it is not all. The combined control the uncombined. Many years ago manufacturers and others whose business it was to convert various raw materials into articles of usefulness and demand, were annoyed by the fact that persons of like business in other countries, were willing to accept smaller profits as their remuneration, or could produce the articles at less cost. At all events, foreign manufacturers competed with those of this country and compelled the sale of the commodities at lower prices. These seekers of higher prices, therefore, combined and, under various pretexts, secured the adoption of the tariff duties to prevent the competition, at least to the amount of the tariff imposed.

The people demanded a reduction of those monopolistic features of the tar-

(Continued on Page Eight)

A Three Cornered Quarrel

IN THESE days when organization and co-operation among farmers is being more talked about than any other single topic, it is interesting to watch the movements of the organizations and of those opposed to them. Just now the California Fruit Growers' Exchange is being put to it to defend its methods. As all our readers should know, the United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Rural Organization and Markets is investigating all the agricultural organizations and associations, co-operative and otherwise, trying to determine, if possible, the strength and weaknesses of the various plans. The department sent a man to California last year to learn all about the methods of the California Fruit Growers' Exchanges. As a result of his report, it has been rumored that the government will recommend this organization and its methods as the ideal plan for a producers' marketing organization, which rumor has roused the ire of the independent shippers of California, who are making a vigorous protest against such action. The independents assert that if the government thinks the California Fruit Growers' Exchange is an ideal institution, getting better prices, giving better service, and performing its work in a manner profitable and satisfactory to its members, why, it is a greatly mistaken government. The independents claim that the "investigator" did not investigate, but instead of going out amongst the growers, circulated around the offices of the exchange, and took the word of the officials for what was being done, and made his report to the department from the data they gave. According to the independents, the exchange handles not more than half the crop; that many members must wait three, four, or five months for returns; that over half the crop is shipped via the "tramp car route," without being sold, and when shipped, no one knows where it will land or how much it will bring; that it often cuts prices and ruins markets to crush the independents, who declare that notwithstanding such opposition they (the independents) obtain as good and even better prices than those obtained by the exchange; that the exchange is a real trust, operating under high-handed trust methods, and under unduly heavy expense, which in their opinion makes it anything but a "model" for a producers marketing organization, and they have gathered statistics and information and submitted the case to Secretary Houston. They formerly made several attempts to start action against the exchange as a violater of the anti-trust laws, but such efforts have been ineffectual so far. This is the independent's side of the quarrel.

The exchange officials stoutly defend their organization and their methods. The following statement from Manager Powell outlines the work of the Exchange from its own standpoint:

The function of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange is to furnish marketing facilities for the district exchanges at a pro rata share of the cost. It places bonded agents in the principal market cities of the United States and Canada, and exercises supervision over them. The exchange business is on a cash basis, and makes prompt accounting of returns to its members. Under the exchange system, every shipper reserves the right to regulate and control his own shipments, develop his own brands, to use his own judgment as to when, where and in what amount his fruit shall be shipped, and the price he is willing to receive.

This reservation is evidently made to protect the exchange from anti-trust prosecution. We imagine very few, if any members take advantage of it, and attempt to control their shipments. For any considerable number of them to do so would be merely a return to individual marketing.

Mr. Powell continues:

The bonded agent in the market acts directly under orders of the shipper, to determine the price (outside the auction market) at which the fruit shall be sold. The exchange acts as a medium through which orders pass from the agent to the shipper, but never attempts to determine the price at which the fruit shall be sold. There is no attempt to regulate shipments, eliminate competition, divide territory or to influence price. It does not consign fruit—it is shipped on order.

The exchange will, of course, defend its existence and operations on the basis of the claims made by its manager. If the claims made by the independents be true, however, no defense can save it. Unless a marketing organization gives satisfactory service to the producers it cannot live.

We have a bone to pick with both sides of the controversy. We do not believe the independents are working for the good of the growers, because, while they criticise the exchange, they offer the growers no other remedy for the losses that must be suffered by producers so long as they market independently. There can be no question but that through some form of a co-operative organization lies the salvation of the growers' profits. Until the marketing is systematized, controlled, and efficiently and economically managed, the growers will continually suffer needless losses. The exchange has attempted to remove the losses, but failed in fundamentals. It professedly fails to attempt to do what must be done, i. e., regulate shipments, replace competition with co-operation, and make sales.

Just so long as there is no such regulation; so long as the exchange and the independents are bitterly opposing each other, fighting for markets and supremacy, just that long will conditions remain such that the best results cannot be obtained. Markets will be glutted, prices cut, expense will accumulate, and the entire trade be in turmoil.

We would not criticise if we were not able to show a better way. The Equity System we teach and are putting in operation will bring order out of chaos, profit instead of loss, harmony in place of war, and replace competition with co-operation. Let all the growers, members of the exchange and the independents, unite upon the Equity plan. Then standard grades and brands will be adopted for the entire production. The growers themselves will meet in convention and determine minimum prices for each grade and brand. The quantity, the quality, and the price will be published to the world. One sales agency, appointed by the officers, or elected by the officers, or elected by the growers, will have charge of all sales for the entire production, including Florida. Buyers may compete, if they like, by offering more than the minimum price, but growers will not compete with each other by offering their product for less, for be it remembered that these prices will not be established by edict, but by considering the total supply, the total demand, and the average cost of production—a fair and honest price for honest goods. The demand, knowing where it can find the supply, and being unable to find it elsewhere, will go to it. No auctions, no "tramp" cars, no glutted markets, no heavy overhead expense, just straight, clean, direct business. With this plan once in operation there will be no shipping on consignments, no waiting for returns, but orders will be given even before the fruit is harvested, and the money will be ready when the products are graded, inspected, and labeled, ready for the car.

Crop Reports by Telegraph

THE national Department of Agriculture is to make a new departure in the matter of crop reports. The different states are to be given by telegraph reports of the crops and their condition within the respective states. The new system is first to be tried in experimental way, and Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Texas have been selected as the states to try the experiment in. The government crop news for each of these states will be telegraphed from Washington to a central point in the state. There the information will be reproduced and mailed to all the newspapers in the state. This information, it is said, may be valuable for use by even the local weekly papers the same week that it is issued by the government.

As we have often said of the reports sent by mail from Washington, we cannot see how even these telegraphic reports can be of much value to the farmers. Granting them correct and reliable, a feature decidedly questionable as the past has clearly demonstrated, they come too late in the season for the farmers to be benefited by them. If they are to avail for good at all it must be in enabling the farmers to correct deficiencies by increasing production or to prevent prospective surplusses by reducing production. We don't care by what means the reports are sent, they can't reach the farmers in time for them to make those corrections. The crops can have no condition to report until they are planted and are in process of growth. Even the acreage cannot be reported until the planting is done, and then it is usually too late to plant more or have less.

The only benefit that can come from these reports is to give pointers on the fixing of prices. The department at Washington understands that, for it admits that "these data are to be supplied for the reason that the condition of crops within a state has more effect on prices within a state than the conditions of the country at large."

Here intervenes the unfortunate fact we have so often referred, to that farmers do not fix the prices on their own stuff. Boards of trade and other buyers in city and country, by co-operative action or the acceptance of action taken by a few that have no connection with farms or farming, make the prices from week to week, or even from day to day, and the farmers must accept those prices no matter what reports they get from Washington or when they get them. Even the telegraphic reports, therefore, fall back into the same grooves worn so deep by the reports heretofore sent by mail, their benefits are for the price-making and buying classes and not for the farmers. It seems that the government cannot, or will not, understand this situation. The only way the farmers can overcome these fatal conditions is to get in position to determine the price at which they will sell their stuff, and have a marketing system that will enable them to hold the products until they get the price. Then the reports will be of benefit to them. Such times can come quickly if farmers will it so.

The Farmers' Chamber of Commerce

EVERY progressive city of any size owes much to its "Chamber of Commerce," and there are few cities of over 3,000 population that have not an organization of that sort. It is the business of such organizations to look after the common welfare of their respective cities from the commercial, or business standpoint.

The entire business of the farms is done in the towns or cities of the country. In these towns and cities the business world has its places of business, and its business men to take care of its interests. Organizations of many kinds have their representatives there. The local grain dealer, and stock buyer are there to represent the great organized interests of their class. The local bankers represents the banking interests, also organized.

But no one is there who represents the farmer and his interests. In the small villages and towns the farmer is supposed to represent himself, but as his welfare is so closely associated with great influences and operations in which he takes no part, and has no influence, he cannot effectively act for himself, or gain any advantages. In the larger towns, market centers, and terminal cities he cannot appear for himself, and therefore has no representative in the places where his greatest business interests lie.

There should be a chamber of agriculture in every city and town, maintained by the organized farmers, and equipped with men and business machinery to take care of the affairs of common interest amongst the farmers. They are as essential to the advancement and progress and prosperity on the farm as boards of trade and chambers of commerce are necessary to the business welfare of the town. What representation do farmers have upon the boards of trade? None whatever; yet, practically all the "trading" done is in products that originally came from the farm.

It is folly for farmers to say they cannot afford to maintain such establishments. They not only indirectly maintain the boards of trade and chambers of commerce already extant, but they directly furnish the members with the means of making individual fortunes. Under the Equity system of organization and operation, the farmers' boards of trade would not only be self-supporting, but would be the means of increasing the profits of every farmer.

The Farmers Should Have It

"The booklet, 'The Crop-Rich Money-Poor Farmer' is to my thinking the best thing in print on the subject of organization, co-operation, and marketing. If every farmer in America would spend part of his evenings for the next six months reading and re-reading this booklet, a social and economic revolution would be on, such as the world has never seen." —Albert E. Jack, Secretary, Milk Producers' Association, Chicago, Ill.

(A copy of the booklet will be mailed free on request to any person interested. Address President, Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.)

The Simplest Question of All

PEOPLE who live in the cities have to pay too much for provisions, the common necessaries of life. They have to buy them, though, no matter what the price, at least to the extent of their needs or ability. This is the most serious part of it. Many human beings reach the end of their ability, and suffer for lack of proper food, in spite of the fact that there is an abundant supply, and these same deprived people would be able to supply themselves at reasonable prices.

This is a problem not only up to the ruling classes, but to those who advise and assist the rulers. To us the question seems a very simple one. There is an exceedingly bad system of distribution. Concentrated or central marketing has often taken stuff away from the need rather than to it. But this is by no means the most serious part of the problem. The spirit of extravagance has grown up in the higher circles of living. The vast accumulations of money and reckless expenditure has invited high prices, and to keep up with this method of living has compelled dealers to make large profits. This, and not the first cost of the stuff, has caused the high prices consumers are required to pay, and is the parent of the evils, the wrongs, the burdens under which the public, both consuming and producing, are groaning today. The producers suffer as much or more than the consumers, for the spirit of greed or necessity for excessive profits reacts upon the producers or first sellers, and forces the prices paid them to the very lowest point that will induce production either with profits or without.

This statement is a simple one, and it seems to us is easily understood. And it unquestionably points out its own remedy. There must be a different marketing system. The producer and consumer must get closer together. The farmer and his customers must learn to know each other. Distribution must take the stuff to those who need it and when they need it instead of piling it up all at once in distant centers where a few get control of it and pile on profits to meet the requirements of this extravagant period.

We submit to all thinking people, isn't that plainly the condition today? And isn't the remedy just as easily understood? But it takes organization, concentration and co-operative effort to apply it. Organization of farmers and organizations of consumers, and confederations of all such bodies with a united determination to accomplish this one purpose. And it can be done quickly. Think what it means not only to farming, but to the human family.

John Sherman on the Money Question

INFORMATION and opinions on the money question are now eagerly sought. Twenty years ago then Senator John Sherman was an authority on that subject. At times he was considered an extremist, but his views were always respectfully considered. As monetary reform is one of the leading issues of today, it cannot be out of place to consult the authorities of other days whether we approve of them or not. The safe counselor studies all sides of every question. Mr. Sherman was considered a "hard money man," but he was in favor of redeemable paper, and was distinctly opposed to the Cleveland policy of converting the greenbacks and other treasury notes into interest bearing bonds. He believed a deficiency of revenue, the expenditure of more mony than the revenue produced, was responsible for most of our financial ills; that if expenditures were held within the revenue it would be easy to maintain the required reserves and perpetuate a stable financial condition.

In an article published in the Forum for April, 1896, Mr. Sherman gave at length his opinion on this subject, and closed with the following paragraph, emphasizing his views on the money question:

A careful study of the systems of banking, currency, and coinage adopted by the principal nations of Europe, convinces me that our system—when cured of a few defects developed by time—founded upon the bimetallic coinage of gold and silver maintained at par with each other; with free national banks established in every city and town of importance in the United States, issuing their notes secured beyond doubt by United States bonds or some equivalent security, and redeemable on demand in United States notes; and the issue of an amount of United States notes and Treasury notes equal to the amount now outstanding (with provision for a ratable increase with the increase of population) always redeemable in coin and supported by an ample reserve of coin in the treasury, not to be invaded by deficiencies of revenue, and separated by the sub-treasury system from all connection with the receipts and expenditures of the government—such a system would make our money current in commercial circles in every land and clime, better than the best that now exists in Europe, better than that of Great Britian, which now holds the purse strings of the world.

In the same article Senator Sherman expressed a thought on the tariff, particularly as it affects farm products. The question was before Congress then as now, and as now the purpose was to reduce or abolish the tariff on farm produce. In fact that had been largely accomplished, and Mr. Sherman argued, with the figures to sustain him, that to diminish the tariff on farm crops not only increases the imports of such crops into this country, but it diminishes the exports. This disturbs the balance of trade between this and other countries, and as our financial standing with other nations depends upon the balance of of trade being in our favor, the above condition would put the balance of trade against us and thus draw on our gold reserve. However people may view this matter, it is unmistakable that removing the tariff from farm products certainly increases importations, thus adding to a supply already abundant, and reducing the price of such products in this country, and that cannot be other than a direct loss to American farmers.

A Departure in Marketing

TEXAS farmers, the papers tell us, have departed in a measure from the ordinary method of marketing. Arrangements have been made with the Wells, Fargo & Company Express to act as their sales agent. The company is to secure from city customers continuous orders for products to be supplied at stated intervals. These orders the farmers are to fill and the company is to deliver the goods and collect the bills. The prices are to be those fixed by the farmers plus the actual cost of delivery and collection. It is said the plan is working quite well, but there are contingencies upon which its success must depend. In the first place, the orders must be certainly and promptly filled, and in every case the goods must be fully up to the standard. A single failure in either of these particulars would lose a customer. Even these first simple conditions cannot be met without perfect organization of the farmers so as to secure definite and harmonious action; the goods in proper quantities and quality must be promptly delivered.

At the other end of the deal there must also be certainty of action, which is difficult to secure without perfect organization there also. The failure of a single customer to accept and pay for the ordered goods breaks the chain and involves loss as well as disappointment and dissatisfaction among the farmers. There is no way to get goods the farmers may fail to deliver to the company, and there is no way to store goods that may be refused by a customer.

Another weakness of this plan is, that it cannot apply to the main crops, crops that cannot be transported and delivered by express. These are the crops on which farmers suffer most from the present marketing system. As a relief measure, therefore, the Texas plan can be no more than palliative; but it demonstrates that there are different ways of selling, that farmers may get in touch with their customers, that the supply may go directly to the demand, and that some of the toll gates that now rob the farmers practically of all profits may be cut out. But it will take a nation-wide movement to do that effectively, and a movement that will apply to all crops, north, south, east and west. It must take care of the big crops as well as the small ones, and the non-perishable as well as the perishable. This involves a complete knowledge of supply and demand, including where each is and the cheapest and surest means of getting the two together. This can be secured only by a national organization with ramifications covering the entire country, and information both general and local. This requires a system no more complicated than the government weather bureau, or crop reporting board, and being a business proposition when properly systematized it would be absolutely reliable. It would also involve storage so that surplusses could be held by the producers' organization to meet future demands. This would make glutted markets impossible, and it would obviate all danger of a lack of supply at any time during the year.

Such a system we have many times described and shown its practicability and efficiency, and it is the only means that will bring to the farmers the relief they so greatly need. It is the only way to break up the present system that so mercilessly plunders both producers and consumers. But it requires organization, with efficient representatives properly located to attend to every detail. And it is not an experiment. Though as yet lacking the nationality, it is being effectively employed in localities and districts. What a boon it will be to both farmers and consumers when it is made national and to apply to all crops.

A Farm Credit Amendment

THE administration currency bill, now in Congress, was indefinite as regards warehouse receipts, based on agricultural products, being acceptable as a basis for obtaining loans. An amendment was added to the bill, by the House caucus that leaves no doubt on this score. This amendment puts paper based on agricultural products on exactly the same basis as other commercial paper, for banking purposes. It also extends the time on notes admitted to discount to sixty days instead of forty-five days as originally proposed.

This amendment settles one of the greatest controversies in the bill. True, it is nothing more than the banking rules permit now, but it was claimed by some that the bill as originally drawn would exempt stored agricultural products from being a basis for credit on which advances of cash could be made through the banks. It is well known that warehouse receipts for stored agricultural products figure largely in the marketing of such products. For instance, a man or a company of men having several thousand dollars set themselves up to handle grain, cotton, potatoes, eggs, poultry, or any other crop. They buy at current rates, place in storage and receive a warehouse receipt which they take to a bank and borrow thereon well up to the amount they have invested. This borrowed money is then used to buy more of the produce which is stored and the borrowing is done on another receipt. In this way $10,000 of original capital will be made to get $50,000 to $100,000 worth of produce to store for higher prices that come between harvest times.

Some say that the amendment to the bill will give farmers what they need, viz., a way to obtain money on their produce while holding it for gradual marketing, and not be forced to dump it as soon as produced. But they can do this now. The one great trouble with farmers, and the only one, is that one farmer usually has not enough produce to justify storing and getting cash advances when he needs it and they too often neglect to get together and put all this business in one man's hands, as in the case of the present buyers and storers. It is a matter of a simple local organization as we explain in nearly every issue of this paper, or a federation of local organizations in a county or district. It is just as practical for the producers of the stuff to store it and get cash on the spot advances on it, as it is for the people who have been making storing their only business. And just think what it means! Last fall new corn sold around forty cents a bushel. Now seventy-five cents is eagerly paid to the people who stored it a few months. Wheat is selling at country points around eighty cents now. It may, and probably will sell up to $1.25 before the next crop comes. If any part of the 1912 corn crop is worth seventy-five cents a bushel, then it was all worth more than forty or fifty cents. We may say that if the TEMPORARY SURPLUS HAD BEEN STORED BY THE GROWERS THEMSELVES, and sixty-five cents a bushel asked for it, an average increase of about twenty cents, the price would have been paid. Figure what wealth this would have meant to the country. Figure what it would have meant to each farmer on his crop.

Remember now and in the future that warehouse receipts, based on agricultural products, are recognized as high-grade commercial paper and easily affords the way to get cash advances on crops, while still controling them for gradual marketing. This solves the problem of the financially poor farmer, the chief argument against community organization.

It's high time each community has its organization and each county its county federation, for marketing or storing in community or county or district units.

Aid for Seed Growers

THE North Dakota legislature passed a law instructing the state seed commissioner to publish a list of those farmers who claim to grow improved or pedigreed seed of any kind for sale, and to mail such list to any farmer in the state who requests it. Farmers having such seed are instructed to send samples with description of the kind, origin and quantity to the Pure Seed Laboratory, Agricultural College, N. D., where it will be examined, classified and listed.

Along the same line of effort is the American Farmers' Pure Seed Association recently organized. This movement was started by farmers in the vicinity of Worland, Wyoming, with Prof. B. C. Buffum, of great fame as a plant breeder, as permanent secretary. The object is to protect by official stamp and seal the purity of the seed disposed of by its members; to enable the seed-growing farmer to market his seeds to a world market, and to distribute official and reliable information to its members.

Poultry-Keeping Under Difficulties

(First Prize)

When a girl I helped mamma with her chickens and have always loved poultry. When married I was anxious to have a flock of my own. It was three years before we were situated where I could have my hopes realized. We fixed up a little cottage in a field where I could have all the room wanted. I knew nothing about thoroughbreds, but I was very enthusiastic, and that autumn bought whatever I could get from neighbors who could be induced to sell a few. I succeeded in purchasing from one to three from each neighbor until I was the proud possessor of nineteen hens and two roosters, of all sizes and colors. Some were long-legged, some duck-legged, and they were anything but a pretty lot. I gave them plenty of corn and expected to get several dollars' worth of eggs by Christmas. To my great disappointment I found the first egg Christmas eve. From that time on, however, those biddies certainly did their duty. In a very little while every hen was laying. I next made up my mind to raise early broilers, but having started in to lay eggs the hens refused to stop and laid right on until March before one would set. Then they started setting in earnest, and by the middle of May I had taken off every hen with a nice brood of chickens. I had no up-to-date poultry plant. My poultry conveniences consisted of plenty of pens made from half-rotten fence rails, covered with old boards. I raised nearly all of the chickens that were hatched, in spite of the crude equipment, much to the surprise of an uncle who was from the north where poultry had better accomodations. I cut up rabbits and other meats we did not use for them, and beat up all the bones and china I could get hold of. Corn and corn meal was the only grain I fed, but I supplied plenty of pure water. I raised over two hundred chickens, and received from twenty-five to fifty cents for what I sold, and we ate not a few ourselves. I kept fifty of the choicest ones for breeders.

Since then I have become interested in thoroughbreds, and have raised larger flocks of much handsomer fowls, but never a bunch that was as inexpensively raised. The corn fed was the only expense, and the destruction of insects more than made that good.—M. L. H., Shady Grove, Fla.

The Best Berry Invented is a Profit-Payer

(Second Prize)

That Englishman who said the strawberry was the best berry God ever made was everlastingly right. Not only best in shortcake, with sugar and cream, or straight from the stem, but in the market-place as well. There's always a demand, and the better the berry the better the price. A high, sandy loam is the best for them.

It was several years ago we decided to try raising them. We began on a small tract fifteen feet wide by eighty feet long. We limed and manured, plowed and harrowed until the land was in fine condition. We marked off eight rows lengthwise of the patch, took young plants with strong roots, dipped the roots in water and planted with the roots full length in the soil, pressing the dirt firmly. All grew but four. We kept the patch well weeded, going through it every two weeks. We also kept all blossoms cut off the first year. The next summer the blossoms fairly made the patch white. We sold 500 quarts at ten cents a quart, preserved fifty quarts, and ate all a family of five could eat, which you can estimate, Mr. Editor, by multiplying all you think you could eat by five.

While strawberries yield quite a profit, there is not a great deal of work connected with a small farm patch. I think they are the leader for big pay for small space and labor. If weeds are kept out, the patch will bear for several years.—E. E. M., Pennsylvania.

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition: Subject: My Most Profitable Crop

First Prize $3.00 Second Prize $2.00 Third Prize $1.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Expert Hog Raising

(Third Prize)

Mr. Editor, allow me to say I think you have one of the best of farm papers for us to express our ideas. Now let me tell your readers how I care for hogs, which pays me the greatest profit. It costs me from $18 to $25 to feed a sow one year, so my ultimate profit must come from the number of pigs in each litter, and the ability of those pigs to grow rapidly.

About two weeks before farrowing time I begin to feed bran and a spoonful of linseed meal, and feed less of the other feeds. At farrowing time, or from two to four days previous I feed bran only, and never had a sow that did not farrow with ease, though I often have them rolling fat. Bran, moreover, is a food for year around feeding, keeping the system of the animals toned up. Directly after farrowing a few handfuls of bran in clear water is fed, gradually increasing the feed after the second day by the addition of other foods, and bring up to full feed by the fifth day.

When the little pigs are born they should have but little milk at first, or diarrhoea may result. A good preventative is a little alum water or baking soda in the mother's feed. Wean the pigs at from seven to ten weeks of age, taking them off one or two at a time, the strongest ones first. In this way you have an even lot of pigs and no injury comes to the sow. Milk is the natural food for hogs. Give all you can. And keep thrifty, purebred stock.—E. C. S., Arkansas.

Hens that Pay as They Go

It seems to me that what pays most for the least money and labor expended would be the crop most profitable. Counting the outlay, we have made the most money from our flock of Brown Leghorn hens. We have an incubator. Buying eggs, running the incubator, oil, etc., made our 168 baby chicks cost us $11. We then estimated the cost of raising to the "fry" stage at fourteen cents each, when we sold enough fries and roosters to make the six dozen we kept cost us $24, or $4 a dozen. At the age of six months they began laying, and in seven months we sold $108 worth of eggs, besides using $29 worth, at a feed cost of about $45. So they have made us a net cash profit of $72, or one dollar each, and we have the hens left. We credit our success to this: Hens half-fed and carelessly cared for are an expense; but if well cared for, and kept on full feed from early hatching time, the little Brown Leghorn rustlers will make good on the egg proposition.—A. R. B., South Dakota.

Controls His Marketing and Gets His Price

Hogs grown on and sold from my farm have built more fence, paid more debts, and put more money in my pockets than any other product I raise. I have been farming for myself for five years. I range my hogs, feed but once daily (in the morning has been found by experiment to be the best time). When finishing for market I feed twice daily. I alternate my feeds, giving corn at one feed, and a good rich slop at the next. I seldom lose a hog, as I do not wait for disease to appear before taking preventative measures, keeping them thrifty and free from worms and lice. Where I make my greatest profit is in selling. If a good price is offered I sell outright. If prices are low I kill and cure the meat. The price is sure to come up, and I have no trouble disposing of all at a good price. Selling is where the profit comes in. If we arrange to hold our products, the price is sure to come.—J. J. J., Tenn.

The Corn Acre

The most profitable crop I think I ever produced was a crop of fifty-six bushels of corn grown on an acre of very ordinary soil last year. The dry weather reduced the yield at least one-third, or I would have practically doubled my net profits. I broke the land in April, seven inches with the plow and three inches with a subsoiler. Then disced and dragged it into seed bed shape, and planted single grains sixteen inches apart in rows four feet wide, drilling in the bottom of a furrow made by a bull-tongue shovel. After planting I top-dressed with seven loads of stable manure, and harrowed well. Cultivated with a double-shovel, very deep the first time. At the second cultivation I applied 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer. I cultivated between the rows during the dry weather, and this treatment produced my most profitable crop.—M. R. Hayes, Tenn.

A Tennessee Boy and His Corn

Not hearing from Tennessee, I will give my experience in my corn patch. Last year, as a member of the boys' corn club, I decided to try to beat my record for the year before, in the greatest yield at the least expense. I broke my land nine inches deep in the winter. When time came, I rebroke with a disc harrow, and planted flat. During the spring and summer I gave but four cultivations, each one with a cultivating harrow.

In the fall I gathered twenty-two bushels of peas, which sold at $1.50 a bushel, and sixty-four and three-fourths bushels of corn which sold at $1.10 a bushel, making my total sales $103.22. This, by using scientific methods, but no fertilizer of any kind, was the best farming I ever done. Under the old method this same land produced from 35 to 45 bushels an acre.—G., Tennessee.

Corn Acres are Popular and Profitable

I have always declared my intentions of becoming a profitable farmer. My father plants a large area to corn and cotton. On the side, I took one square acre, plowed it early and deep, fertilized with 600 pounds of good fertilizer, harrowed thoroughly, planted and cultivated according to the rules of the best scientific growers, and gathered 105 bushels, which I sold for $1 a bushel, and netted over cost of production, $76 on the acre. It takes education to succeed at farming. One must first know what to do and how to do it. My success is an example for the neighborhood, and will be profitable to more than myself.—G. W. S., Arkansas.

What I Did With Red Clover

I had a field of clover that had been seeded with oats the spring previous. It was cut on June 15, making a hay return of two tons an acre, which was sold for $4 a ton, hay being very low in price here. However, the hay income was $8 an acre. I let the second crop go to seed, cutting in September, and late in the fall had it hulled and secured a yield of four bushels an acre, for which I received $9.10 a bushel. The hulling cost me $1 a bushel. My clover crop, hay and seed, yielded $40.40 an acre. Clover is a good money maker, as well as a fertilizer for the farm—Kenneth Smith, Minnesola.

Ducks That Made Money

In the spring of 1912 I decided to raise ducks, and bought one and a half settings of eggs, placing them under a hen. Fourteen eggs hatched, and I was successful in raising ten to maturity. I fed bread, cornmeal and milk from the start, until August, when they picked their living. The feed cost me but $1. I sold five ducks for $4.50 and kept the others for this year. I now have fifty ducks readily salable at from $1 to $1.50 each. I consider ducks very profitable. —M. G. Flansburg, N. Y. (Note.—This contributor neglected to send his postoffice address. Will he please send it so we can remit the award.—Editor.)

Barnyard Gardening

Having a small back yard full of sand burrs, I concluded last year to try to replace them with vegetables. I spaded the soil and planted tomato seed. I had room for twelve plants. The soil was sandy, and our house being newly built, the earth was full of trash, lime, mortar, etc., and I had small hopes. But by July the tomatoes began ripening and they gave me all the fruit my own and two neighbor families could use until frost. I canned three bushels of ripe ones and at frost had plenty of green ones for pickles.—Mrs. Ed. Rainbow, Battle Creek, Mich.

Dollar Peaches Pay Well

The most profitable crop on this farm is peaches. From eight acres we picked 635 bushels, and sold 540 bushels at $1 a bushel. We had besides all we could use for canning, preserving, pickling, etc.—P. E. Bergman, Kas.

Editor's Comment

Many a farmer's wife is longing for the time to come when she can have a first-class poultry house with all the equipment, fixtures and conveniences advertised in the poultry catalogs and papers. They are all very nice, indeed, and make work with poultry a greater pleasure, and adds to the chances for success. But fine fixtures alone will not make for success. Neither are fine birds a guarantee of greater profits. After all is said and done, it is the management that tells. The Florida lady has proven that good management with poor equipment can win success. The insect diet, so abundant in the far south, contributed no little to the thrift and productivity of the fowls. Insects, we are told, grow all the year 'round in Florida.

Every farm ought to have a good strawberry patch. If used only for the home, strawberries are profitable. All can have them if they try. Just a few simple rules to follow, and Jack Frost and Ned Neglect are the only people who can rob you or this delectable food, unless, perchance, there are bad boys with appetites stronger than morals. But, estimating the yield of E. E. M.'s patch by the rules laid down in his letter, we don't believe a patch of that size could do it. Our storage capacity for strawberries and cream is practically unlimited.

It is a pig's business to make a hog of himself. E. C. S. has a really fine system for giving his pigs a thorough business education and making them business successes. Now, if he could adopt the marketing plan of J. J. J., of Tennessee, he would have an unbeatable combination.—The Country Contributor Editor.

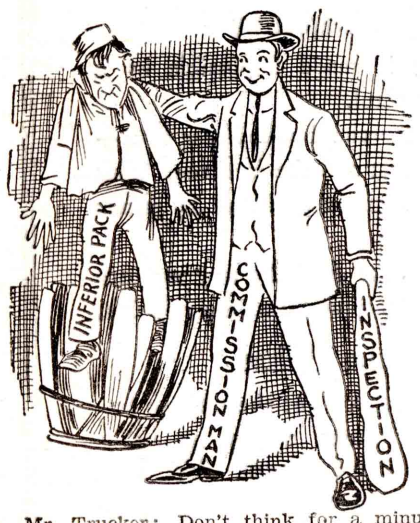
Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

THIS summer has shown the great importance of the farmer and his products to the business of the country. When the farmer is IN the market, business of all kinds is on the boom, but when the farmer is OUT of the market, business of all kinds is stagnant. So we find in the drought stricken sections where the crops were destroyed, business of all kinds is dragging and some people in all lines and professions are leaving for other parts. From the others sections, however, come reports of great commercial activities. Thus the northwest, where the rains were the most abundant comes the most favorable trade reports.

Spring wheat, which is now being threshed, while much short of last year, is large enough to make the 1913 wheat crop a record one. The size of the crop is reflected in the large visible supply, over 50,000,000 bushels, which is too large for the comfort of those farmers who are still holding wheat. Encouragement can be taken, though, from the fact that this visible supply is a third less than it was on the same date a year ago, that the visible increased only 573,000 bushels in the last two weeks compared with an increase of 2,205,000 bushels in the same period the year before and an advance in cash price of 5 cents at Chicago to 7 cents at Kansas City. Spring wheat did not share in the advance, but remained practically the same as two weeks before. This is because the buyers and storers know many farmers will sell as soon as they can, regardless of the price. A year before the price was $1.05 at Chicago. There is a falling off in the marketing of winter wheat which is the chief factor in the rising price.

The corn crop is being estimated around 2,500,000,000 bushels. We predict the final figures will be less. The smallest crop in recent years was 1901, with 1,522,090,000 bushels. Kansas, Oklahoma, northern Texas and southern Nebraska are almost bare of corn. Iowa and Missouri have



Mr. Trucker: Don't think for a minute that you can adulterate your goods, or put in inferior quality without being detected. The inferior pack will come to view, and it will look several times as bad to the commission man as it did to you when it went it.

light crops and there are many spots and considerable areas in other states where the crop will be very light to a total failure. The visible is very low (see table). The price is practically unchanged from two weeks before, and 2 cents higher than a year before.

The oat crop estimates have been raised as the season advanced and the northern crops became known. The yield is now placed beyond the billion mark. The visible supply reflects even a larger yield, because it is larger than a year before, when the crop was 400,000,000 larger. The price is about the same as two weeks before and is too low, considering the short crops of corn and hay.

Further deterioration has occurred in the cotton crop in Texas and Oklahoma, while the outlook east of the Mississippi river is generally very good. The price has advanced further as our report shows. The crop is being estimated about two million bales short of last year's, or about twelve and a half million bales.

The potato crop will be far short of last year, but large enough to supply the demand nicely and will be a very profitable crop to the growers if conservatively marketed. Live stock marketing has been unprecedented in the west forced by the failure of feed crops. Notwithstanding this prices have been well maintained. There is no near prospect for low prices for live stock. Broom corn is likely to have a high price inning, because of the short Kansas and Oklahoma crop.

ADVICE—Hold wheat, or if short of feed grain, feed it. Market corn gradually. Hold oats. Market potatoes conservatively. Each grower should hold part of his crop. Market hay gradually, but be sure to get what is it worth. Hold new beans. Cabbage is a short crop. Market gradually, but know the market value before selling to any person.

The following tells the balance of the market story.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on August 30, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Aug. 30, '13 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	50,526,000	X 573,000	X 2,105,000	X 25,267,000	—3,076,000
CORN	3,770,000	—1,330,000	— 335,000	X 1,012,000	—4,539,000
OATS	29,294,000	X5,674,000	X 2,761,000	X 13,366,000	X 4,065,000
BARLEY	2,302,000	X 602,000	X 974,000	X 942,000	X 822,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 4,730,000 bushels. This is 594,000 bushels less than two weeks before and 2,815,000 bushels less than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 6,062,000 bushels on the same date, which is 270,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 3,504,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on September 6, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Sept. 6	2 Wks before	AYr. before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	.93 @93¾	88 @88¾	1.05
St. Louis	..93 @95	90 @92½	1.03
Kan. City	.91 @92	84½@85½	1.00
Cincinnati	95½ 96½	90½@91½	1.05
New York	96 @97½	94 @95½	1.04
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	....77¾@78½	77½@78	81
St. Louis	... 78	78½@79	80½
Kan. City	..77 @77½	77½@78½	75
Cincinnati	..79½@80	80 @81	85
New York	... 83¾		61
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	....44¾@45	43½@44	34
St. Louis	... 44	43½@44	35
Kan. City	..43 @43½	42½@43	34½
Cincinnati	..45 @45½	44 @44½	36
New York	..		39

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 90¾c; ..o. 1 Northern, 88¾@89⅞c. Two weeks before, 90c and 88@89½c respectively.

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on September 6, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—September, 88⅜c; December, 91⅝c; May, 96¾c. Two weeks before, 87⅛c, 90½c and 95⅝c respectively.

CORN—September, 76⅛c; December, 72⅝c; May, 74⅛c. Two weeks before, 75¼c, 69¼c and 70⅛c respectively.

OATS—September, 42⅝c; December, 45½c; May, 48?c. Two weeks before, 42¾c, 45c and 48c respectively.

COTTON, New York, September 6—Cash middling uplands, 12.75c; middling gulf, 13c. This is 25c a cwt. higher than two weeks before and is 90c a cwt. higher than a year before.

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, September 6, 1913.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	x	40	x
Tuesday	100	76	80
Wednesday	80	25	40
Thursday	90	45	50
Friday	35	25	45
Saturday	20	40	30
Total	325	251	245

xLabor Day.

Market was quiet but firm at recently advanced prices. Demand was moderate as usual on Saturday, but receipts were reported at only 20 cars and no difficulty was found in obtaining full prices.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Minnesota Ohios—2 cars at 60c, 2 cars at 63c, 2 cars at 65c. Jersey Green Mountains—2 cars at 95c.

Per bushel, Jersey Green Mountains 93@95c
Minnesota Ohios, outside sacked..60@65c

The price is 5 to 10 cents a bushel higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was 40@45c for Minnesota Ohios. In the same period last year prices declined 7 to 10 cents a bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—Have been easy and on the decline lately owing to unseasonable weather and a good supply. Today being Saturday, holders were particularly anxious to clean up.

Barrels, Virginia ..... $2.40@2.50
Jerseys ..... 3.50@3.75
Hampers, Jerseys ..... 1.00@....

The price is $1.25 a barrel and $1.00 a hamper lower than two weeks before. A year before the same kinds named were $3.75 to $4 for Virginia Jerseys and $1.25 for Jersey hampers.

St. Louis reports sweet potatoes lower under large offerings. Alabama yellow, hampers at 90 cents. Tennessee red and white at $1. for hampers.

HAY, September 4—Receipts, 1,393 tons. Demand continues good and offerings increasing. Market steady.

Choice Timothy Hay ..... $18.50@19.00
No. 1 Timothy ..... 17.50@18.00
No. 2 Timothy ..... 15.00@16.00

The price is 50c a ton higher than two weeks before for choice. A year before the price was $22@23.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $7.50@8. Oat straw at 6.50@7. Wheat straw, $6@6.50.

Rye and oat straw are 50 cents a ton higher. Wheat straw is unchanged to 25c a ton higher than two weeks before.

BROOM CORN—There is a strong feeling on the part of holders. Demand remains rather quiet.

Per ton, Illinois corn ..... $110.00@140.00
Oklahoma ..... 110.00@120.00

The price is unchanged from two weeks before.

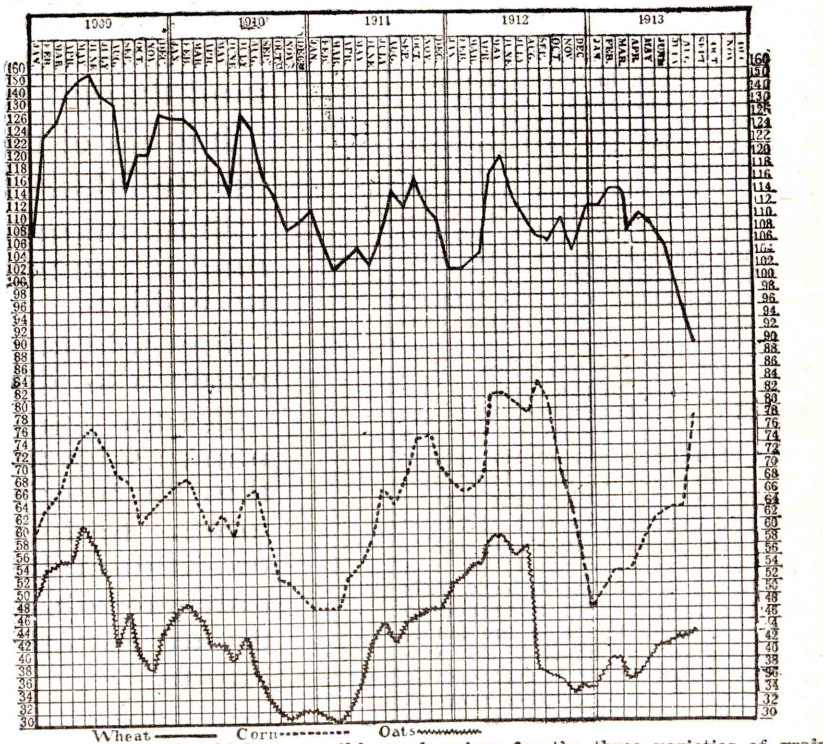
BEANS—There has been little to the market. As of late pea beans were moderate sale, a small business in Red Kidney existed and the other kinds were neglected so as to be about nominal. So far as old beans go they were in only moderate supply, in the hands of dealers, and steadily held. The new crop has had favorable weather to bring it forward. There have been no price changes quoted.

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $1.90@1.95
Common ..... 1.25@1.65

Mediums nominally about same as Pea Beans.

Red Kidneys, choice ..... $1.65@1.75
Common to fair ..... 1.25@1.50
White Kidney nominal ..... 3.00@....
Brown Swedish, long ..... 1.00@....
Round ..... 1.25@.....

The prices are practically the same as two weeks before.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain, at Chicago, for the period, 1909 to August, 1913, inclusive. The lowest figures in August, 1913, were wheat, 86c; Corn, 69¼c, and oats, 39c.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	x....	11,631	x....
Tuesday	10,995	11,324	7,352
Wednesday	.. 9,945	10,115	14,458
Thursday	..10,098	9,580	8,167
Friday	 7,319	8,158	6,924
Saturday	 8,162	7,129	7,605
Total	46,519	57,937	44,206

xLabor Day.

Receipts, April 1, 1913, to Sept. 6, 1913, 2,502,005 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1912, to Sept. 7, 1912, 2,458,803 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1911, to Sept. 9, 1911, 2,098,504 cases.

Receipts, April 1, 1910, to Sept. 10, 1910, 2,429,414 cases.

A firm feeling exists and quotations without special change.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 14@19½c, depending on quality.

Firsts quotably 23c. To bring quoted price eggs must run mostly to new-laid eggs, with not over 30 eggs loss to the case.

Checks—In good supply and only merchantable stock selling. Some of the checks coming are mouldy and musty and sell anywhere from $2@3 a case for merchantable lots.

Dirties—In good supply and in only moderate request. Quotable at 10@13c, depending on quality.

Refrigerator eggs in good demand. April Firsts salable at 22c.

The price is just a shade higher than two weeks before.

FRUIT

APPLES—The market for apples continues to rule steady for all nice fruit. Arrivals have not been so large lately but what all could be sold. Fine eating apples especially have found good sale.

The weather has been unseasonably warm and more or less apples coming in barrels not ventilated have arrived more or less heated and imperfect.

All grades of stock salable; it is merely a matter of price and this is governed by quality and condition or fruit. Some bulk apples are now coming and said to be meeting with good sale.

PEARS—The market is not in good condition. The supply exceeds the demand. Many of the pears are common and not suitable for the good trade. Many are now coming soft or turn soft if held a short time.

Arrivals are expected to fall off. A good part of the Michigan Bartletts are said to have been marketed.

PEACHES—Were easier. The demand was tame and supply good. A good many Michigans are small. Kansas stock also small and not well put up. Peddlers are getting a good many and they hurt the trade of the retailer.

Bushel baskets from Ohio have no covers on them and that is unfavorable. They cannot be handled like covered baskets. Shippers cannot use them. They are apt to become bruised.

GRAPES—Quotations vary quite a little. It is due mainly to quality. Some black grapes coming are already loose on the stems and not desirable. Demand is so that really nice black grapes in baskets are salable and steady. The common are slow and easy. Black grapes coming in cases of 12 and 6 baskets are very dull. Buyers do not care for them in cases. Delawares are slow and sell only in a limited way. Red Wyomings have no regular demand. They are only a chance sale.

PLUMS—Are slow. Demand light. All are easy. They are now coming ripe, and soon become soft. They must be let go when a reasonable offer is received.

Sometimes a small sale can be made at a fair price. Receivers cannot hold out for anything of this kind. There are too many Plums. They must be sold in lots or they would remain and spoil.

CANTALOUPES OR GEMS—Early demand was fairly good for nice melons. Common stock, especially if soft, has to be let go at low prices to the first buyer that comes along. Arrivals from the west and southwest it is said are about to become smaller and next week a better market is looked for.

WATERMELONS—Receipts were reported at 17 cars. The market was firm for fancy, large melons, but dull for undersized, ordinary stock. Few peddlers are now operating and melons must be good enough for a better class of trade to sell well.

VEGETABLES

BEETS—Few farmers came in today and the supply was small. The market was firm.

CABBAGE—Supply only moderate. Demand fair and market firm.

CARROTS—Supply small today and market firm. Demand moderate.

CELERY—The market will not clean up today. There is a good supply, 3,200 boxes in today. Some shows heat and will have to be sold at a discount.

CAULIFLOWER—Market well supplied. Demand is for fancy goods. Rusty eastern stock slow sale at a discount.

CUCUMBERS—Market is liberally supplied. Demand only fair and market easy.

EGG PLANT—Home-grown in good supply and fair sale when desirable in size and quality.

GREEN ONIONS—Trade quiet. Supply is small and market steady.

LIMA BEANS—There were fair receipts and a fair demand. Market was without material change. Fancy beans sold fairly. Some showing rust, off color or very small were dull.

ONIONS—Market is quiet and weak. Lower prices are quoted. Demand is tame, and there is a generous supply.

PEPPERS—Home-grown are plentiful. They meet with a fair demand at easy prices.

PICKLES—Holders were anxious to clean up. The market was weak.

RADISHES—Not much demand today. Supply ample and market easy.

STRING BEANS—More home-grown were offered. The demand was limited and prices averaged lower.

SPINACH—Moderate sale. There is a moderate supply of home-grown.

SWEET CORN—Selling fairly. There is a good supply and market is steady.

The Farmers' Burden

(Continued from Page 3)

iff, and changed the national administration to secure such reduction. Meanwhile moderate protective duties had been placed upon certain farm products ostensibly to protect American farmers from the competition in our markets of the cheaper production of other countries. It is strangely denied now that these duties ever benefited our farmers or that they were ever intended to benefit them! The latter congressional declaration may be true, but not the former. Those import duties were a benefit to American farmers, whether the lawmakers intended them to be or not. Whenever "the prices are out of line for export," as we so often read in the market reports; the tariff is working for the farmer. The tariff duty often held the farm prices of the protected commodities the full duty above what they would have been had the foreign commodities been poured free into our home markets. That is what is now proposed shall be done. Practically all protection is taken from farm products in the bill now before Congress. In this respect it differs from the Canadian reciprocity measure which overwhelmed the Republican party and denied Mr. Taft every state in the Union but Vermont and Utah—it differs from that measure only in the fact that it reduces the tariff on other commodities also. But it persists in taking all protection from farm products. The excuse given by some is that these duties were never any benefit to the farmers, which is false on its face. On the other hand, one distinguished Senator recently declared that "textile raw materials (just as they come from the farms) have been put on the free list to enable us to make greater reductions in the tariffs on finished products than we otherwise could have done."

In other words, to reduce the tariff on manufactured goods reduces the profits of the manufacturers, and to compensate them for that reduction farm products, raw materials, are put on the free list, so that manufacturers and millers may retain their profits and thus throw the reduction, the loss, on the unorganized farmers who may complain but, it is thought, cannot do anything. Seriously, can't the farmers do anything? This proposition confronts them.

One other. There are powers that control the money of the country. By means of stocks, bonds, etc., they get control of the property to the amount of billions, and of the money as well. This money goes back into circulation at the will of the money power, and the methods of that power soon gather it back to them again. Every note, bond and mortgage is a sucker to aid in drawing it back. This power has long wanted a chance to thus fasten its tentacles in the lands, the farms and the homes of the people. The money power is resourceful. It has devised the seductive plan of rural credits. The word is sent out that the farmers need money, and an easy method, it is claimed, is being devised for them to borrow it at attractive rates of interest. All the security required is land mortgages or rural bonds, not on single tracts or homes, but in combinations of them.

Do farmers need more money than usual? If they could get equitable and steady prices for their stuff would they not be well and continuously supplied? Farmers are intelligent, but many times they do not think or reason from cause to effect. It is not that farmers need to borrow money more than usual, or that the monied people wish to aid them. It is simply that the money lenders have a surplus on hand that they wish to create an eager demand for, and provide for absolutely safe security, and accomplish their long desired purpose to get liens on and obtain final control of the homes of the people.

Yes, we say of a truth, at this time important matters confront the farmers. In thus pointing them out we incur the enmity of these subtle powers. BUT OUR DUTY IS PLAIN. WE SEEK THE TRUTH, AND IT IS OUR PURPOSE TO FEARLESSLY TELL IT. WILL OUR FRIENDS STAND BY US? WILL THE FARMERS SUSTAIN US? WILL THEY GET IN POSITION TO DO THE GREATEST WORK OF THEIR LIVES, AND WIN THE ETERNAL GRATITUDE OF THE HUMAN RACE? THOSE ULTERIOR PURPOSES MUST BE HELD IN CHECK, AND THE FARMERS ALONE CAN DO IT. WE HAVE POINTED THE WAY.

Wants to "Jine" the Union

I feel, and know you are doing a grand work, and I firmly believe that your paper, which I have read for years, puts out the strongest and best plea for the farmers than any and all other papers combined. To the tillers of the soil its work is worth many times its price, and will be worth even more to those who will read it with understanding. Yours for closer co-operation.—S. J. Smith, Deming, N. M.

Want to "Jine" the Union

I have a sample copy of Up-to-Date Farming, which is the best paper I ever read. I am going to subscribe. We farmers here want to know how we can form a union through which we can have something to say about prices. I am sending you some names, and can send a hundred more. I have been asked to send to you for full particulars about the Farmers Society of Equity.—Ben Vance, Sadieville, Ky.

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$30 to $40 would not buy a better one, but you get it for nothing. Not a cent to pay. Simply wear it, tell your friends where you got it and make

$10 to $15 a Day

taking their orders. It is dead easy. You never saw a nobbier suit or a more stunning pattern, cut in strictly advance style (3 months ahead of the times). Your choice of 60 patterns to choose from. Drop us a postal card for heavy pattern book, inside information about styles, self-measuring, blanks, etc., etc. Don't wait. Everything free—we pay expressage. Get ahead of the other fellows—write this very minute. A postal will do it.

Hand Tailored
Classy Linings
Millionaire Trimmings
Swell Cut

AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO.
Dept. 944 CHICAGO

To Save Blow-Outs

On No-Rim-Cut Tires We Spend $1,500 Daily No Other Tire Maker Does That

This "On-Air Cure,"—done to save blow-outs—costs us $1,500 daily. And no other maker employs it.

It is one of the three features—used in No-Rim-Cut tires alone—which have saved tire users millions of dollars.

It is one of the three reasons why No-Rim-Cut tires far outsell any other.

All these tires are final-vulcanized on air bags, shaped like inner tubes. They are cured under road conditions.

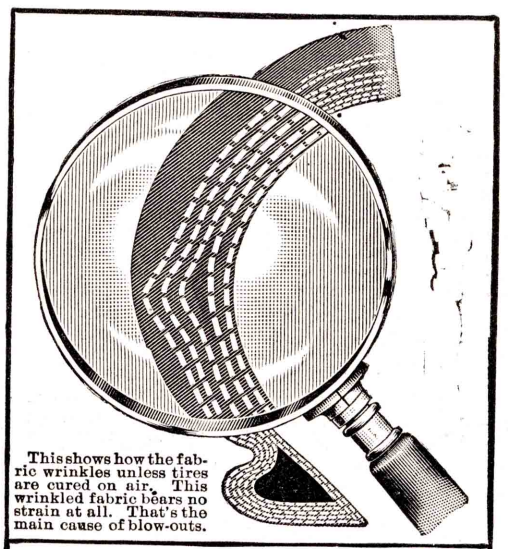
Cured in this way—on elastic air—the fabric doesn't wrinkle. Every inch shares the strain.

All other tires are vulcanized on iron cores alone. The fabric often wrinkles. See the picture. This wrinkled fabric shares no strain, and that leads to countless blow-outs.

Loose Treads

Tread separation near the breaker strip is another costly ruin.

We use for this strip—at the base of the tread—a patent fabric which is woven with hundreds of quarter-inch holes. The tread rubber is forced down through these holes, forming countless rubber rivets. Then the whole tire is vulcanized en masse. In no other tire is this thing done to prevent tread separation.



This shows how the fabric wrinkles unless tires are cured on air. This wrinkled fabric bears no strain at all. That's the main cause of blow-outs.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

No Rim-Cutting

Then rim-cutting is made impossible by a method which we control.

With clincher tires—the hooked-base tires—rim-cutting ruins almost one tire in three. This is proved by careful statistics gathered by public accountants.

We save all that ruin. And the way we control is the only satisfactory way known to do this.

No Extra Price

In No-Rim-Cut tires you get these three features which no other maker uses. You save blow-outs, save loose treads; and you end rim-cutting completely.

Yet these tires now, because of mammoth output, cost you no extra price. No standard tire made without these features costs less than No-Rim-Cut tires.

That is why No-Rim-Cut tires hold the leadership of Tiredom. No other tire in all the world has nearly so many users.

And you will be one of this army of users when you once make a mileage comparison.

Our dealers are everywhere.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities For Sale by All Dealers More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.
London Address: Central House, Kingsway, London, W. C. (1337

Advertising Profits for You

The business transaction that profits the seller only is wrong. The buyer must also benefit from the purchase. Modern business is built up this way.

Therefore, when you are interested in an advertisement you must know that a purchase will benefit you.

Read the advertisements in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Our advertisers are guaranteed.

Foolish to Buy Wood Shingles

What's the use of buying common **wood** shingles now that you can get the original and genuine Edwards STEEL Shingles for LESS MONEY? Don't wood shingles **catch fire**, don't they **rot**, don't they **cost a lot of time and money** to put on?

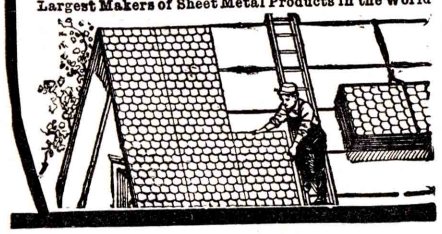
Nobody ever heard of an Edwards Steel Shingle roof **burning up** or **rotting.** And it doesn't take long to put them on. For these **steel** shingles **come in great big clusters of 100 or more.**

Edwards STEEL Shingles

Each Edwards Steel Shingle not only has thoroughly galvanized sides, **but each EDGE is dipped in MOLTEN ZINC.** No chance of **rust.** All joints are permanently water-tight as a result of our patented Interlocking Device, which takes care of expansion and contraction.

PRICES We sell direct from factory and pay the freight. Our cost of doing business is divided among thousands of sales. Hence our ability to underprice wood shingles. You have been intending to get our prices for some time. **Do it this time.** Send a postal now—today—and get, by return mail, Catalog 991, the Roofing Offer of the Age. Give dimensions of roof if you can, so we can quote price on the complete job. (120)

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
941-991 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World



RUBBER ROOFING

Special Introductory Price

Now's the time to fix up that leaky roof, before winter, and while you can get Galvo brand Rubber Roofing at this special introductory price.

Think of it,
108 square feet of the best one-ply roofing ever made, per roll 65c

FREE Nails and Cement Furnished Free
No Better Roofing At Any Price

Galvo Brand Rubber Roofing will stand the test. No roofing made superior. It is quickly and easily put on to last.

FULLY GUARANTEED. Will withstand any climate and weather. No special tools or experience needed to apply it. Anyone can lay it quickly and perfectly. Figure how much needed and send order in today. If heavier grade is wanted

108 Sq. Ft. Two ply 85c 108 Sq. Ft. Three ply $1.05

We also handle a fine line of other roofing materials; Red and Green Slate and Flint Surface, etc. Write for catalogues and prices.

CENTRAL ROOFING & SUPPLY COMPANY
1501-7 S. Sangamon St., Dept. 376 Chicago, Ill.

Bigger Silo Profits

Big Book FREE

Cut one half off your Silage feeding work with the Hinge Door Silo. Doors operate on hinges. Write for our catalog on

The HINGE-DOOR SILO

Two famous makes. Best construction in both.

Woods Bros. Silo & Mfg. Co.
General Office • Lincoln, Neb.
Lansing, Mich., Marysville, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Cedar Rapids, Ia., E. St. Louis, Ill., Topeka, Kan., Lexington, Ky., Denver, Col., Spokane, Wash. *Write Nearest Office.* Dept. 33

SEND IN YOUR NAME

Pastoral Paragraphs

Sam Saxon says that a one-legged man ought to succeed at raising hops.

The farmer without a silo can not compete with the one that has one and uses it right.

No farmer has time to waste pulling blade fodder. Cut what you want in the regular way.

Is bearded wheat better than bald wheat? Well, is a bearded man better than a bald one? It all depends, you know.

Now is the time to prepare for selection of seed corn. Do it in the field, where you can pick the type of the stalk as well as the ear.

Wayne County, Ohio, produces a superior quality of eating potatoes that always commands a few cents more per bushel in eastern markets than any others.

Need a smoke-house? Build it of concrete. It will serve for both smoking and storage. Farmers who produce fine meats should not be without them on their own tables.

Plans for potato storage houses and instructions regarding storage is made into a bulletin by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. The number of this bulletin is 549, and can be had on request made to the department.

A Nebraska farmer who succeeds with alfalfa inoculates the soil at seeding time by running dry dirt taken from the roadside where sweet clover grows through a feed grinder, putting it in a grain drill, and sowing soil and seed at the same time. Fifteen bushels of dirt and six pounds of seed per acre is used.

The Canadian Experiment Station at Ontario finds it no difficulty to produce winter wheat at the rate of from thirty-six to sixty bushels an acre. The average yields of fourteen varieties for a period of eighteen years is forty-four and one-half bushels an acre. The largest yields are produced from first crosses, on clover sod.

OLD-FASHIONED BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

IN THE hill section of Sussex county, N. J., some fifty miles from New York, are a few of the old-time grist-mills with Buhr stones that are sharpened by clipping with a steel hammer, which are devoted exclusively to the grinding of buckwheat in the old-fashioned way, which the Dutchman who settled New Jersey and the Englishman who settled New England believed was the most delectable breakfast food on earth. The Dutchman served it with country sausage. The Englishman served it with maple syrup. Otherwise the two were alike.

The bulk of the product of these mills goes to Newark. A little, a very little, indeed, finds its way to New York. Requests for supplies are generally refused because the total product is usually purchased long before the crop is harvested. Men who lived in the east thirty years or more ago, and there are many of them in the west, will recognize the description. They will know what the old-time buckwheat flour is. Not many are fortunate enough to secure this old-fashioned flour now.

MONTANA WAREHOUSE LAW

THE new warehouse law of Montana, applicable to grain, makes it clear that warehousing grain in that state will be a different proposition from what it used to be in the central states before the "public utilities" lawmakers got busy. In Montana when grain is delivered for storage —and everyone who has grain may require the warehouse or elevator, doing a storage business, to accept the grain of the house contains space for it—the elevator becomes responsible for it. The operator must keep it insured for the owners' benefit; is responsible for loss by heating if that takes place through any neglect on his part; must give notice that grain is going out or is out of condition, but he is not thereby relieved of responsibility to preserve as he may be able the condition of the grain in question. All charges are fixed and practices regulated by the law, and all documents used must be those prescribed by those charged with the execution of the law. In other words, the public elevator is a storage house; the private elevator is one for the conduct of private business only. The grain business would be greatly benefited in all markets, if this distinction were rigidly and literally enforced everywhere.

WANTED--AN EXTERMINATOR FOR THISTLES

Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING:

I would appreciate it if some of your correspondents could give me a sure-kill cure for Canadian thistles. I've tried both carbolic acid and salt without satisfactory results.—Wm. M. Enfield, Pa.

Wll some of our readers send in an account of their experience with a successful remedy.—Editor.

Here's a problem for you: One dollar for the best solution. With wheat at seventy-five cents a bushel, corn at the same price, shorts at $1.50 a cwt., will it pay to sell the wheat and buy shorts and corn to feed a bunch of pigs? Or, should the farmer grind and feed the wheat? Best answers will be published in October 15th issue.

Mr. Dooley and the Sleeping Sickness

"Hinnissy, what do ye think is th' greatest thing in th' wurrld —Niagry Falls, th' Grand Canyon iv th' Collyrahdo, er th' Dimmicratic Congress?" asked Mr. Dooley as he spat accurately in the tobacco box filled with sawdust.

"Nayther wan. Th' gratest thing in th' wurrld is slape. If a mon slapes long enuf he feels loiks a top, and if he kapes on slapin' four an' twinty hours out iv iv'ry day, he saves three shquare meals, besides th' wear an' tear on his jaw bones. That's a big item, Mister Dooley, in these days whin th' cost iv livin' is goin' oop so high that it looks loike a balloon ascinsion with th' common paypul holdin' on to th' trapeze bar by th' skin iv their teeth."

"Hinnissy, in me judgmint, yer argumint fer slape won't hould water. Slape is loike a mill-shtone er a high shtandin' collar around th' nick iv this coonthry. Over in Afriky they've got th' slapin' sickness an' they're lettin' th' Frinch an' th' Inglish an' avin th' Dootch come in there an' grab th' lands roight frum under their noses, an' yit they slape on."

"Th' Amerricun paypul are jist loike thim haythins. They've bin fast aslape mintally while they've bin wearin' their knoockle bones sore a-diggin' an' a-plantin' an' a-hoein' an' a-rakin' an' a-cultivatin' an' a-harvistin' an' a hooskin' an' thin whin they're beginnin' to see th' fruits iv their labors, what happins? Th' torkey buzzards that have bin a-sittin' on th' fince talkin' pollyticks swoop down on th' cahrn cribs an' th' grannaries an' fill their stummicks until they're stoofed to th' bustin' p'int.

"Th' only way to rimidy condishuns, Hinnisy, is to put a little salt on th' tails iv these torkey buzzards, lock thim in th' shmoke house an' drap th' key down with th' old oaken buckit. Talk about yer slapin' sickness in Afriky! Why, Hinnissy, we've bin a slapin' whin we've bin wurrkin' loike ingines with th' shweat shtandin' loike steam on our brows an' the biiler threatenin' to blow oop iv'ry minute frum high prissure."

Don't confuse this with ordinary "make-shift" roofings. We guarantee it 15 years and inside each roll furnish modern ideas for laying it artistically and permanently.

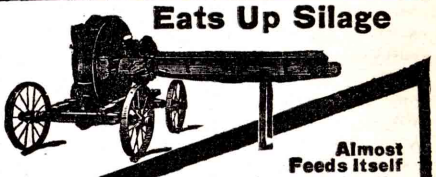
Certain-teed

Rolls Roofing Shingles

You can't tell how long a roofing will wear by looking at it—so for your own protection, accept no substitutes—be sure that the ***Certain-teed*** Quality Label is on each roll. Sold by dealers everywhere at a *reasonable* price.

General Roofing Mfg. Co.
E. St. Louis, Ill. York Pa. Marseilles, Ill.

Eats Up Silage



Almost Feeds Itself

There's no equal to the *original* ensilage cutter. Almost feeds itself. Works steadily. Takes everything fed, green or dry, without a hitch. The

BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter

cuts five different lengths, Knives adjustable when in operation. With its improved wind elevator it carries the cut feed to any height, and distributes it evenly. Built so simple and strong it outlasts every machine of its kind. Absolutely guaranteed. Mounted or unmounted. Write today for

Free Booklets (1) "Why Silage Pays"—a "Boiled down" education on silage—(2) 1913 Blizzard Catalog. (3) "What Users Say," contains scores of letters from users. Any or all are free. Write today, stating whether or not you have silo.

The Jos. Dick Mfg. Co.
1470 Tuscarawas St. Canton, Ohio

Do Your Own Shredding With a Rosenthal

No. 1 Cyclone

SOLD ON TRIAL

Corn Husker and Shredder

Made for farmer's own use; only 6 to 8 H. P. required. We also make three larger sizes requiring 10 to 20 H.P. 18 years in the field. Shredded corn fodder is natural food. Will keep cattle in healthful condition. Write for catalog. State how many horse power you use.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis.
We also make Rosenthal Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

Running Water

in House and Barn at even temperature Winter or Summer at Small Cost.

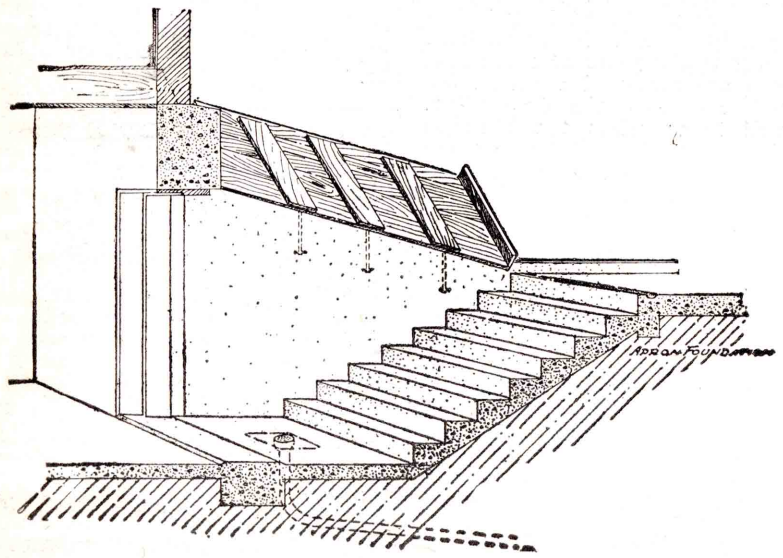
Send Postal for New Water Supply Plan. It will bring you 100 pictures of it in actual use. Do it Now.

Aermotor Co., 1144 S. Campbell Av., Chicago
Aermotor Co., 2d and Madison Streets, Oakland, Cal.

Outside Cellarway of Concrete

A GOOD dry cellar is a valuable adjunct to the farm home. Many cellars, otherwise excellent are practically ruined because of their dampness. A damp cellar not only fails to keep well the food supplies stored therein, but is a constant menace to the health of the family, and has caused not only a great amount of illness, but many an untimely death. One cause of dampness in the cellar is often a poorly built outside cellarway. The best way to build such a cellarway is illustrated herewith.

The methods of building hatchways for either new or old cellars are very similar. With an allowance for a three-foot landing at the bottom of the stairs, excavate the opening to the width of the steps desired plus one foot. This extra width is for a six-



inch thickness of concrete wall on each side. The steps themselves have a rise of six and a tread of nine inches. Beneath the steps proper is a four-inch thickness of concrete. Therefore, provide for this thickness in sloping the ground upward from the landing to the top of the stairs. Extend the trenches for the side and end walls one foot below the concrete steps. As forms choose two 1 by 12-inch boards and notch them as though they were to be used as "horses" to support wooden steps of the same dimensions as those of concrete. Place the notched edges down with the ends fixed at the top and bottom of the stairs. To mold the rise of the concrete steps, use 1 by 6-inch boards 3 feet 10 inches long, which are secured to the forms by means of nails and wooden cleats.

With the forms firmly fixed in position, fill the mold for the bottom step, and the space back of it, with concrete proportioned 1 bag of Portland cement to 2 cubic yards of sand to 4 cubic feet of crushed rock. If bank gravel is used, mix the concrete 1 part cement to 4 parts gravel. Bring the concrete in each step to the top of the riser and finish the surface with merely a wooden float. Continue the work upward until all the steps are finished. At the top of the stairs tie the apron foundation to the side walls by means of old iron rods imbedded in the concrete and extending around the corners. This will prevent possible heaving and cracking by frost.

The side forms of the six-inch walls are then erected and are thoroughly cross-braced against each other. For these forms use 1-inch siding on 2 by 4-inch studding spaced two feet apart. The walls can be carried to any height desired so as to give the cellar doors sufficient slope for shedding rainwater. Above ground line, outside forms must be provided. Fill the walls with concrete, mushy wet. Before the concrete sets, bolts are placed (heads down and washered) in the top side of the side walls for holding the wooden sills to which the cellar doors are hinged. After two to four days the forms can be removed. Connect up the drain in the landing and lay the landing floor.

The eight cellar steps of the hatchway shown in the plan have a tread of nine inches, a rise of six inches and a length of four feet six inches. The landing at the foot of the steps is three by four feet and has a four-inch concrete floor. This same thickness of concrete lies under the steps proper. The side walls were built as described above. For this improvement there were required the following quantities of materials:

Bill of Materials

Crushed Rock, 2 cubic yards
Sand, 1 1-4 cubic yards.
Portland Cement, 12 bags.

For improving old cellar hatchways it is frequently necessary to fill with earth and gravel so as to provide the earthen slope for the concrete steps. Such fillings must be thoroughly tamped into place and should be water-soaked to settle before the steps are built.

Concrete steps, unlike other kinds, become stronger with age. They are perfectly safe under the heaviest of loads. Moreover, besides being watertight, they keep out rats, mice and other obnoxious vermin.

Analogy

"Mother, is the parasol a female umbrella?"

"Why, my dear child, what put such a thought as that in your head?"

"I was wondering if the first parasol was made from an umbrella rib!"

Not Likely to Object

"Billie, what do you reckon your papa will say when I tell him I want to marry your sister Betty?"

"I don't know, but you needn't worry, for he has never objected when anybody wanted to marry any of my other sisters."

Too Slow

"I was at the moving picture show, and it has your farm and your new hired man at work."

"Oh! you must be mistaken about that. A moving picture couldn't work as slow as he does!"

Only a Precaution

"Mr. Beasley, I would like to use your phone a minute."

"Certainly; but what is the matter with yours?"

"Nothing, but I want to tell my wife a man is coming home with me for dinner, and sometimes a person sitting in the office can hear what she says."

With butter at the present high price every ounce of cream counts

Cream is more than ever a valuable commodity these days, and it is doubly important that not a drop be wasted or lost.

If you are still using the "gravity" setting method you are losing a pound of butter-fat in the skim-milk for every four or five pounds you get.

The advantages of the DE LAVAL over inferior cream separators at all times are greatest at the season when milk is often cool and cows are old in lactation.

A DE LAVAL Will Save its Cost by Spring

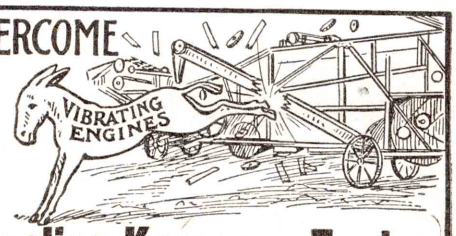
Then why put off any longer the purchase of this great money saving machine. Put it in now and let it save its own cost during the Fall and Winter and by next Spring you will be just so much ahead.

Even if you have only a few cows in milk you can buy a DE LAVAL now and save its cost by Spring, and you can buy a DE LAVAL machine for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

300 KICKS A MINUTE OVERCOME

If you buy a vibrating gas engine it will kick your valuable machinery into the scrap pile. Every explosion delivers a kick and every kick wears and tears the engine and the machine it runs.



The United States Gasoline-Kerosene Engine
IS **NOT** A VIBRATING ENGINE

It delivers a Steady Stream of Power, free from shock. Instead of KNOCKING your machine, it PULLS, as continuously, firmly and steadily as a steam engine. The shocks from the explosions are completely absorbed and overcome. **This means more power from your fuel.** Thousands of United States Engine Owners testify: "My engine uses from 1/3 to 1/2 less fuel than my neighbor's in doing the same amount of work."

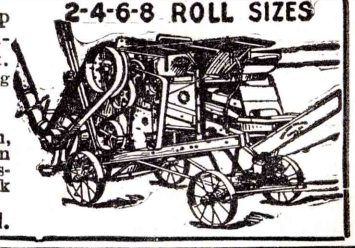
INVESVIGATE:—Don't buy until you know about "The World's Best Farm Engine." Just say, "Send me your free catalog illustrating how violent Gas Engine Vibration has been overcome in the United States Engine. Also tell me how I may have a United States Engine delivered for **30 days' trial.**"

Slow Speed Heavy Duty Power Engines
UNITED STATES ENGINE WORKS
(59 Years as Manufacturers)
424 W. Fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sizes 1¾-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-12-15-18-20-25 40-50 and 75 H. P.

CORN HUSKERS APPLETON

Harvest a 160 acre crop from 120 acres. This simple, reliable machine does it. Cuts or shreds the stalk while husking the ears.

2-4-6-8 ROLL SIZES



GUARANTEED
size for size, under equal conditions of operation, to do more and better work with less power than any other machine husker in existence and to be easier and safer to feed and to operate. Our Husker Book tells all about it. Send for free copy **today.**
APPLETON MFG. CO. 564 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

Northeast ARKANSAS LANDS. Farms, any size, cut-over land, any quality or quantity for sale. Write what you want and get prices. We have healthy climate, no drouths, no overflows and no crop failures. JASON L. LIGHT, Paragould, Ark. ..

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelion Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

Your dealer should have them—If he has not drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Box 5, Dixon, Ill.

Don't Buy an Engine

until you have investigated the Temple Gas—Gasoline—Distillate Kerosene—Alcohol Engines. Sizes: 1¾-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-12-15-18-20-25-30-40-40-H. P. One Cylinder, Double Cylinder and Four Cylinder Engines made to secure highest efficiency and lowest operating cost. All Temple Engines are Slow Speed, Heavy Duty Engines; They occupy less than one-third of the space of the Horizontal Engine; they weigh from one-third to one-half less than the weight of the Horizontal Engine and notwithstanding less bulk and less weight, they are built stronger in proportion to strains. Explosions are located low down on a flat base, which overcomes violent vibrations. These advantages greatly increase their range of use.

Temple Engines cost nothing, as they pay for themselves in fuel saving and in securing from the machines operated their highest efficiency. They save from ¼ to ½ the fuel of the average engine.

Temple Engines Have Won Five 1st Premiums for Low Operating Cost, Stability and Steady Power.

THEREFORE—Don't buy an engine before investigating the Temple. This is the Company's 61st year as manufacturers. It is one of the Pioneer Engine Makers of the Country, which means reliability and durability of its product.

Write today for catalog and quotations and in regard to our **THIRTY DAY FREE TRIAL.**

THE TEMPLE ENGING AND PUMP CO. Dept. 30 Chicago, Illinois

Live Stock and Dairy

Sows selected from large litters are always best for breeding if properly cared for.

Sam Saxon says that men are more or less like four-legged animals—sheepish, mulish, hoggish, or bull-headed, as the case may be.

Some authorities assert there is no such thing as a dual-purpose cow. Well, anyhow, if there is such a thing it is the milking strain of the Shorthorn. What else should we call them?

The Indiana Experiment Station produced beef at a cost of $7.70 per 100 pounds gain by feeding 500-pound calves a ration of corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and silage, figuring the feed stuffs at market prices.

The North Dakota Experiment Station raised a Shorthorn bull calf to twelve months of age at a cost of $68.20 for feed, and the calf was then worth $150. Yet some folks think the station professors can't make farming pay.

Don't feed a good balanced ration to lice on cattle, horses or hogs. The lice will thrive, but the stock will not, and there's no market for lice.

It takes four and one-half pounds of corn and a healthy pig to make an increase of one pound of pork. In other words, a bushel of corn makes twelve pounds of pork.

The Illinois Experiment Station fed corn, cottonseed meal and silage to 500-pound calves, paying 47 cents a bushel for corn, $30 a ton for cottonseed meal, and $3.68 a ton for silage. The average daily ration for each calf was 9.8 pounds shelled corn, 1.94 pounds cottonseed meal, and 14.9 pounds silage. The cost per 100 pounds of gain was $7.20.

HORNLESS HEREFORDS—A NEW BREED

B. O. Gammon, Secretary American Polled Hereford Association

OF LATE years there has been originated and firmly established a naturally hornless strain of pure-bred Herefords called the Double Standard Polled Herefords. This new strain is already proving immensely popular.

In twelve years the breed has grown from one small herd to over 800 herds with new ones being established on an average of one a day. Already they have proved adaptable to the conditions of thirty-two states and nowhere have they failed to make good. They are simply pure-bred Herefords without horns. They are recorded the same as the horned Herefords.

Polled Herefords can be easily introduced into any Hereford herd. Well bred polled bulls will dehorn from 75 to 100 per cent of the calves from registered horned Hereford cows, and by retaining the polled heifers for future breeding your whole herd is made naturally hornless in three or four years. The demand for Polled Hereford breeding stock is so strong that good prices are always realized for surplus stock and it can be sold while young, which lessens the cost to the producer.

More and more men each season are deciding to breed only naturally hornless cattle. Every other breeder and feeder is just as disgusted with horns as you are. If your herd is naturally polled and competing herds are horned you will sell your surplus stock first and for more money than your competitor.

Polled Herefords are an improvement and in cattle as in all other things, the improved models are in strongest demand, sell for the highest price and give the producer the biggest profit.

Polled Herefords are well advertised, and this keeps the demand ahead of the supply all the time. The American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association is a great national organization that is spending hundreds of dollars every year to keep the advantages and merits of the breed before the public.

A BUSINESS SOW

JOHN CAMPBELL, of Indiana, has a Yorkshire sow with a wonderful record as a pig producer. She has produced five litters of pigs, with a total number of seventy-three pigs farrowed. Her first litter contained fourteen pigs; eleven were raised. The second litter contained fifteen pigs, raising twelve. The third, sixteen pigs, raising fifteen. The fourth, fifteen, raising thirteen, and eleven pigs were raised from the fifth litter of thirteen. This sow possesses sixteen milk-producing teats, and weighs about 800 pounds. At eight weeks of age her pigs weigh about forty-seven pounds apiece. Can any of our readers beat this?

A MARVELOUS HEIFER CALF

The Holstein heifer calf shown herewith was born on the 9th of last July. It showed at birth a most wonderful development of the udder, and its owners, Festler & Budd, of Northfield, Minn., began milking the baby calf,

which in a short time was giving a pint of milk at a milking, twice daily. The milk has been tested at two different times, showing a percentage of butter fat in excess of 3.5. The calf is a perfect beauty, large for her age, and perfectly developed. She is being exhibited and milked at the fairs. Her name is Northfield Holstein Queen.

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and get better engines. We sell to users **direct** for **less** than dealers pay for low-grade engines. No one can sell better engines than the

WITTE Engines

Gasoline, Gas, Kerosene. 54 styles and sizes, 1½ to 40 H-P. Standard for 27 years. Thousands in use everywhere, winning highest praise. Easy to Start, Without Cranking, and continuous running, (24 hours a day if needed), is a sure thing, summer or winter, of every WITTE.

60 Days Free Trial. 5-Year Guaranty.

New Book FREE—(most understandable yet printed) with latest reduced prices by return mail.

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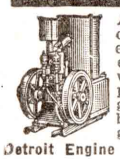
$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. [12] 2123 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

No. 5½

Use KEROSENE Engine Free!



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Detroit Engine Works, 102 Concord Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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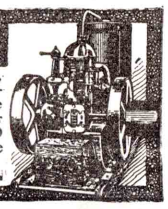

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. **Does not blister or remove the hair** and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered.

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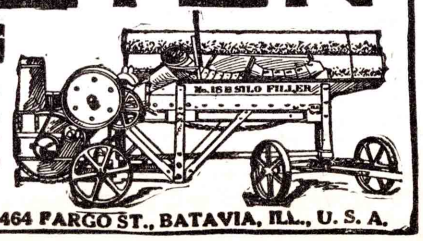

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$2 (The Price You Get for About 8-lbs. of Butter) Puts This Big Fine SEPARATOR In Your HOME

Then the machine itself will earn the other easy payments before they are due. You have the machine to use twice a day on your farm — you get one-fourth to one-third more cream—you have fresh warm skim milk for the calves, pigs and chickens —you do away with dirty milk pans and cans, making housework easier for the women folks, and before you realize it this big money maker is all paid for out of your extra cream profits. You don't feel the cost at all—especially at our low "Direct-from-Factory" price of only $24 and up. Surely you can't afford to miss this splendid opportunity to get one of the finest separators made.

Factory owned by Albaugh-DoverCo.

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buys the new Butterfly Junior No. 2 —light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable—pay only $2.00 down and then $2.00 a month for eleven months—no interest to pay—no extras. Skims 95 quarts of milk, per hour. Guaranteed a life-time. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 5½ shown here. Send the coupon below for FREE catalog folder and latest rock-bottom factory-to-farm price-list.

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When you receive our catalog you can decide for yourself which New Butterfly Separator you want to try 30 days at our risk. We will gladly ship any machine we make—large or small on a payment of only $2 down, with this understanding, that you are to use it on your farm **30 days at our risk.** If at the end of this trial you are not fully satisfied, simply return it to us at our expense and we will refund every penny you have paid including the freight charges both ways. YOU DON'T RISK A SINGLE PENNY by accepting this offer. You take no chance whatever. You buy from the actual manufacturer and save half.

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Just fill out the coupon at the right and take advantage of this remarkable offer at once. Never before have you had such an opportunity—perhaps never again will it be so easy for you to get one of these big, fine, labor-saving, money-making machines. When our 1913 stock is sold this offer must be withdrawn. You should act quickly. Send the coupon NOW and get our big, FREE Catalog Folder, printed in colors, with astonishingly low factory-to-farm prices. Address

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Our big size 5½ Skims 550 to 600 lbs. of milk per hour. Only $2 down and small monthly payments.

(18)

Read This Letter:

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Dear Sirs: We have been using one of the New Butterfly Cream Separators for about four years and will say it is the easiest running, easiest cleaned and closest skimming machine I ever saw. I can recommend them to anyone wanting a first-class separator. Yours truly,
Donnelson, Iowa CHAS. H. KIRCHNER

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2123 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail me your FREE Catalog Folder with full description of all sizes, factory-to-farm prices and terms.

Name .....
P. O. .....
State .....
I Keep ..... *Cow*

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Himself)

HANK WILLIAMS came back the other day, and has made arrangements to rent Fred Hogan's farm for three years. Fred is going to retire from his farm, and go to town to live. Great thing for a town—these retired farmers. They're usually "ferninst" all town improvements. Used dirt roads and paths for forty year, and don't see no use in paving the streets and building sidewalks. I don't much imagine the town folks are overjoyed to get Fred, though he is a good enough fellow. They ought to meet him at the city limits with a "Back-to-the-Farm" committee. Hank Williams has been hunting a paradise for the last twenty years. First, he thought it was up in the piney woods of Michigan, and he went up there. After three or four northern winters, he came to the conclusion that northern Michigan and paradise were two different and separate places, and he still imagined he wanted paradise, so he turned his back on Michigan, and went to Florida. Thought paradise was where oranges grew. But he was mistaken again, for he worked harder and made less than he had ever done before. Then a real estate man told him Texas was the spot, the right spot, and the only spot for a poor, honest, hardworking, intelligent man, and Hank sold out in Florida, and bought out in Texas, where he dried out three years in succession, and then skipped out while the skipping was possible. Paradise might be in Texas, but that real estate agent surely did give Hank the wrong location. Where next? Canada. Maybe it wouldn't be exactly Paradise, but it couldn't be as bad as Texas, so off to Canada, to raise wheat and potatoes. And now Hank is back home again, and says Fred Hogan's farm looks more like Paradise to him than all the other places he's seen. It took him twenty years to find out that what he was looking for was right under his nose.

A real estate agent's booklets and a railroad ticket very seldom leads a man into a better thing than he leaves behind him. There are exceptions, of course. I've seen 'em myself. Nevertheless, it is a pretty safe rule to go by, that he who fails to see the opportunities right around him will have the same eyes wherever he goes. It is new eyes he needs, not a new location. The shortest cut I know to where success is located is to make the most of what you have right now.

Yours as ever

Shorty.

Higher Education

Idle Son—Say, pa, what is the higher education?

Pa—It is the education that makes a young man know that he must work if he gets an honest living.

They Were on the Way

Bride to be—I will be so glad to share your sorrows.

Husband to be—But I have no sorrows.

Bride to be—But you will have after we are married.

Alfalfa Clover

The Wonder Crop of the World

A field of alfalfa will improve your soil, increase your supply of hay and increase the value of your land.

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Prime seed, testing 99 per cent. pure, $9 a bushel.

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Bags, 23 cents each extra. F. O. B. Indianapolis.

These quotations are for immediate acceptance or subject to market changes.

O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Poultry Pickings

A Connecticut lady owns twenty hens. After she had fed them twenty dollars worth of feed, she counted up her egg sales and found she had sold thirty-two dollars worth. Besides, she had all the eggs wanted for table use.

Good care makes good birds and good birds make good profits.

Sam Saxon says the hen with the loudest cackle seldom lays the largest egg.

A fresh-air poultry house—any convenient tree.

Only one fowl in every ten, taking the country over, is a pure-bred. other nine are mongrels.

A cheap incubator is just about as good as a cheap pair of shoes, or a cheap suit of clothes.

Good poultry houses and yards, good incubators and brooders, good stock and good feed should enable any farmer's wife to support him comfortably.

Success in poultry is a question of breeding and feeding.

There is not one farmer in a hundred that is living up to his poultry opportunities.

POULTRY-RAISING FOR MONEY-MAKING

T. E. Quisenberry, Director, Missouri Experiment Station

THE per cent of commercial egg and poultry farms which are paying today is much larger than at any previous time in the history of the industry in the country. This improved state of affairs has been brought about largely through the good work which has been done by the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the United States and Canada. The nature and requirements of the feeds which we must give the poultry vary so greatly with the different ages and purposes for which they are being fed that we cannot hope to achieve the highest degree of success unless we have a thorough understanding of the subject of feeds and feeding. Wheat is not only the grain which is the nearest to a complete feed for poultry, from the standpoint of the balanced ration, but its size, color, shape and freedom from outer covering make it very attractive to poultry, and they are very fond of it. For growing stock or laying hens it is much more valuable than corn because it contains less oil and more protein. Owing to the fact that wheat always sells for a higher price on the market than corn, a great many farmers feel that they cannot afford to feed it to their hens. In this they are mistaken. They would make more money by marketing their corn and feeding their wheat to hens. Corn and oats rank next to wheat as grain foods. Of meat food, I consider sour milk and buttermilk the most valuable. I would not start a poultry farm without sufficient cows to supply milk for the poultry. Sour milk and buttermilk are splendid for poultry of all ages and conditions, and should be given whenever possible. The nutritive ratios of both are very narrow. They are therefore very valuable in balancing the ratios which the various grains render too wide. The various mill products form an important division of our poultry feeds because they enable us to balance our rations, and furnish part of the ration in concentrated form. An interesting experiment on allowing fowls to select the foods they like best was conducted at the station. The result showed their preferences to be as follows: Of grains, wheat, corn, millet. Of meat foods, buttermilk (by a large majority). Of mill products, rolled oats, ground oats, corn meal shorts. Of grits, oyster shells (by a large majority). The experiment covered eight and a half months and the fowls in the test were five S. C. White Leghorns and five Buff Orpingtons. They consumed 559 pounds of feed, 759 pounds of water, and laid 1,144 eggs.

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $1.65 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents. Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

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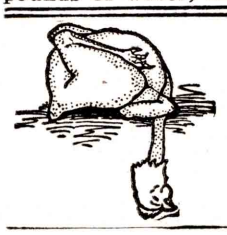

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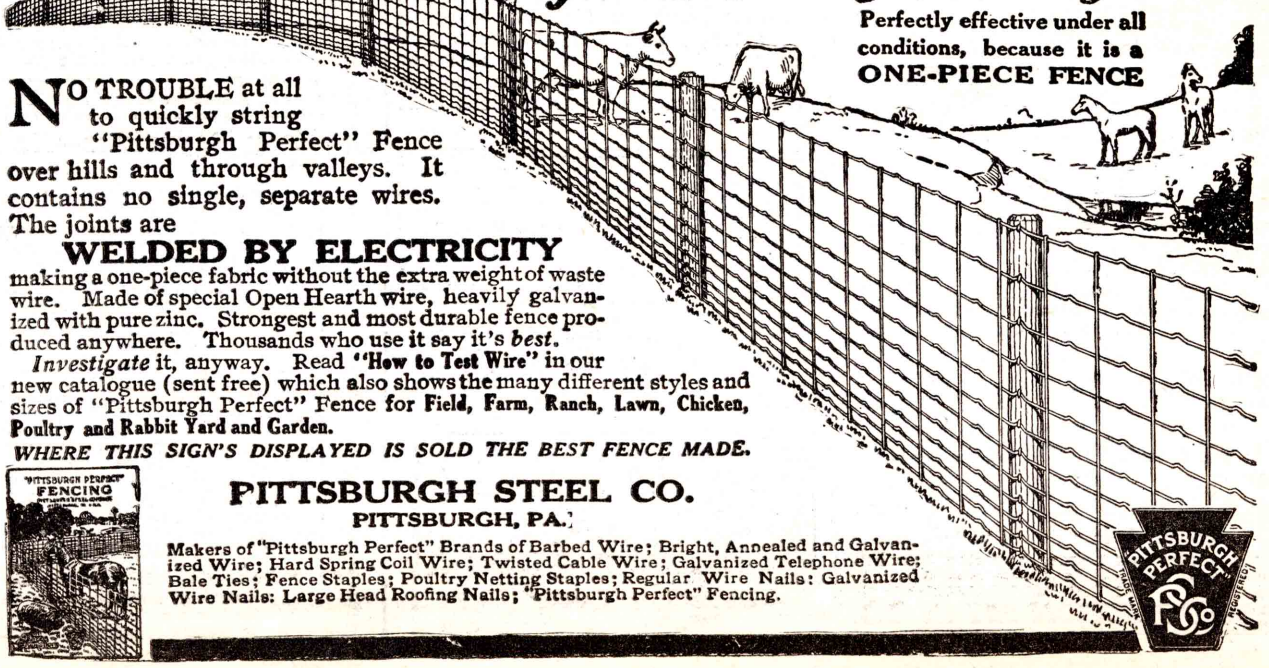

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Woman's Work

A PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL CLUB FOR OUR WOMEN-FOLK

The editor of this department feels sure that a goodly number of our folks who read this department each issue would be willing to help us make it brighter, more cheery and more helpful by sending in a little letter now and then—just a friendly chat about your own toils and troubles if you have any, or your joys and pleasures, which I am sure you do have. The young folks have their Cadet page, and the men folks have their Contributors' page for accounting their prowess in doing great things in growing crops. Come, now, and let us talk amongst ourselves of this, that, and the other. Everybody is welcome.

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

THE other day a neighbor of mine who is the mother of a bright boy sixteen years of age, came over to talk over a matter that lay next to her heart. What should she and the father do with the boy? Harold is a good boy, rather impulsive, warm hearted, generous, altogether lovable. But he is impressionable as well, and yields to influences. He does not, and would not do anything very wrong, he would scorn the thought. Nevertheless, his is a nature that can be led, step at a time, imperceptibly at first, but surely along the road that leads to no good end. His mother is a woman of unusual intelligence, with a fund of wholesome common sense, and is able to see her son as he really is, to recognize his shortcomings as well as his virtues. What a thing it is for a boy to have a mother like that!

Harold likes his home, the farm, and is much interested in farm work. He is the only child, and heir to the farm, which is a good one. Just now he is seriously debating whether or not to take a course in the state agricultural college, and the thought is one of great concern to my friend. If he stays at home, she can keep him with her during the few years that practically shapes the destiny of a boy. With the money it would require to put the lad through college, they could supply him with books, papers, stock, and other things to enable him to become a very efficient farmer. The farm is one that will make a good income, and the future from a financial standpoint seems safe enough. On the other hand, the boy might develop a love for agriculture in its broadest sense, by having the encouragement and inspiration of a college career. Agriculture will need leaders, and Harold has many qualities which fit him for leadership, and which could best be developed by the environment of a great agricultural college, with its broadening views and influence. But—and here's the rub—the mother fears that there is a chance that the fast element, the lively young men, also likable, impulsive, and fun-loving, who are not seriously inclined; and who are found in every college, may exert an influence over Harold that will not be good for him; that will tend to draw him away from her and the life she hopes to see him lead.

Now, then, sisters, I have put the case before you (with her permission), to see what you would say about it. What did you do, if you had a similar experience in the past, and what was the result? Let us hear from you.

* * *

My better half is what the neighbors call a "progressive farmer." He keeps right up with the times. Any new idea that comes along is studied, and if he thinks he can make it pay he tries it. As a consequence, our little farm is quite well equipped with labor and time savers. I insist that a progressive farm, and a conservative kitchen are incompatible; that a black dog isn't black unless it is ALL black, and that an up-to-date farm isn't up-to-date unless it has an up-to-date kitchen. I am just as progressive as he is, and I want my part of the farm life to keep pace with the rest of it, and of the world. We bought a new gasoline engine to cut and grind feed, run a lot of machinery out at the barn, and then we bought another, a smaller one, to run machinery near the house. But what I started to tell was that not a single farm home should be without a self-heating gasoline iron for ironing. I have had one all summer, and would not think of giving it up. Sisters, join the Progressive Club and keep up-to-date.

FASHION FOR EARLY FALL

THIS fall the fashions seem to be more attractive than ever before. Everything is soft in line and graceful, considerable drapery being one of the novel features. This is found not only in skirts, but in coats and waists as well. The waists are made at least two sizes too large for the wearer, if we are to judge by appearances, and hang in what would have been called a "sloppy" manner not so very long ago.

The very low shoulder produces the effect of a drooping figure, while the sleeves are almost without exception plain at the shoulder, many of them being set into the low shoulder with a very wide armhole. Lower down, at the wrist there is generally a little fullness and this is gathered into a cuff of greater or less depth as desired.

Nearly all sleeves, both of odd waists and costume waists are full length. They follow the shape of the arm, but they are not tight. Those that end at the elbow are really loose and sometimes almost baggy at the cuff that is generally a wide band of lace or other trimming.

The high waist remains with us and it is certainly becoming to the figure as it is now seen. The uncorseted effect is still favored, but this does not mean the utter absence of the corset, for below the waist one is still tightly laced in. Above the waist the corset is very short, but there is always a brassiere of some substantial material to hold the figure in place. The result is very soft and attractive and the loose blouse helps a great deal.

The skirts themselves vary as widely as anyone could desire and there is no trouble at all in finding some style for every peculiarity. The plainer tailor models have all the severity of past seasons, but these are not by any means as popular as are the semi-tailored styles.

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We Pay All Delivery Charges
$9.98 A Strictly Tailored Suit of All Wool Bedford Cord. Very fashionable for fall wear. Exceptionally stylish lines, perfect cut and flawless tailoring. Three-button, single breasted, cutaway coat with long back effect, the correct style this fall. Inter-linings shrunk to insure a perfect fit and will permanently retain the shape of the garment. Lined with extra quality satin and has satin covered shields. Collar and cuffs trimmed with an embroidered velvet giving a smart touch of color. Coat is handsomely button-trimmed in back.
The draped skirt is artistically caught on each side by extended gores and trimmed with velvet covered buttons. Skirt closes at the side. Sizes 32 to 44 in. bust measure. State size. Sent on approval at the remarkably low price of only $9.98 delivered all charges prepaid. ORDER No. 9B1001. You can order direct from this "ad."
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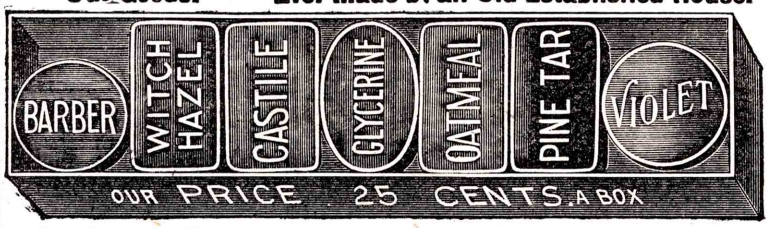

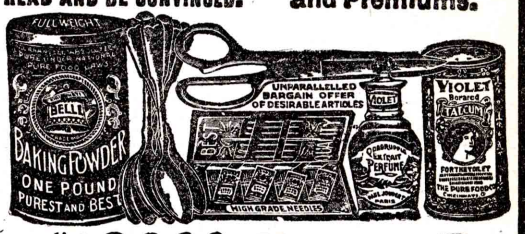

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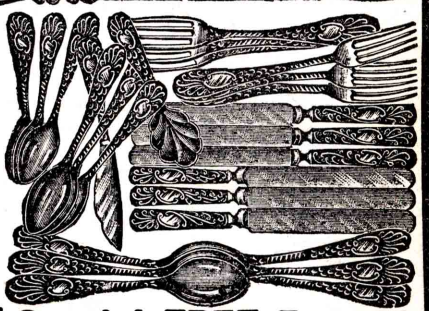
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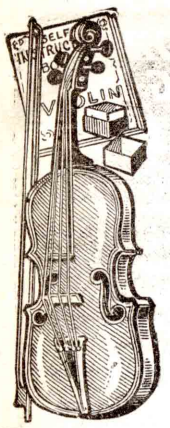

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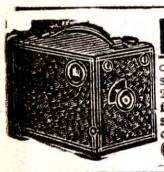

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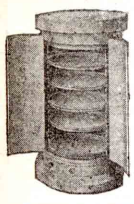

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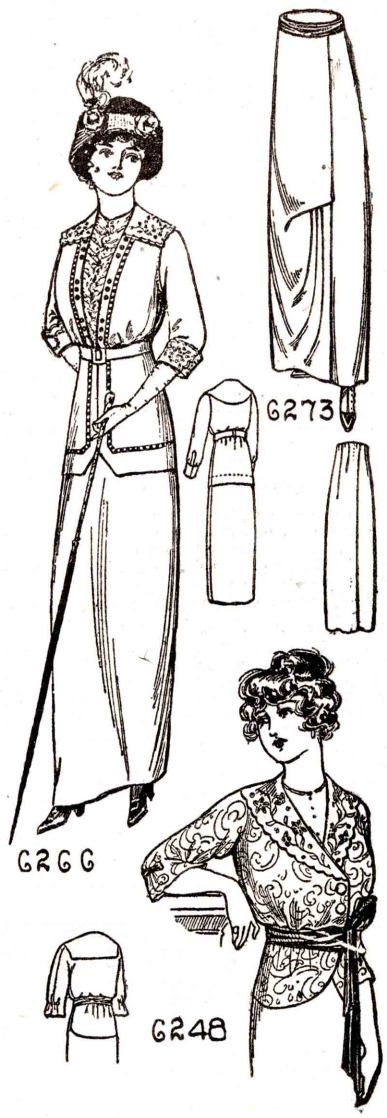
What is Now the Fashion

An excellent idea of the tailormade costume up to date can be derived from the figure shown in No. 6266 and the little jackets that are now so popular are well pictured in No. 6248, which would combine very well with the skirt shown in No. 6273.



Free Monthly Fashion Guide

We are unable to print all the fashion illustrations each issue that we would like to publish. However, with each pattern order mailed we will include free an advance Monthly Fashion Guide. Monthly Guide alone, without pattern, for 2c for mailing. All patterns are very latest and only 10c each, postpaid.

6248—Ladies' Shirtwaist. This shirtwaist can be used to complete a dress or it can be worn with separate skirts. The long or short sleeves can be used. The pattern 6248 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 5-8 yards of 36-inch material.

6266—Ladies' Dress. Linen or serge can be used to make this dress. The closing is made at the front and the long or short sleeves can be used. The two gored skirt is made with a front and back yoke. The pattern 6266 is cut in sizes 34 to 52 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1-2 yards of 44-inch material with 2 yards of edging and 3 1-2 yards of braid.

6273—Ladies' Skirt. A two-piece design, made with high or regulation waistline. There is a graceful drapery at the lower edge of the front seam, where the closing is also placed. In the back there are just a few gathers at the top of the skirt. Pattern 6273 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 7-8 yards of 44-inch material.

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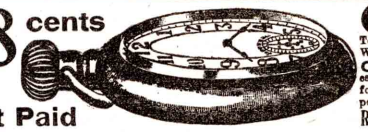

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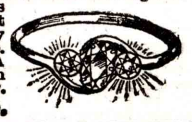

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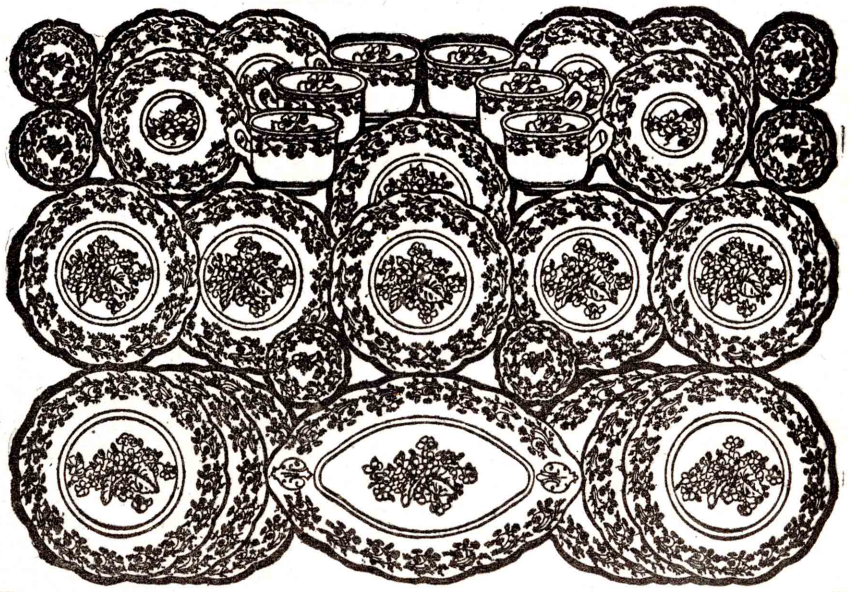

I HAVE SELECTED the prettiest set of dishes I could find to give to my friends. The above picture does not show all the dishes, but gives a faint idea of the beautiful rich Rose design and the size of each piece. As soon as you send in the coupon below I will mail you a large picture of the entire set with each piece in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and gold, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home.

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Fill out the coupon below and I will send you prepaid a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darners and bodkins, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. When you have received them show the needlecases to your friends and also show them the sample copy of the Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, which I will send you, and ask them for 25c each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only $4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

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THOUGH UP-TO-DATE FARMING visits its readers promptly every two weeks, important events are transpiring so rapidly that issues seriously involving the human family transpire within these short periods. This rapid transpiring of events keeps our editors busy, for we are determined this paper shall be different from other papers in that it will speak fearlessly on all subjects and work in the interest of its readers. Our young writers scarcely know how much they help us! and they can help us much more. We are approaching now the business and the busy season for the press. We not only want to keep the paper full of good things, but we want the greatest possible number of people to read them. Here is where our young friends can help us most. Every new subscriber is another link in the chain which even now encircles the globe—the addition of other pupils to our great school. Get us all the subscribers it is possible to obtain. We'll be liberal.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and have lived on a farm all my life, and like it very well, but I believe I would like city life the best. UP-TO-DATE has been coming to our home for about six years. I read it all, but I most appreciate the Cadet letters. I am a great lover of flowers and animals. I am a member of the Grit Golden Rule Club, which I think it very nice, and I wish all the Cadets were members. I want all to write me and send me their photos; will get mine in return. Write me about your home and I will write you about mine and about all my friends and amusements. I live 7 miles from Georgetown, and get my mail every day at noon. —Emma Beatrice Rogers, Georgetown, S. C.

DEAR CADETS: Napa Valley is situated 20 miles from the Pacific ocean. It is surrounded on the east and west by high mountains. In the northern part of the valley is a beautiful mountain higher than the surrounding ones, and it is supposed to be an extinct volcano. The hills around are heavily wooded with oak, pine and redwoods. Toward the southern part the hills gradually get lower and are covered with low bushes. At the extreme southern part of the valley is an asylum that is covered with green ivy the year around. Further up the valley is a Veteran's home where the inmates are provided by the county with both food and clothes. The building is surrounded with fragrant flowers, and the people give concerts to amuse and honor them for sacrificing so much for their country. Now, I have given a brief description of one of the noted valleys of California, and I would like a Cadet from Arkansas or Kentucky to send a description of their part of the country. I will be glad to hear from the boys and girls near my age, which is 16 years. I will answer all.—Celia H. Servis, St. Helena, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I live in a small village and I love to read your letters. I am 19 years old, and in the second year of high school. I have a piano and love to play. My father owns a farm, and when I am not in school I help him all I can. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for about a year, and I highly recommend it to all. I would be glad to hear from all the Cadets. —Elza Cunningham, Dudley, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am 13 years old, and have lived on a farm all my life. I don't think I would like city life much. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE about two years, and like it better than any other farm paper. I would like to hear from some of the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Effie Powers, Rocky, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Georgia girl, and will be 18 in November. I have been reading UP-TO-DATE for two years, and I think it is a fine paper. I always enjoy the Cadet page. I am not a farmer girl, but I think I would enjoy country life much better than city life. The farmers here raise corn, cotton, oats, rye and cane. All the crops are fine in our state.—Allie Peters, Iron City, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years of age, and live on an 80-acre farm in southwestern Colorado. Our farm is in a large farming district, 12 miles from the city of Durango. My parents have taken UP-TO DATE FARMING for over a year, and I think it is a very good paper. I will gladly answer all letters and cards received from the Cadet boys and girls.—Ray H. Michael, Hesperus, Colo.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a 160-acre farm three miles from town. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for only a short time, but I certainly think it a fine paper. If more farmers would read it they would be more prosperous. I have lived on a farm all my life, but I expect to move to town in the spring. I would like very much to have a card or letter from every state in the union, and will answer all I receive.—Agnes M. Peterson, Dwight, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 17 years old, and have a crop of my own. I raise corn, peas, watermelons and vegetables. I like to farm for my mother and has been for 20 years. I assist him in the office, but I don't like it very much. I would rather live out in the country on a large farm. Father has a small farm, but it really don't seem like a farm at all. There is nothing I enjoy more than to visit a home out on a farm where I can enjoy the fresh air and see things one never dreams of in a town or city. I am a great lover of music, and think it the greatest accomplishment one can attain. I have studied music and play right well. I did not study last year because of sickness, but I am studying now and will continue the study in school with my other studies. I will be 18 years old September 19, but I am small, weigh 80 pounds, and am not larger than an ordinary 12-year-old child, except in height. I wear a one and one-half shoe. Would like to have a letter and card shower, and will positively answer all I receive. Would like to hear from boys and girls in every state in the Union.—Dodie Crosby, Ruffin, S. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Virginia girl, 19 years old, and live on afarm. I like to work on the farm. In fact, I like outdoor work better than housework. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters and UP-TO-DATE. I hope to hear from many of the Cadets, and will gladly answer all letters and cards I receive.—Belle Lawson, Herald, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a goat raiser, and live on a farm of 160 acres. We have 300 goats, and they do fine on our ranch. We also have a fine garden and corn fields. My sister takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it a fine paper. I like to read the Cadet letters as well as the other parts of the paper. I would like to hear from Cadets, especially those in California. I am 19 years old.—Henry Mahnke, Kelseyville, Cal.

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Wagon and Harness, Too, Come With Me

This is one of the most beautiful ponies, that I have ever given to any boy or girl in all my life, and I have given away more than 25 Shetland Ponies. This one, **"Major"** is a beauty. He will make the heart of any boy or girl leap with joy. I wish you could see him. I just hate to let him go, but go he must, free of all cost to some boy or girl friend of mine who is willing to do me a small favor.

I am going to send a beautiful carriage along with him, and harness too, and I expect a saddle also. Might as well. I want to please and that's the way to do it. I want the boy or girl who gets this elegant Shetland Pony and outfit to be just the happiest person in all the world. I want them to remember me as long as they live, and they will, too. I have dozens of little boy and girl friends to whom I have given ponies and presents, all over the United States and I get letters from them every now and then. They send me pictures of the ponies I gave them, and tell me how pleased they are and that I always do as I say—Now my friend, if you want **"Major"**, just send me your name and do it quick. **I have a gift for you.** A postal card or the coupon in the corner, will do. Hurry! I'll send you the present, pony pictures and letters from boys and girls to prove what I say, so hurry!

Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago

I Want This Pony

Uncle Billy, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I want **"Major"** and I want you to send me the pony pictures, your free gift, and tell me how to get this pony. Below is my full name and address. Send quick.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

_____

Department of F. S. E.

Practical Organization and Co-operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

National Union Officers

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, Wm. Schulmeric, Hillsboro.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

In the preceding issue of this paper we said:

* * * We mean by this that now is the time to analyze every movement under way or proposed, to develop country life, to determine whether the development will be along lines and to the end that life in the country will become the ideal life as God intended it should be, and as it must be if the highest character and grandest virtues of American life are to continue to come from the soil.

—o—

The movement considered in that issue was the County Farm Expert movement. We showed that the forces back of this movement are the boards of trade and produce and cotton exchanges federated in what is called the "Council of Grain Exchanges." As is well known, the institutions mentioned are maintained for gambling and speculating in the products of the farm—the necessaries of life—and our conclusions were that it is not reasonable to expect the people representing these institutions to solve farmers' marketing problems in the interest of farmers themselves, but that it is reasonable to infer that they entered the field to perpetuate themselves in doing farmers' business at the marketing end, and have farmers continue as laborers only, to produce the stuff.

—o—

Before leaving this subject, we will quote further from the August number of "The County Agent," which is the official paper of the County Farm Expert movement. Referring to an illustration in that number was this:

Here are shown ten county agents, with automobiles, who work shoulder to shoulder in ten of seventeen counties of the West Central Minnesota Development Association, all of which counties were organized by the assistance of the Crop Improvement Committee, Council of Grain Exchanges, in co-operation with the Government and the State College of Agriculture.

—o—

We make the above quotation to further confirm our claim as to the people back of the movement for greater crops, which movement does not include any plan for improving the marketing system. Another purpose we have is to again show the position of the government and state agricultural colleges, as alleged by "The County Agent."

—o—

We may stand perplexed at the situation. How can two such supposedly incongruous classes of people co-operate for a common cause? The undeniable interest of the one class is to keep the marketing of farm crops and the prices thereof as uncertain and indefinite as possible, so as to permit gambling and speculating therein, and the exploitation thereof. The interests of the other class ought to be to bring about such a system in marketing the products of the farms that there would be such a certainty in prices and in the markets that there would be no more opportunity to speculate in the products of the farm than there is in a season's output of wagons or plows or other goods made by a financially strong manufacturing concern. So the question arises, what does the co-operation of these two classes of people mean? As long as the farmers were content to follow in the lead of their teachers who taught them to produce two blades of grass, two bushels of grain, two bales of cotton, or two tons of hay, where one blade, one bushel, one bale or one ton was produced before, the people who enjoyed a monopoly of handling the crops, were content to keep hands off. But since this paper and the Farmers Society of Equity have shown the farmers that they can have a business system of their own, controlled and owned and operated by themselves, and since many farmers have been demanding of their leaders in no uncertain language, that they must have instructions and plans for marketing, instead of only the eternal din in their ears to "grow more stuff," the aforesaid marketing monopolists are taking a leading part in organizing the farmers.

—o—

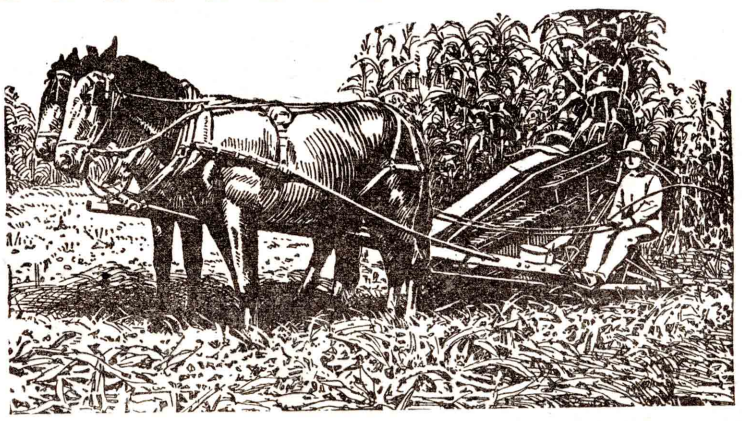
We charge without fear of successful contradiction that this effort is made for the purpose of keeping the farmers' minds off of the true issue—that of profitable marketing. Backed by the Council of Grain Exchanges, a movement is abroad in the country in the interest of greater production exclusively such as the country never knew before. If the farmers themselves in any county are indifferent or opposed to crop improvement, without improved marketing, these people, who have their selfish interests to promote, furnish the money and thus force the county expert on the people. What farmer who has joined in this movement knew that the Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, New Orleans and other gambling boards of trade and exchanges are back of and at the bottom of the "West Central Minnesota Development Association?" And the same question we might ask of the farmers in any other district where the county expert movement has started. We venture the assertion that not a single farmer in the seventeen counties comprised in the Minnesota district referred to in the quotation at the beginning of this article, will know that the very institutions he detests, and which are the cause of most of the ills that afflict his business, furnished the money to canvass the districts to get the expert established, until he reads this paper.

—o—

And what about the connection and co-operation of the Agricultural Colleges, with the Council of Grain Exchanges? The Agricultural Colleges were established for the benefit of the farmers. "The County Agent" says, "This work of establishing county experts is done by the Crop Improvement Committee, Council of Grain Exchanges, in co-operation with the Government and the State Colleges of Agriculture. It would appear from this that the agricultural colleges are drifting away from the farmers and have become adjuncts of and co-operators with the very institutions that farmers most desire to be rid of. As far as this affiliation of the colleges and the Council of Grain Exchanges has been affected, the colleges have joined with the farmers' enemies. Besides the claim that the Council of Grain Exchanges has secured the co-operation of the government and the fact that many of the agricultural colleges are co-operating with it, it insidiously seeks to secure the co-operation of other classes of people; in fact, to pervade all of the country institutions. Thus the country handlers of farm produce become willing workers with it, because they think they see a menace to their business in the rise of a farmers' power in the field economic. The banker enlists because he believes the movement to increase production will make an extra demand for money and he would rather have the farmer a borrower than independent financially, as would be the rule, if the farmer could sell his crops for what they should bring. And these are not all. The press is subsidized or enlisted in the movement through specious arguments and a "Press Committee" is always a part of the propaganda of the Council of Grain Exchanges. Even the schools are enlisted in the movement through activities in seed-testing and crop contests by the boys and girls.

—o—

We print these things to start the farmers to thinking. They may well ask, "whither are we drifting." In considering this matter it is well to keep in mind the saying that the stream cannot be purer than its source. Likewise the motive of the Council of Grain Exchanges cannot be different from the interests of its constituent boards and exchanges, and the inter-



Let the Horses Do the Work

IN all the operations necessary to the raising of corn, from the preparation of the seed bed in the spring to the planting and cultivating, you use power-drawn machines. Why stop a reasonable method and go back fifty years or more at harvest time? Why take the horses off the work just when the hardest job is to be done? This year buy a corn binder and let the horses do all of the work incident to the corn crop.

There is not alone the saving in work to be considered; there are other important savings resulting from the purchase and use of an I H C corn binder. Properly used it saves the one-third of your corn crop which the old method wasted. Each corn binder saves the wages of four or five extra men or saves about four-fifths of the time spent in harvesting the corn by hand. No matter how you look at it, you will make money by investing in an

I H C Corn Binder

Corn is hard to cut, but the practical design and strong construction of I H C corn binders make them last and do good work for years in all kinds of corn, either short or tall, standing, down or tangled. When cut at the right time and cured in the shock the whole corn crop, ears, stalks and leaves are ready to be turned to profit by being run through an

I H C Husker and Shredder

Deering, McCormick or Plano

In years when the hay crop is short and prices high, a plentiful supply of nutritious stover enables you to bale your hay and sell it in the best market without detriment to your stock. Shredded fodder is eagerly eaten by the stock and is especially good winter feed, because of the large amount of heat-producing materials it contains. It is better to use corn stover in the barn than to waste it in the field; especially, since it comes to you as clear profit and at practically no expense.

I H C local dealers will assist you in deciding on the right machines for you to buy and they will give you cheerful and willing service, both before you buy and afterward, as long as your machine lasts. Get catalogues and full particulars from them or, write the

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

ests of the members of such boards and exchanges.

—o—

So the question is, is it for the best interest of the people who gather together the products of the farm at the lowest prices than can be forced and store them for speculation and exploitation, that the farmers shall be organized to the extent and on a plan that will keep the supply of farm crops in their (the farmers') own possession until the real demand, gradually expressed, needs them, and then be sent by the farmers' own marketing system directly to that demand, with the intervention of only a small fraction of the present middlemen and entirely and absolutely free from any speculation, gambling or exploitation?

—o—

Farmers should answer this question for themselves and then they will have the answer to the question, "whither are we drifting?" by the Council of Grain Exchanges route.

—o—

There can be only one answer. The attempt is being made to side-track the sincere efforts of farmers' real friends and a vast army of farmers who are honestly and earnestly seeking their industrial freedom from the bondage of other classes. It is clear that such freedom can only come through an organization promoted by the farmers themselves, composed of farmers and for the chief purpose of the control of crops by the producers thereof, and equipped with a business system that will send the crops direct to the demand.

—o—

We have frequently said that we are not against the crop improvement movement per se. We are in favor of greater and better production, but we want every effort to increase the crops coupled with an equal effort to improve the marketing so the producer will get as much money for the large crops as would be paid for smaller crops.

—o—

Without improved marketing, every material increase in production, regardless of how it is brought about, reduces the money value to the whole number of producers and is a curse to farmers rather than a benefit, but always is a distinct benefit to handlers, by cheapening the price of the crop and making more of it to handle.

—o—

We have many times given illustrations in this paper, based on government reports of crops, showing that the great crops sold for less money than the small crops. In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, it editorially confirms what we have pointed out to our readers months ago in the following:

Last year's corn crop exceeded three billion bushels, but as the price fell, producers got no more for it than for the preceding crop of two and a half billion bushels.

—o—

Continuing the Post brings up an interesting piece of history in the following:

Time out of mind farmers have faced this paradox of getting more money by producing little than by producing much. In 1679 and 1680 Virginia tobacco crops were superabundant and prices fell to a point where a year's yield would hardly clothe the family. In 1681 and 1682 the assembly was urged to stop tobacco planting. When the last attempt failed, mobs of planters desctroyed crops right and left. Hundreds of plantations were laid waste. Colonial militia suppressed the mob, three ringleaders were hanged and a law was passed making plant cutting high treason and punishable with death and confiscation.

—o—

Continuing, the Post says:

In the ensuing 230 years we have not improved much, except in the minor details of riot and hanging, upon those crude attempts to trim the balance between producer and consumer. Last year's average corn yield to the acre was under thirty bushels. It might easily have been forty. If it had been the price would have fallen below the cost of production.

—o—

The Post vividly presents what the farmers may expect and what unquestionably will be the result if the advocates of greater crops, without improvement in our marketing system, succeed in their attempt. We want though to say that even in the matter of "minor details of riot and hanging," using the words of the Post, we have really not improved on the farmers of over two centuries ago, because as recently as 1907 the tobacco planters, in an important district in Kentucky, attempted to and practically did cut out a whole crop of tobacco to reduce the supply, so that tobacco already produced and on hands might be sold at profitable prices. In that campaign to cut out the crop, numerous cases of riot, barn-burning and even murder occurred.

—o—

And so it has been, that in recent years, since farmers realized that it was the large crops that gave them the least money, there has been more effort made by organized farmers to reduce the production than to increase it. Indeed, even without an extensive organization to increase production, any good season easily produces a crop that sells at unfairly low prices. In bad seasons we doubt whether even the greatest effort on the part of the Crop Improvement Association can materially increase the crop.

—o—

But we can see how the farmers, in those counties that have been organized for greater and better production, are in a splendid position to broaden the scope of their co-operation and make it include marketing, too. Naturally there will be opposition to such a broadening of the scope of the organization, but as the movement is said to be for the welfare of the farmer and as one of the chief interests, in fact the vital interest of his business is marketing, he must brush aside all opposition and demand through the county expert, advice and help also in marketing to get what the crops should bring him. To this end we have added to our coupon this time a bank to report the County Agent and his name and address. On receipt of such coupons we will communicate with the agent and show him how he can help the farmers in his county to market and thus the movement to develop country life will be balanced, and the benefits many times multiplied.

—o—

In these matters we can only show the dangers and sound warnings and point the way to a cure for existing or threatened ills, but the farmers themselves must apply the remedy. So where the farmers have associated themselves as a body to improve the production, they are in a very favorable position to broaden the purposes of the association to include marketing. From the evidences that we have given, and there is additional evidence that can be found in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, they can see that only by taking such an additional step, can they justify their efforts to produce more?

—o—

We earnestly believe that it will be the greatest mistake farmers ever made if they now wait on the government or any outside institutions, or any class of our people to organize them to solve their business problems.

—o—

If farmers permit an organization to be built throughout the country, according to plans and specifications furnished by the Council of Grain Exchanges (the federated boards of trade and cotton and produce exchanges) it will continue all the uncertainties of marketing as at present so that speculation and gambling will be perpetuated. These are things that the farmers want to get rid of.

—o—

The first step to take is to start the work by organizing local unions, these to be federated into county unions and the county unions to be federated into district unions for immediate marketing purposes and all to be eventually federated into one central head or clearing house for the entire country. All of this is made clear in the literature of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

—o—

Where the crop improvement association has been established it can take the lead. For a fact the people who associate themselves together to increase the production ought to easily be convinced of the absolute necessity of including in their activities practical marketing to secure what their crops are worth. Neighborhood pull and co-operation is where we must start. County pull and co-operation multiplies the strength of each individual farmer in each county many times, but by the system that we teach, and which system is in operation in various sections of the country already, the power of the individual farmer may be increased by the combined power of all the farmers in a big district, comprising several counties, because all have joined together to uphold each other in their demands for profitable prices and equity in all the business relations of life.

—o—

The coupon follows. Let some person send it in from each community, whether the county expert is there or not.

—o—

If additional copies of this paper are wanted by any of our subscribers, they will be sent on request. We would like to have a copy placed in the hands of every County Expert Agent.

—o—

This article will be continued.

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

. . . . . .

This list
was sent by . . . . . .

. . . . . .

P. O. . . . . .

Co. . . . . State . . . . .

These people mar-
ket mainly at . . . . . .

. . . . . .

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here:

. . . . . .

If a county expert in your county give his name and address here:

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1 . . . . . .

2 . . . . . .

3 . . . . . .

4 . . . . . .

5 . . . . . .

6 . . . . . .

7 . . . . . .

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10 . . . . . .

11 . . . . . .

12 . . . . . .

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

WE WILL PAY YOU $120.00
to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used.
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS
532 Winston Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Weekly Salary Guaranteed

How's That Strike You?

Some liberal offer, Hey? It's just exactly what we do for you. We put you on a regular salary basis besides enabling you to make the *biggest cash profits on regular sales* in the tailoring business. All we ask is that you wear and show our high grade, hand-tailored, made-to-measure suits, overcoats, genuine English slip-ons, etc., and be

The Best Dressed Man in Your Town —And We Pay You a Salary

The Knickerbocker Tailoring Company is the *one* house that *really* boosts the game for *you*—we're the Big Tailoring House that does things on a *big*, generous scale. We give you *more* at the start than others can figure out in 20 years. *We prepay everything*—and if our garments are not satisfactory you don't accept them. Quit fooling around with the old plan—cast your lot with the BIG house that pays you like a prince and treats you like a gentleman.

We're the ONLY House Paying Salaries

Don't forget that; *we want you to know this is true yourself*. Not only do you get a big weekly salary, but we furnish you with a complete Sample Outfit—the swellest ever put out—everything necessary—FREE and *Express Prepaid*. No money needed with us. In addition to all this just to show what kind of people we are, we'll give you a

Free Suit and Raincoat

for good measure. *You can't beat it.* We've simply knocked the props from under 'em all Now get this—

FREE SUIT

We'll Put You on Our Pay Roll AT ONCE!

So send us your name and address today—be the first in your town to get this wonderful, liberal salary. Do it *now*.

KNICKERBOCKER TAILORING CO., Dept. 510 Chicago

Advance Styles

FREE Suits

3 Months Ahead of the Times

To Introduce

HERE we go again, breaking all records for new, nobby, ahead-of-the-time styles. Be the first in your town to be ahead of the times. You can do it FREE. Beat everyone to it. To introduce these styles quickly we will give you a complete suit free, and by your wearing it you can make

$50 to $100 a Week

Drop us a postal for our advance book, select the style you want and the cloth and get

Your Suit FREE

Don't wait. Don't delay. Write right away. A postal will do. We send everything the day your request is received. We pay express on everything. Get busy. Simply send us a postal with your name and address on it.

PARAGON TAILORING CO.,
Dept. 944 CHICAGO

3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

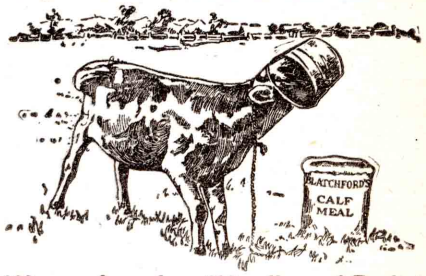
This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Licks the Bucket Clean"

Blatchford's Calf Meal

As good as New Milk at half the Cost.



100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, **"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."**

At your Dealers or

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY
WAUKEGAN • • • ILLINOIS

Equity Field Work

OCTOBER 1 DUES PAYING DATE

Local unions and members-at-large are notified that the next dues paying date is October 1. This does not mean that dues for each member are payable quarterly, as the annual dues of $1.50 are payable in one payment. It does mean that such local unions or such members-at-large as started in the three months that October 1 is the nearest quarterly date. All must pay at this time. The dues paying date is written on each charter. The secretary will look at the charter, if in doubt, and if "October first dues paying date" is written thereon, he will collect the dues from each member and send it in. Members-at-large will send direct. Please be prompt in paying dues as they are the sinews of war in this great work which is being accomplished faster now than ever before. That thing has a double value that is done promptly.

REPORT THOUGH YOUR SECRETARY

We constantly receive reports of crops to sell from members of local unions, and the Society's representatives are bothered the same way, as they inform us. If a member of a local union REPORT YOUR CROPS TO THE SECRETARY. He is your business agent and it is his duty to assemble all produce of a kind and sell it as a community unit. That is what you organized for and if you cannot break away from individual marketing your organization will be valueless.

Cache County, Utah, Holds F. S. E. Convention

A county convention of the Farmers Society of Equity was held in the Commercial Club rooms at Logan, Cache county, Utah, on August 12. The convention was attended by several of the leading Equity officials from Idaho, and the program following was carried out. These northwestern farmers have taken fast hold of the correct plan for effective business organization—the county unit for both buying and selling.

Program

1. FRUIT—How we can handle same both in planting and marketing. N. R. Broby, Wellsville.
2. DAIRYING—How we can develop same as a County Unit. F. I. Peart, Millville.
3. POTATOES—How we can grow and handle same to our advantage as a County Unit. General discussion.
4. POULTRY—How same can be handled as a County Unit. General Discussion.
5. GRAIN MARKETING—Advantages in growing and marketing unitedly. Wm. A. Shuldberg, President Franklin County Union.
6. FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—O. E. Scott, State Secretary Idaho Union.
7. COAL AND SACKS—The purchase and distribution of same. John Everton, Secretary-Manager Franklin County, Idaho.
8. THE EFFICIENCY OF THE COUNTY UNIT—A. Y. Satterfield, President Idaho State Union.

A State Union's Success

The Idaho State Union has purchased for its members more grain sacks than the total quantity of sacks handled by any two firms dealing in sacks in the state. The saving thus effected was from two to five cents a sack, or from $1,000 to $2,500 a carload. The state union is rapidly perfecting its plans to handle all the crops produced by the membership this year, and has been shipping hay for some time.—A. Y. Satterfield, President.

Approves F. S. E. Plan Unreservedly

Your society receives my unreserved approbation and commendation. God bless your grand work and give success to the Farmers Society of Equity.—W. F. Parker, Missouri.

Rural Organization Service

It is the chief desire of Up-to-Date to see the farmers prosperous and happy, and it is our chief object and endeavor to help them become so. Every community can be more prosperous, and have more of the things that go to make for greater enjoyment of life. The best way to attain this end is through a local organization for educational, social and business purposes. Every community can, and should have such a club. We shall be glad to aid in the work. If any reader who lives in a community where no such club now exists, but desires to see one established will write the editor, he will take the matter in hand. Literature will be supplied showing how to form and conduct a club, and blank forms and full instructions will be sent, free of charge. Questions will be answered. All the information advice and assistance in our power will be given cheerfully. To organize and conduct a country club is not a difficult task. It can be done anywhere, everywhere, by following the simple rules of successful co-operation that have been tested and tried through long years of experience and found sufficient. No matter where you are, or what the condition of your community, or what crops you raise, you can have a successful local organization that will add wonderfully to your country life, its progress and prosperity. All our editors have had long experience, in many different localities in just such work. On our staff is a corps of experts in this line of work. We will all help. We want to help. Let us hear from you.

Agents A BRAND NEW LIGHTER

Novel watch-shaped Lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.

D. E. Brandt Lighter Co.
148 Daune St., New York, N. Y.

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for $3.75 Gents Free.

20 Year Guarantee THIN MODEL

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 965 CHICAGO, ILL.

SALESMEN WANTED!

Do You Want a Good Position Paying From $1,000 to $5,000 a Year and Expenses?

There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience as a salesman required to get one of them. If you want to enter the **world's best paying profession** our Free Employment Bureau will secure you a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars; list of good openings and testimonial letters from hundreds of our students for whom we have recently secured good positions paying from $100.00 to $500.00 a month and expenses.

Address Nearest office. **Dept.** 185

National Salesmen's Training Association
Chicago New York KansasCity San Francisco Toronto

Law Should Stop Sale of Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything for Rupture Without Getting 60 Days' Trial

Depending on leg-strap or spring trusses—like shown below—is little less than slow suicide. They are almost sure to shorten your life. It's next to impossible to make them hold without hurting—they are simply a curse to wear.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

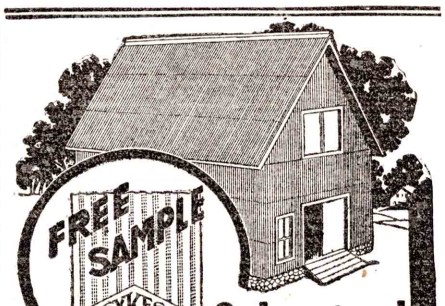
Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses, than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60-day test without risking a penny.

Box 773—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

This Stem Wind **WATCH** AND RING **FREE**

American Watch, guaranteed 5 years, case Solid Composition Gilt Metal, looks and wears like gold, also Ring, with Sparkling Gem. BOTH FREE for selling 20 packages BLUINE at 10c ea. Write for them.

BLUINE MFG. CO 784 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.



Galvanized or Painted Roofing

AND SIDING DIRECT FROM MILL AT MILL PRICES

Write today for free sample and prices—mill prices, with all middlemen's profits cut off. Send size of buildings and we will furnish free complete estimate of cost. *See for yourself the big savings.*

QUALITY GUARANTEED
BEST OPEN HEARTH PRODUCT

All Galvanized Roofing and Siding have an extra heavy tight coating of galvanize Let us prove we can save you money. When you buy from us you buy from the manufacturer.

Established 1877

The Sykes Metal Lath & Roofing Co.
524 WALNUT ST., NILES, OHIO

FREE FREE

I want to send every girl and woman reader one of these truly beautiful adjustable Amethyst Bracelets. Gold plated and prettily embossed and has a large Amethyst stone setting. Is adjustable and will fit any arm. Each one sent prepaid in a neat plush lined case.

SEND NO MONEY—Just send me your name and address—a postal card will do. Not one cent of your money is required. Any person can have one who will agree to the very simple condition I ask. Be the first in your locality to own one of these Bracelets. Write at once while they are new.

United Bracelet Co., 52 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Old Folks What 15c will do

You have wished for a paper that is printed in type that you can read without straining your eyes; a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth.

The Pathfinder is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of 15c in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for 13 weeks on trial **The Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation, now in its 20th year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time and money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, **The Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at least. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper as this and we will send **The Pathfinder** on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. **THE PATHFINDER**, Box 7, Washington, D. C.

SIGNET BRACELET AND RING FREE

Genuine Gold plated, fits any arm, richly chased, heavy signet medallion; also a handsome ring.

Both Given for selling 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. BLUINE MFG. CO., 780 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

CAMERA & PHOTO FRAME FREE

We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo brooch frame FREE for selling only 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for Bluine. BLUINE MFG. CO., 785 Mill St., CONCORD JCT., MASS.

Two Money-Making Rules for Every Farmer—

Keep Out the Weeds and Worms

You can't make money raising weedy corn—or wormy stock. It's impossible. Worms cause even **bigger** loss than weeds, because most farmers don't fight what they don't **see.** But one thing's sure, and that is—

Every Farm Animal Needs SalTone

Government reports say nine out of every ten animals are wormy—that the annual worm loss is more than $25,000,000.00. It's nine chances out of ten **YOUR** animals are wormy.

What It Is

SalTone is the oldest medicated salt on the market. John E. Robbins, the famous stockman, has been making it for over thirty years. You feed it like common salt.

Send the Coupon and Try 100 lbs. of SALTONE The Wormicide and Conditioner for All Farm Animals.

SALTONE Will Stop Your Worm Losses

What It Does

SalTone has made International prize-winners for Mr. Robbins—you've heard of the famous **SalTone** herds. Don't pour expensive feed into worms. **SalTone** will drive them out—will make your stock fat and fine. One penny's worth lasts a hog 12 days. Read our offer:

Read These Letters

I have not had a sick animal since I commenced to use SalTone. **Oscar Robards, Robards, Ky.**

SalTone saved me from losing a bunch of 30 hogs. **Louis Krautz, Higginsport, Ohio.**

SalTone made my stock do many times better than ever before. **Albert Miller, Batavia, N. Y.**

My hogs wintered better than ever before. **Earl Rogler, Atlanta, Iowa.**

Try SalTone 60 Days—See for Yourself

THE JOHN E. ROBBINS COMPANY, Greensburg, Indiana
Ship me your special 100 lbs. 60 day trial order of SalTone. I will tell you in 60 days whether it does as you say and if it does will pay for it. If it does not I owe you nothing.
UFD9-15-13
Name.....
P.O.....Ship Sta.....
County.....R.F.D.....
State.....

Send the Coupon—No Money

We'll send 100 pounds of **SalTone** on 60 days' trial. Give it as directed and at the end of that time tell us your experience. If it does not do as we claim, it will cost you nothing but the freight charge. If it does, it will make you ten. perhaps a hundred times its cost. Send no money—just sign and mail the coupon TODAY.

The John E. Robbins Company
Greensburg, Ind.

Prices:
40 lbs., $2.25;
100 lbs., $5.00;
200 lbs., $9.00;
300 lbs., $13.00.
No mail orders filled for less than 40 pounds; SalTone is sold in "trade-marked" packages. Never in bulk.

New York Farmers Ready

I am greatly pleased with the F. S. E. literature sent me. The book "The Third Power," is a masterpiece. The Farmers Society of Equity is what farmers have long needed, and it remained for Mr. Everitt to show how to quickly accomplish a great work. I have talked with prominent farmers and to a man they are in favor of the Farmers Society of Equity movement. I am ready to begin work at once, and can give all my time to it, as the cause is worthy of a man's best effort. It will be no trouble to organize a local here.—J. C. Kull, Lockport, N. Y.

co-operative marketing plans for some time, and to have many associations each under separate management does not insure intelligent distribution, but works in the dark. The whole marketing of all products must be done either through one central marketing management for all crops or one for each product. There is much of importance to farmers besides the marketing feature that can only be accomplished under one organization."

Combined, We Can Do it Now

I have read and studied the circular, "The National Marketing System," and I am sure that some day, in the near future, too, we shall have a system as you outline. Oh, how plain it is, if we could only grasp it with an honest motive. Knowing that it takes money to defray the expenses of your work, I take pleasure in contributing my mite. Enclosed find my check.—I. S. Henjum, Secretary, National Association of Farmers Co-Operative Elevator Managers, Hartford, S. D.

Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphaoets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS.

This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

Equity Market Place

Coal for the Northwest

The Sunset Coal Company, offices at Billings, and mines at Fromberg, Mont., is fully equipped to supply local unions in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana at the following ton prices on track at mine: Lump, $3; mine run, $2; No. 1 nut, $2.25; pea, $1; pea slack, 70 cents. Freight to Oregon and Washington points from $3.50 to $4 a ton. For more definite information write C. G. Carlson, Manager, Billings, Mont.

Car of Oats Wanted

B. F. Walton, Secretary of the F. S. E. at Geneva, Neb., advises the local members are in the market for feeding oats. Other locals that can supply a car on short notice please write Mr. Walton.

Apples Wanted

Our local is in the market for flour and apples, desiring to secure supplies from the F. S. E. Give description and price.—A. O. Alexander, Secretary, Arnold, Neb.

Make Money gathering all kinds of roots, barks, herbs, leaves, etc., used in medicines. Write for circular. GRUND COMPANY, N. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Let me give you this family of 3 dollies and 3 issues of Up-to-Date Farming for only 10 cts

THIS family consists of Anna-Belle, over two feet tall; her brother Jimmie, a husky fellow and sister Susie, each eight inches tall. If you get them you can name them to please yourself. Anna-Belle is a big, plump baby, very like a real live youngster, and can wear baby's clothes. Her hair is golden instead of black, as in the picture, bright eyes and rosy lips. Her legs and arms bend and she will sit or stand, as you want her to. Every little girl will love to have a dolly like this to dress and undress, and play with. Brother and sister dolls are just too cute for anything.

MY REALLY GREAT OFFER TO UP-TO-DATE READERS

I WANT to give this doll family and three issues of our paper to a little girl in each family that receives this paper, or to some one who will give it to a little girl friend. I make this offer to introduce Up-to-Date Farming, in new homes. The only condition that I make is that 10 cents (12 cents if in stamps) be sent to help pay the expense and to guard against more than one person in a family sending; also that you will show what I send you to your father and mother and five of your neighbors.

When You Do This, According to My Plan, I Will Send You, Entirely Free, the Newest Talking Doll, "Princess," a Sensation from Germany.

YOU better not miss this. Others will offer dolls, but I don't allow any one to beat me in liberality. Think of this and you should send your name before you lay this paper aside. Try to be the first one in your neighborhood to possess this family of dolls and then, following in a few days you can be the happy possessor of the beautiful talking doll "Princess," made in Germany. Fill out the coupon, mail and you will get them by return mail.

Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. 98, Indianapolis, Ind.

COUPON

Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. 98, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send me the doll family as offered in September 15th UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I will show everything you send me, to my father and mother and five of my neighbors, according to your plan. I enclose 10 cents (12 cents if stamps). No other member of my family will send.

Name .....P. O. .....State....

BUSINESS EXCHANGE

This Department is Intended to Bring Buyers and Sellers Together at Moderate Cost

RATES—The Cost for Advertising Under This Head is 8c a Word Each Insertion

Each initial and number counts as a word. No display, except the first few words will be set in capital letters without extra charge. To bring sellers and buyers together there is no surer way than through this BUSINESS EXCHANGE. When writing please say: "I saw it advertised in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Farmers and others with large acquaintance to secure prospects for Pilot Lighting and Cooking Plants. Liberal commissions paid. Write O. M. Thompson, 3642 Jasper Place, Chicago, Illinois for catalog.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogues. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

TO MICHIGAN—Special Pullman Car Excursions, October 7th to the Swigart Tract, the center of the fruit belt; $8.30 round trip from Chicago; back in one or two days as you prefer. A thousand 40-acre and many larger and smaller farms excellent for fruit, grains, grasses, vegetables, stock, poultry, dairying, and general farming. Some fine tracts recently added to my holdings; prices $10 to $35 per acre; terms as low as $10 to $50 down and $5 to $10 monthly on forty acres in the neighborhood of farms, schools, towns, pretty resort lakes and trout streams. Good markets and transportation; 5 and 10-acre tracts near towns; resort lakes on Crystal Lake. Write for booklet and large map free. George W. Swigart, Owner, Z 1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY—Will sell your farm for cash; will exchange it for rental property, merchandise stocks of any description. Isenbarger, 33 Union Trust Bldg, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—to hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Nohthwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 529, Chicago.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S829. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. Commence $65 to $100 month. Thousands of appointments. List of positions available, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R 26, Rochester, N. Y.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investiing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches, Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

1913 ALFALFA Seed—Grown in best alfalfa section of Central Kansas. Price $12.50 per 100 lbs. Sacks 25c each. You pay freight. Sack containing 150 lbs. enough for 7½ acres. The best money producing crop in the west. Cattle, horses, hogs and poultry keep fat on it. Restores worn out land to original fertility. One planting good for many years if properly cultivated. Produces 6 to 10 tons hay yearly besides seed crop. Can ship any quantity. Send draft or money order for $19 and we will ship 150 lb. sack promptly. Refer you to First National Bank, Junction City, as to our standing. The B. Rockwell Mdse & Grain Co., Junction City, Kan.

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

RICE—New crop. 100 pounds beautiful, clean, white table rice, in double sacks, freight prepaid to your station, $4.65. 200 pounds, $8.30. Safe arrival of rice guaranteed. Cabaniss, Rice Farmer, Box 26, Katy, Tex.

MULES FOR SALE—Eight young mules, good strong ones, from one to five years of age. Prices and full description on request. J. W. Lathrop, Valeda, Kas.

GINSENG, Golden Seal roots and seed for planting. Write for prices. W. N. Long, Florence, Ky.

Your Wheat Crop!

Only 7½c an acre additional expense

for seed will increase your yield 5, 10, 15 or 20 bushels per acre. Reports from Growers make this clear. :: :: ::

Double your wheat crop!

Yes, sir, it can be done on many farms, and on others the yield can be increased 5, 10 or more bushels per acre if the **INDIANA RED WAVE** is sown.

There is not a particle of doubt about you raising such crops as reported by our customers if you sow **INDIANA RED WAVE WHEAT** this year. If you did not raise such crops it is to your interest, more than ours, to order this seed at once. Notice the low price we make for round quantities.

This wheat was produced by crossing Early Red Clawson and a hardy Russian variety. It is a new wheat and has all the vigor of youth. This is noticeable in all stages of its growth. It is extremely hardy to withstand winter. The straw grows from three to five feet, depending on the condition of the soil, and is strong. The head, which is the true test of variety of wheat, is large, both as to length and breadth; is closely set with meshes which are well filled with medium size, amber grains. The illustration on this page shows four heads exact size. The meshes on these heads except at the butts and tips had four grains each. You can count the meshes and estimate the grains. These heads were not the largest we could select, but were rather selected to show the style and type. The head is beardless.

The **INDIANA RED WAVEWHEAT** is without a peer for standing hard winters and drougths, or repairing damage if any is done, because of its great vigor, and for big yields. Those farmers who have been depending on the old standard sorts, which have lost much of their original vigor can afford to discard them now and sow their main crop of **INDIANA RED WAVE.** We make a special low price for such.

HEADS OF INDIANA RED WAVE WHEAT FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, EXACT SIZE. THESE ARE NOT EXTRA SELECT HEADS.

RED WAVE WHEAT AT INDIANA EXPERIMENT STATION 49.4 BUSHELS

Newspaper Bulletin No. 191, dated July 26, 1913, from the Indiana Experiment Station reported on thirty-six varieties of wheat tested at the experiment farm this year. The greatest yield per acre reported was RED WAVE, 49.4 BUSHELS. The average of all tests was 35.8 bushels. Ten plats of Michigan Amber were sown as "check" plots and the average of the ten was 33.4 bushels. We will send the full report to all requests.

PRICE OF RED WAVE WHEAT

By freight or express; ¼ bushel, 75c; ½ bushel, $1.25; 1 bushel, $2.25; 2½ bushels (1 bag for two acres) $5; 5 bushels (2 bags for 4 acres), $9; 10 bushels (4 bags for 8 acres), $17.50; 25 bushels (10 bags for 20 acres), $37.50. Larger quantities at $1.50 a bushel. No extra charge for bags.

By mail, postpaid: 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $2.

We have put the price low in round lots to induce sowing liberally. For instance, 10 bags full, to sow 25 acres, will cost $37.50. If you would sow your wheat you would take about 40 bushels worth on the market 90 cents a bushel, $36.00, and clean and grade it down to get your seed. The difference in cost then is only $1.50, for 25 acres, or 7½ cents an acre.

Terms *Cash with order preferred, but will send payable on delivery and subject to examination, if good references are sent.*

KENTUCKY—Far Ahead of Any Other

My old variety of wheat is Fultz. This fall I sowed some of your Indiana Red Wave also. Heads on the Fultz are 3 inches long, with two grains to the mesh, the Red Wave heads are 4 to 5 inches long with three big grains to the mesh. It has got all other kinds of wheat beat. It is the best that I ever saw. I never grew such a good wheat before. It is far ahead of any other in my neighborhood in every way.—W. H. Bryant, Boyd Co., Ky.

ILLINOIS—60 Bushels an Acre

I will let you know how the Indiana Red Wave wheat has done for me, as we threshed yesterday. First I will say that it turned out wonderful. We got 60 bushels an acre, and old farmers say it is the first time they ever saw anything like it. Everybody around here wants the seed of this wheat.—Mrs. Anna Raurer, Tazewell Co., Ill.

MISSOURI—60 Bushels an Acre

I let my Indiana Red Wave wheat get too ripe before I cut it. As a result a good deal of it was wasted. Notwithstanding this, when I threshed I had 60 bushels an acre and a little over. It is the wheat for this state. I am going to sow 100 acres of it this fall.—A. J. S., Holt Co., Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA—100 Bus. from One Bag of Seed

I bought one bag of Indiana Red Wave seed wheat (2½ bus.) and have just threshed 100 bushels of fine wheat from it. It is better than any other wheat I have seen.—J. E. G., Rowan Co., N. Car.

MICHIGAN—The Best Yield on Record—42 Bushels

The Indiana Red Wave wheat made a yield of 42 bushels to the acre when threshed. This is the best yield of record for this county.—Guy A. T., Monroe Co., Mich.

VIRGINIA—Will Yield a Third More

Indiana Red Wave was of stronger growth than any other wheat I ever raised. Some heads 5 inches with 5 grains in a mesh. It will make a third more than that by the side of it. Everyone that sees it says it is the best headed wheat they ever saw and all speak for seed.—V. H. P., Floyd Co., Va.

ILLINOIS—50½ to 55 Bushels an Acre

I sowed 10 acres of Indiana Red Wave and threshed 1,009 bushels, one-half of the field averages 50½ bushels, and the other half, which I fertilized, averaged 55 bushels an acre. The wheat is the finest I ever raised and tests 62 pounds. Just before cutting many people in the neighborhood called to see it and they all pronounced it the finest they ever saw.—J. H. C., Morgan Co., Ill.

Farmers and millers want a variety of wheat that not only "makes good" sometimes, or under very favorable conditions, but a variety that excels other varieties all the time and under all conditions. Such a variety is Red Wave.

Our seed wheat catalog, with complete description and more reports, will be sent to all customers from this advertisement, or will send the catalog in advance if requested.

A Community Report on Red Wave Wheat

One of our first customers for Indiana Red Wave wheat—R. L. Clark—introduced the variety all through his community and this year he sends us this letter and the following reports from his neighbors. This community is not noted for strong ground and heavy yields.

Mr. Clark's Letter

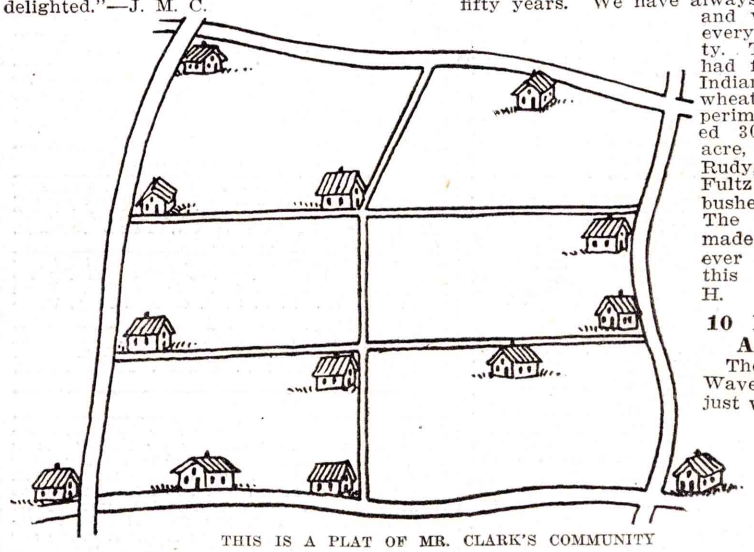
O. K. SEED STORE
Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen: Enclosed I send you some letters that my neighbors handed me about their crops of Indiana Red Wave wheat. These men all live in my community. I can stand on my windmill tower and look into fields of Red Wave wheat aggregating three hundred acres that produced thirty bushels and up an acre. The Red Wave has easily outyielded other kinds an average of eight bushels an acre throughout this whole community.—R. L. Clark, — County, Ind.

These are His Neighbors' Letters

12 Bushels an Acre More

I sowed fifty acres of Indiana Red Wave wheat in the corn last fall and have just threshed it and it made thirty-three bushels an acre, fine wheat. My other wheat yielded twenty-one bushels an acre under same conditions, but with a higher grade of fertilizer. It is useless for me to say "I am delighted."—J. M. C.



THIS IS A PLAT OF MR. CLARK'S COMMUNITY

One-Third Better

I am pleased better than ever with my Red Wave wheat. It is fully one-third better than my neighbors' wheat, which is Rudy, Poole, and Fultz. It weighed heavier than any wheat threshed in our neighborhood.—W. H. F.

Yields More than Any Other in 30 Years

I have been farming for over thirty years and in that time have grown most of the varieties of wheat. For three years now I have grown Indiana Red Wave wheat only. My experience over this time proves to me that this wheat starts stronger, stands the winter better, stands up better and yields more than any wheat I have ever grown.—M. C. N.

Will Sow Only Red Wave

This year I had two kinds of wheat—Indiana Red Wave and Dunlap. They were grown under the same conditions. The Red Wave yielded thirty-five bushels an acre and the Dunlap twenty-eight bushels an acre. My next crop will all be of Red Wave.—H. C. L.

5 Bushels More Per Acre

I have raised Indiana Red Wave wheat two years. This year I had some Poole raised under the same conditions. The Indiana Red Wave beat it in yield five bushels an acre.—E. F. L.

Much Better than Old Varieties

This is my first year with Red Wave wheat. I have not threshed yet, but it is so much better than any of the old varieties that I am well pleased indeed.—G. L. D.

Red Wave 25 Bushels, Poole 10 Bushels

My land is rolling and thin. I have never grown a good crop of wheat on it until this year, when I had Indiana Red Wave. My Red Wave produced twenty-six bushels an acre of fine grain. I paid a good price for some choice Poole seed last year which only yielded ten bushels an acre. Joint worm, fly and black rust did not injure the Red Wave like they did Rudy and Poole.—R. P.

Far Better

My Red Wave is far better than any old variety that was ever grown on the same field. It succeeded on the wet spots where others failed.—E. T.

Best Yield Ever on Farm

I am farming twelve hundred acres of land which my father also farmed for fifty years. We have always raised wheat and we have tried every known variety. This year we had forty acres of Indiana Red Wave wheat in as an experiment. It threshed 30 bushels an acre, while our Rudy, Poole and Fultz made only 20 bushels an acre. The Red Wave made the best yield ever produced on this farm.—L. D. H.

10 Bushels An Acre More

The Indiana Red Wave did for me just what it did for everybody who had it—it made 10 bushels an acre more than Rudy. —C. V.

Has Made Good

This is our second year for Red Wave and we find it far better than Rudy. This wheat has made good for us in every particular.—R. T.

Twice as Much as Rudy

This was my first year with Indiana Red Wave wheat, and it has done for me just what it has done for my neighbors—it produces the bushels. Part of my crop is "Improved" Rudy. I have not threshed yet but the Rudy will do well to yield half as much as Red Wave. I estimate the latter at thirty bushels to the acre.—A. R. M.

A Great Boon To Community

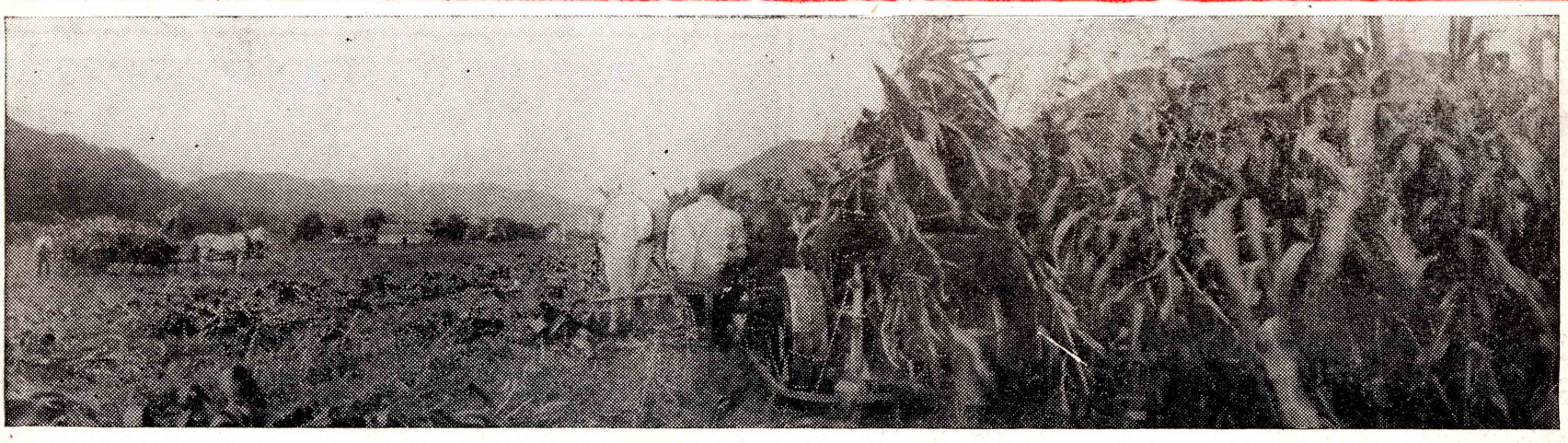
I have grown the Indiana Red Wave wheat for three years and I will say that I believe it to be the best paying variety ever sown in this section. I consider its introduction a great boon to this community.—M. J. T.

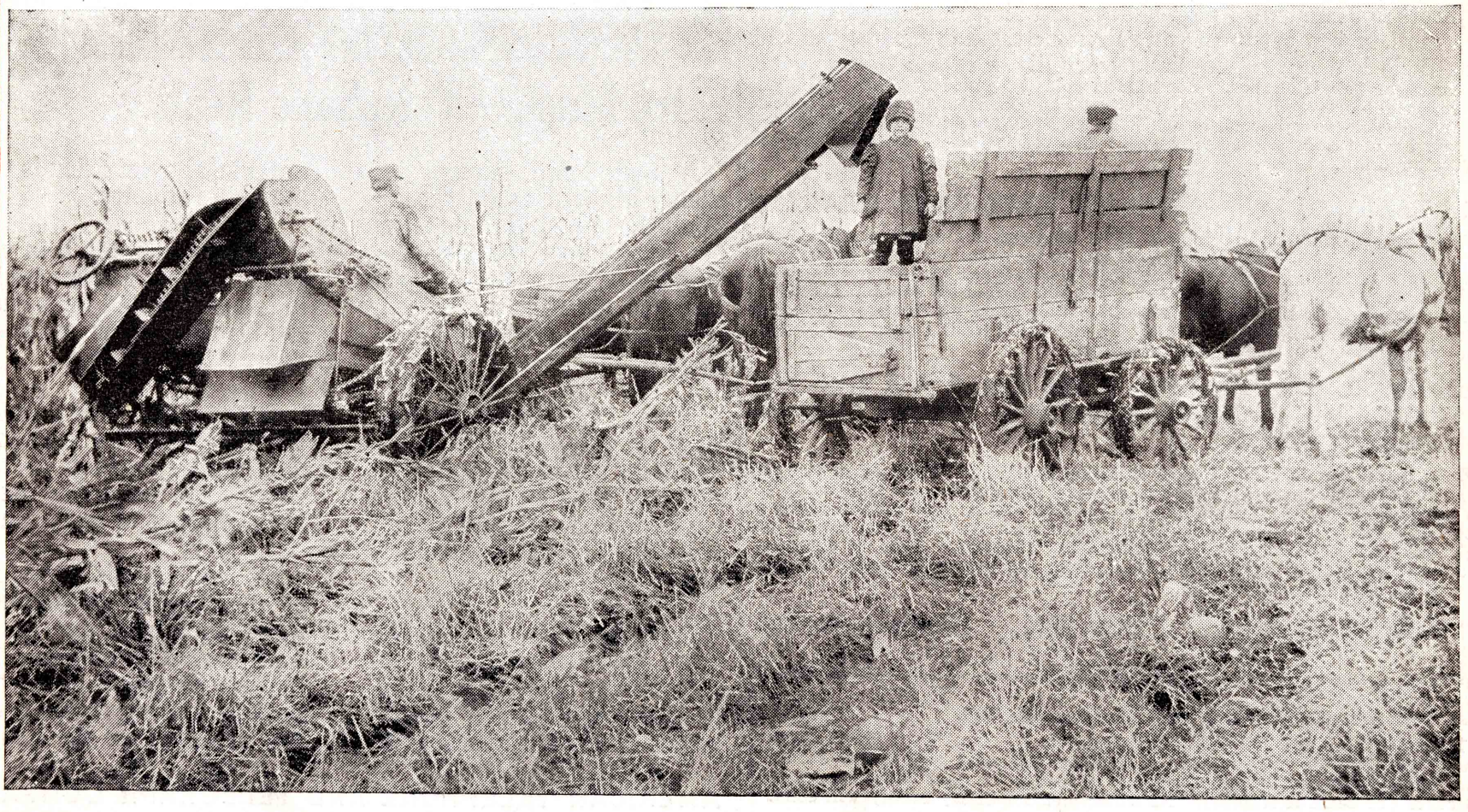
O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year | October First, 1913 | Number 19

Making the Most of the Corn Crop—Page 7





The government's estimate of the corn crop is 774,000,000 bushels less than 1912. It is the smallest crop, if this estimate stands, since 1903. We believe future estimates will show a reduction. The crop should be marketed conservatively.

Let me give you this family of 3 dollies and 3 issues of Up-to-Date Farming for only 10 cts

THIS family consists of Anna-Belle, over two feet tall; her brother Jimmie, a husky fellow and sister Susie, each eight inches tall. If you get them you can name them to please yourself. Anna-Belle is a big, plump baby, very like a real live youngster, and can wear baby's clothes. Her hair is golden instead of black, as in the picture, bright eyes and rosy lips. Her legs and arms bend and she will sit or stand, as you want her to. Every little girl will love to have a dolly like this to dress and undress, and play with. Brother and sister dolls are just too cute for anything.

MY REALLY GREAT OFFER TO UP-TO-DATE READERS

I WANT to give this doll family and three issues of our paper to a little girl in each family that receives this paper, or to some one who will give it to a little girl friend. I make this offer to introduce Up-to-Date Farming in new homes. The only condition that I make is that 10 cents (12 cents if in stamps) be sent to help pay the expense and to guard against more than one person in a family sending; also that you will show what I send you to your father and mother and five of your neighbors.

When You Do This, According to My Plan, I Will Send You, Entirely Free, the Newest Talking Doll, "Princess," a Sensation from Germany.

YOU better not miss this. Others will offer dolls, but I don't allow any one to beat me in liberality. Think of this and you should send your name before you lay this paper aside. Try to be the first one in your neighborhood to possess this family of dolls and then, following in a few days you can be the happy possessor of the beautiful talking doll "Princess," made in Germany. Fill out the coupon, if you did not do so from our preceding issue, mail and you will get them by return mail.

Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. 98A, Indianapolis, Ind.

COUPON

Miss Gertrude Allerton, Dept. 98a, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send me the doll family as offered in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I will show everything you send me, to my father and mother and five of my neighbors, according to your plan. I enclose 10 cents (12 cents if stamps). No other member of my family will send.

Name .....P. O. .....State....

Rural Organization Service

Farm papers and agricultural leaders are talking a great deal about the value and necessity of organization. All agree and declare every rural community should have a local union for educational, social, and business purposes. Up-to-Date Farming can and will help the farmers of any community to form such an organization. We have had years of experience in the work. Wherever there is a farmer who feels that a local organization would be beneficial in any way, right there we want to help him form one. We invite him to write to us, so we can help. We are at the service of the farmer. We are ready to act, as well as to talk. Let's talk it over.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, published semi-monthly at Indianapolis, Ind., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

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Owners: (*If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock.*)

J. A. Everitt, S. F. Everitt, both of Indianapolis, Ind. There are also thirty-three other stockholders, each owning less than one per cent. of the capital stock.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding one per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgagees, or other securities:

The Equity Publishing Company has no bonds or mortgages.

S. F. Everitt, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of September, 1913.

(Seal) DAVID F. SMITH.
Notary Public.

(My commission expires January 5, 1914.)

Farming is a *Great Success* on Minnesota Land

and wide-awake farmers from all over the country are buying as much of Aitkin County farm land as they can, because, on investigation, they have found the soil to be fertile and strong, the climate to be particularly well suited for quick, hardy growths, and the location—handy to the big markets of Duluth and the Twin Cities—to be just right for quick, profitable sales.

This land is sold remarkably cheap on very easy and simple terms :: :: ::

Write to us so that we may give you valuable information.

L. B. ARNOLD, Land Agent
C. R. I. & P. R. R.
76 Wolvin Bldg. Duluth, Minn.

Fairy Magic—Telephone Reality

A tent large enough to shelter his vast army, yet so small that he could fold it in his hand, was the gift demanded by a certain sultan of India of his son, the prince who married the fairy Pari-Banou.

It was not difficult for the fairy to produce the tent. When it was stretched out, the sultan's army conveniently encamped under it and, as the army grew, the tent extended of its own accord.

A reality more wonderful than Prince Ahmed's magic tent is the Bell Telephone. It occupies but a few square inches of space on your desk or table, and yet extends over the entire country.

When you grasp it in your hand, it is as easily possible to talk a hundred or a thousand miles away as to the nearest town or city.

In the Bell System, 7,500,000 telephones are connected and work together to take care of the telephone needs of the people of this country.

As these needs grow, and as the number of telephone users increases, the system must inevitably expand. For the Bell System must always provide a service adequate to the demands of the people.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

J. A. Everitt - - - - Editor
John P. Stelle, C. Hayes Taylor - Associate Editors

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

One year, 50 cents; three years, $1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year.
Trial Subscription, three months, 10 cents, in clubs of five or more.
Canadian Subscription, double rate.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Published the 1st and 15th of each month by the Equity Publishing Co., Inc.

Entered at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Postoffice as second class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1878

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Oct. 13 If this date, or an older one is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending in renewals, or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents should always state "new" or "renewal." Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper with renewal, if possible.

In changing your address, always give old as well as new address.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, October 1, 1913

OUR ADVERTISERS—GUARANTEE

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

Farming is too broad an occupation to have a side line.

Never mix up with an affair that will not mix with religion.

Sam Saxon says that "horny hands" are the kind that stands for hard knocks.

Hope for the best, and plan for it, but keep your affairs in shape to withstand the worst.

The surest way to lose a long race is to run as hard as you can at the outset. Go slow at first.

The supply of good tenants is not near equal to the demand. Possibly the same is true of good landlords.

Farmers' co-operative elevators handle over half the grain in North Dakota. There are four hundred of them.

If "elastic" currency is the kind that flies back where it came from as soon as we loosen up on it, we don't want it, that's all.

Sam Saxon says he's always noticed that when church members go to prayer-meeting to pray for rain mighty few take their umbrellas along.

Those who take steps to sell right are on the right track. They will arrive at prosperity's gates far ahead of those who do not, and get front seats in Prosperity row.

Parcel Post Utopia—the city housewife orders vegetables from the farmer by telephone: The post office department makes the delivery, collects for it, and puts the money in the Postal Savings bank to the farmer's credit. Great! But who is doing it?

Did you go to the fair with the whole family and enjoy yourselves immensely? If not, you lost something you need. Your faculties for enjoyment were given you for use. If you don't use them you are less a man, and less a success than you are capable of being. Recreation is a necessary part of life, the same as eating, sleeping and working.

Many a high school girl who can find the diameter, circumference, area and cubic contents of a pie, couldn't make the pie to save her life; and many a boy who studies Steele's Science of Physics until he knows all about air pressure and water pressure still can't fix the valve of a balky pump. Education is of little value unless we can make use of it in everyday affairs.

Organized Marketing (to farmer:—My friend, I can help you out of this, if you will let me.

Farmer—No, stranger, I have all the help I need. The Grain Exchanges are coming to my assistance.

Grain Exchange—This farmer will come out all right when he puts more stuff on his wagon for us to handle.

Lessons in Co-Operation

Lesson No. 3

There have been, and are now, many kinds of co-operative organizations of farmers. Many of them have been organized by impractical enthusiasts. Some have been managed by incompetent officials. Some have attempted to do things no such organization should undertake. Nearly all have either attempted too much, or attempted nothing worth while. One cause of such varying effort is lack of understanding as to what true co-operation is and can accomplish. The high-minded idealists who organized them did not fully comprehend what a farmers' organization should be and do. They usually founded them on momentary enthusiasm and altruism. They neglected to put a business system into the enterprise to make it bring in results that would pay each member and be of benefit to the whole neighborhood. They aimed too high to be useful, and were controlled by would-be reformers who wanted to reform everybody but themselves; to wage war on all neighbors who did not see fit to affiliate; and to tear down the business of others. Such have had a short, turbulent existence. Like a prairie fire in a strong wind, they swept the territory they covered, but when the fires of enthusiasm died, only a blackened waste remained.

Enthusiasm is a splendid, and uplifting force in any movement. It is necessary, for without its stimulating influence no goal worth while would ever be reached. But enthusiasm must have something real behind and underneath it. There must be a substantial basis for it to work with. It must do real things worth doing, or it will die.

The first thing to determine, when planning a community or local organization is—what can we do with it in our business life that will make it pay, and how can it be done? A practical question, deserving a practical answer.

Next Topic—What a Local Organization should attempt.

THE UNANSWERED QUESTION

THE information is going the rounds that farmers are to to be more prosperous in this year of 1913 than ever in the history of the country, notwithstanding that the total products of our farms is less by one-fifth than they were last year. A 22 per cent. smaller crop, and a 6 per cent. larger income. Though the size of the crop is less—the number of pounds, bushels, tons, etc., are fewer, the amount of money received is to be larger—the number of dollars more. Instead of selling five, we sell four; and for the four we get $1.06, whereas last year we received but $1.00 for the five.

Once more another proof is added to many before it, that the largest crops bring less money than smaller crops. Once again we call attention to the fact that there is something radically wrong about it. The large crop should bring at least as much as the smaller one. And until it does, will some one please tell us why the larger crop is the most to be desired and worked for, from the farmer's side of the question? When larger total crops send prices down so low that such crops bring a less total than smaller ones, and at the same time the larger crop is purchased and used, is there any reason why the millions invested in means to better farmers' condition should be used exclusively to produce, yet more, and induce a still smaller income? We put the question frankly. We want it answered.

There are great influences at work to increase production. Increased production will, some day in the near future, become a great necessity. In the day at hand, a greater necessity is to market what is now produced in a way to bring to the farmer the real value of the large crops he can and does produce.

When the farmer is mired in the bog of low price, will a heavier load enable him to get out? Does not the cartoon on this page tell a true story? This question which we have time and time again thrust before the advocates of greater production alone as a panacea for agricultural ills has been evided, avoided, criticised and sneered at, but it has never been answered fairly and openly. Come now, what is the answer? When larger crops bring less money, how is the farmer helped by producing the larger crop?

In the past five years the Burley Tobacco Growers Society has compelled the tobacco buyers to pay them fifty million dollars more for their leaf than they would have received had they remained unorganized. In the next five years they will save them fifty millions more.—A Kentuckian. That's good. Splendid. After all that night-riding business, too. Keeping everlasting at it brings success to any worthy cause.

We are For and Against

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is against what is wrong and it is for what is right. Our entire editorial force is in vigilant observation of the entire field of human action, and with impartial and mature minds our writers study every action as to its effects on the general public. They then discuss those effects with absolute impartiality, fearlessly approving those things that will result in good to the people, and as fearlessly opposing what they conclude will have a bad effect and result in evil. This is what makes UP-TO-DATE FARMING different from all other papers, and that is why it is so eagerly sought by the reading and thinking public.

We may find more things to oppose than to favor. It is entirely natural that we should. In a country where and at a time when so many interests are so closely allied, and where the selfish so often get in the lead and seek to divert the good things to evil purposes, it is natural that the impartial observer will find more to condemn than to approve. Often in the very best of things evil finds a lodgment, and it is as important to expose and dislodge these evils as it is to drive the depredating mouse from the bureau or kitchen cupboard. For instance, the United States Department of Agriculture is a good thing. It was established for a good purpose, and it has done the public much valuable service. But often methods and even purposes are found in it that are evil in their effects, and that work injury to those for whom the Department was established. These we protest against in the interest of the people. The good is taken for granted, and we don't have to argue for that, but when something specially good is proposed we are just as emphatic in our support of it.

It is so with the agricultural colleges. They are institutions agricultural America could not do without. They are among the most prominent landmarks of advancing civilization, and like suns they shed light over the American farms. But weeds grow in the best fields, and ill-advised purposes creep into these colleges. We unhesitatingly oppose such growths, make plain the evil effects of them, and urge their elimination, even at the risk of being charged with opposition to the schools. Also, when we see that these cherished institutions lack something that is entirely within their province, and that would enable them to accomplish their great purposes twice over, we advocate the taking up of that additional work and thus round out the great usefulness of those important institutions.

The President of the United States is the revered head of the national government, and Congress is the assembled representation of the people's rule. But the President is human and may do wrong, and the Congress may propose and enact measures that are not for the public good. UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not hesitate to point out the errors of the chief executive and to oppose unwise measures in Congress, and show their evil effects. Defending the rights of the people enables the people to be heard, and in no other way can we have a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

And it is thus of many other things. Our editors are vigilant as well as untiring. They realize their responsibility to the WHOLE people, and they work to discharge that responsibility without personal fear or special favor. This may make it appear sometimes that we oppose more than we approve. But not at all. Things that are wrong must have their evils shown up; they must be argued against, and if possible defeated or overcome. It often takes vigilance and persistence to do that, and it is that which gives them prominence in our columns. We could not do our duty otherwise. We sincerely wish there were more papers that do the same.

But aside from these various questions of public right or wrong, UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands by itself in the advocacy of great reforms that mean more to the farmers and the public welfare than were ever before given prominence in public discussion. We say stands by itself, and so it did until it made things so plain and showed the evils so undeniably and proved the accomplishment of the reforms so essential, that advocates have sprung up all over the country, so that the accomplishment is certain in the not distant future.

No, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is not merely a paper of protest. It is for as well as against; for the Right and against the Wrong. It is a fearless advocate of the best interests of the people, and the champion of the greatest of all reforms. In this as in other things it is educational, and that is why not only farmers but thinkers everywhere are so eager to get it. It is no wonder that our subscription list is so rapidly growing, and that renewals are coming in by hundreds from all over the country. This is gratifying, and it encourages us to do more and more for the general welfare.

Express Companies and Marketing

THERE is to be a revolution in marketing. Of course many experiments will precede the complete accomplishment but a different system, a system that will benefit both sellers and buyers, is coming, and it is now not very far away. The persistent teaching of UP-TO-DATE FARMING during the past ten years or more has borne fruit, and that fruit is rapidly approaching maturity. In a previous issue we mentioned the part the express companies are proposing to play in this matter. From an article that recently appeared in Leslie's Magazine, and that refers specially to the Wells Fargo Express Company we quote the following:

> It (the express company) will bring what the farmer grows to the market where the buyers wait. And this both in a small way and on a large scale. It does not propose to search the country over and bring in the commodities and supply the demands in a retail way, but it will find out who the buyers are, whether individuals, commission merchants, or societies for economy in living, and it will show them where their wants can be supplied. It will prevent the producer from sending his products to points where there is no market, as he now does blindly, losing when he sells and losing on the needless cost of freight. It is because one market is glutted and another not supplied that most of the trouble arises. For, although a contrary impression prevails, the production of foodstuffs of all kinds has kept abreast of the growth of population with the sole exception of beef cattle.

But, continuues the article in Leslie's, the farmer himself is one of the problems to contend with. He must be educated in up-to-date shipment and in sending what he pretends to send to market. "Too often, having something to market, he goes to the store for odds and ends of barrels and boxes and fills them with apples, helter-skelter, putting an inferior quality in the bottom of the container." This works to his own injury, and each marketer should have a personal brand, as a farm name, to identify his shipments and thus get the benefit of his judgment and honesty. The express companies propose to teach these better methods and better shipments. It is declared that this work will lead to the marketing of products worth two billions annually that now go to waste, either by rotting on the ground or by being neglected after they are dumped at their destination by the shipper.

Our main reason for quoting from the article in question is, that it shows a clear understanding of the situation. "It will bring what the farmer grows to the market where the buyers wait," instead of dumping it in the central markets that become glutted, destroy prices and fail to supply the outside most eager demands. Very truly indeed, "it is because one market is glutted and another not supplied that most of the trouble arises."

These are really the conditions that exist, and because of them thirty millions of people, the great farming class of the country, are a prey to a comparatively few buyers and pretended distributors who drive to the waste pile what what they cannot handle most profitably. And almost all the rest of the country's population are a prey to the very same class at the buying end of the transaction where the most exacting prices to create exorbitant profits are charged.

We are glad for these conditions to be known and understood by all classes, for when understood they will be remedied. The express companies may not find a remedy. Isolated farm organizations may not be able to do it. Societies for direct buying in the cities and labor centers may not. But these combined—the farm organizations and other societies confederated and working together, will accomplish the great purpose, and save humanity from the classes against the masses.

We naturally appeal most directly to the farmers. That thirty million people who toil as few others do, but who never know from year to year, or from day to day, what the products of their labor will bring them, is a fact which belies modern civilization, and it is one which cannot exist when it is understood as it is now so clearly being understood in all walks of life. We congratulate the whole people on the rapid approach of this great consumation.

And it is not at all out of place here to call attention specially to the Equity System. The Farmers Society of Equity, introducing the Equity System everywhere, is rapidly spreading over the country. A letter just received from Oregon says:

> We are beginning to find that we must organize or go to the wall, and that it is up to the farmer to do the work himself. Farmers here have been skinned to a frazzle, and when we talk of organization we get the frigid look of those who profit most by our lack of unity. We have one of the finest valleys and productive, but no market, rank discrimination and robbery have almost put us out of business.

Those farmers propose to apply the Equity System, and to show the difference we quote from a letter just received in the same mail from another section where the System is in operation:

> "Everything considered, we are more than pleased, and there is only one reason for our success, and that is the management of the selling end of the proposition. We have established a line of customers who will look to us each year for their supplies, and we expect to hold the lead in the marketing of crops. The more I see of Equity the better I like it."

Short Selling a Menace to the Country

BY "SHORT SELLING" is meant the selling in a speculating market of stocks and commodities the seller does not own, or that possibly do not exist. Such sales are usually made under pretext of future delivery, though neither buyer nor seller expects such delivery to be made. In case of stocks, book entries are all that is necessary or expected. In a recent address in the Senate Senator Cummins declared that such selling on the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago and other city boards of trade, and on cotton, produce and stock exchanges generally, is one of the greatest vices of the day, and is a "menace that threatens the industrial and financial strength of the country."

As an example of how stocks and securities are thus traded in, the Senator mentioned one railroad whose stock is listed at $168,430,000. The record showed that during the year 129,000,000 shares of that stock, face value $100 each, had been bought and sold though very little of the stock had changed hands. The stock of the St. Paul road was listed at $116,348,000, but the trades in that stock during the year amounted to $149,277,000, the most of them being sales the real owners of the stock knew very little about. The Reading road's capital stock amounted to $42,480,000, but the trades in that stock totaled $1,114,000,000. Senator Cummins declared that these exchanges are not places for the transfer of actual commodities, but they are places where experienced and reckless and unscrupulous men balance their wits against each other in purely gambling operations, and that the old Louisiana lottery was a "pink tea compared with this orgie of vice."

On the same occasion Senator Clark declared the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Exchange were no more than gambling institutions, engaged in a wholly selfish and illegal business, and yet they controlled the price of cotton for the whole world, and thus the remuneration or income of the cotton growers depended upon them.

It is the same way with the pretended buying for future delivery of all farm products. Commodities that do not exist and never did exist are pretended to be sold on the market in competition with the actual products of the farms, and thus affect the price of the real things. In fact, these transactions largely determine the prices farmers must accept for the products of their season's toil. There is neither right nor justice in it. It is no part of civilized or legitimate business, and, as Senator Cummins says, it is a menace to the welfare of the country. **And these are the people, strange to say, who have delegated to themselves the job of leading the farmers out of the wilderness, with the sanction and co-operation of government officials and agricultural colleges.**

About the only remedy we know is for the farmers to take the matter into their own hands and establish a system of marketing independent of these gambling schemes, entirely beyond the reach of the exchanges, and that will pass the stuff as directly as possible from the producers to the consumers, and thus meet the demand with the supply. It looks like every unprejudiced citizen, no matter what has calling, would be eager to aid in the establishment of such a system.

Too Much Talk—Not Enough Doing

NEARLY everybody except farmers themselves are talking, writing, figuring and planning to help the farmer out of his difficulties. Railroads, bankers, boards of trade, mail-order houses, implement manufacturers, publishers (ourselves included), and the various branches of state and national agricultural departments—those who have nothing else to do, and those who have, are all trying to lead the layman out of the labyrinth. And, after the various matters have been discussed fore and aft, the final word is that "farmers must get together, and they must do it themselves."

With the first part of the conclusion we agree. With the last, we think some modifications are, to say the least, desirable. There can be no question but that farmers should be more thoroughly informed in the science of agriculture, or that the business of marketing the crops he produces should be reformed. But the government, nor the agricultural press did not put the duty of educating the farmer in the science of production upon the farmer himself. They instituted schools, colleges, experiment stations and bureaus galore to show the farmer the best methods of farming. But, when it comes to better methods of marketing, realizing that such reforms demand organization of farmers, they declare the farmers must learn how to organize, how to develop a marketing system, and to operate it without help. In other words, they come out in the field to show the farmer how to do things, where he is at home, and where he is best acquainted with conditions; then, asserting that farmers must organize, and build up a new system of co-operative marketing, a field new and strange to farmers, and where they are in greatest need of assistance, these wise men tell the farmers they must "go it alone." This is clearly dodging the issue and shirking responsibility and we have no part in it. Farmers will organize, and stay organized, when they are encouraged to do so, and are aided in putting their organization on a practical basis, making it safe. They are in greater need of education and encouragement in matters of co-operative enterprises than they are in matters of raising corn and feeding pigs.

There are several organizations now making an endeavor to supply this need. Though they have the same general purpose, they are working along different lines. This tends to complicate matters, confuse and mystify the farmers, and places a handicap on all such efforts. It is time right now for all who are in any manner engaged in promoting "better business methods for farmers" to crystalize their efforts. It is high time the advocates, teachers and preachers of organization and co-operation do a little organizing and co-operating amongst themselves, take off their regalia and go to work at the job ahead of them in a sensible, practical way. It is time to shut off the hot air, get right down to "brass tacks" and work together, or at least with understanding, mutual confidence and harmony, to build up a successful local organization in every community. There is plenty to do, plenty of places to be filled, plenty of virgin territory to cover. There is no reason why there should be any jealousies, or opposition. There are many, many reasons why there should not be. The logical, practical sensible, and necessary thing to do, gentlemen, is to get things on a working basis. They have too long remained on a talking basis.

Real Progressiveness

THE Milk News sees in the present agitation for better methods two classes of progressionists. One class may be called the Increased Production party, and the other the Increased Price party. One sees no gain for farmers except in bigger crops, the other seeks the gain exclusively in better prices for what is produced.

There is no doubt, says the writer in the journal we are quoting, that if one or two or even a few people in every community learn the secret of increased production and apply it they will profit by the knowledge. But true agricultural progress is not to help a farmer here and there while the masses struggle on without remuneration. Suppose we all get wise and increase our production. We have more than once seen a year when corn sold at sixty cents a bushel, followed by a year when just as good an article would not bring over thirty cents a bushel. It was when a year of scarcity was followed by a year of plenty. If all farmers grew a hundred bushels of corn an acre (or forty bushels—Ed.), for two or three years all demands would be over-supplied, all markets would be glutted, and corn would scarcely sell at all. To tell the American farmers the way to prosperity is through increased production is exactly the same as to tell the coal operators the way to double their profits is for them to mine double the amount of coal, for the carriage makers of the country to double the output of carriages. But none but the farmers are urged to do a thing so foolish. It is well to learn, says the writer of the article we are condensing, but it will avail farmers little or nothing to learn how to produce more unless we also learn how to sell at a profit what we produce. The great labor forces have organized to increase their earnings. It was not enough to learn from science how to make steel; it was necessary to learn how to market it after it was made and thus hold the production within the demand. Increased production will not help unless the demand is keen enough to take care of the increase.

It seems, therefore, clear that the first thing to do in dairying as well as in general farming, is to secure what the product is worth and then set ourselves resolutely to producing more when more is needed. Farmers, and dairy people particularly, need increased price, and the world will soon need increased production. When we get the equitable price the increased production will soon follow. This is the reasonable view, the logical view, and the view that can alone lead to permanent good results and the rural uplift so many people pretend to be working for.

The Railroads and the Farmers

THE car shortage is with us again, as usual. And, as usual, complaints and "kicks" pour into the railroad offices and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad officers hand out the usual time-worn and threadbare excuses. But this time they bring along a spick-and-span new excuse for delay in furnishing cars. It is an appeal for higher freight rates. It declares that the present freight rates do not yield sufficient income to enable the railroads to meet their constantly increasing expenses. Wages of railroad employes are being increased. Laws have compelled safety appliances, devices, and methods that are costly to the roads. Materials are growing steadily higher in price. New lines are to be constructed, and old lines double tracked. On top of all this, state legislatures have reduced rates, forbidden advances, and as a consequence, the roads declare they are not making money enough to enable them to keep up with the demands of the traffic, and at the same time provide for future needs.

The railroads have for years been among the foremost advocates of better farming and a greater production. They have put vast sums of money into experiment and demonstration farms, good roads excursions, better farming trains, and other propaganda tending to increase the ability of the farmer to produce more. And then, when the farmers do produce a large crop, the roads say they find themselves unable to supply enough cars to carry the crop to market. They have given liberally to promote better farming, and now they audaciously ask the farmers to give it all back, and more besides, in higher freight rates in order that they may do better railroading. It would seem that the railroads have problems of their own that need solution, and that before they attempt to show farmers how to produce great crops they should be able to show ability to transport them promptly, efficiently and economically. It might have been better had the roads given their time and money to better railroading rather than to better farming.

A Bad Crop Year

THIS is essentially a bad crop year, and supplies should be husbanded to the greatest possible extent. The Department of Agriculture issued September 9 a statement showing the prospects of the various crops for the entire United States on September 1, 1913, compared with the same date of 1912. It will be seen that the prospect of every crop mentioned is below that of 1912:

Crop	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1912
Corn	65.1	82.1
Spring Wheat	75.3	90.8
Oats	74.0	92.3
Barley	73.4	88.9
Buckwheat	75.4	91.6
White Potatoes	69.9	87.2
Tobacco	74.5	81.1
Flax	74.9	86.3
Rice	88.0	88.8
Apples	47.7	67.9

The condition of winter wheat is not given because that crop was already harvested; but the yield per acre was better than last year—16.5 bushels against 15.1 bushels. The fact that crops are shorter does not necessarily mean that they will sell for less money. The reverse is likely to come true.

Smile Awhile

Hurried Up

"Your new cook didn't stay long, did she?"

"No, she mistook the gasoline for the kerosene and went straight up!"

He Knew It

"No man can serve two masters," said the preacher kindly to several convicts in the penitentiary.

"I learned that before I came here," said one of the convicts, "I tried two masters and was sent up for bigamy."

Saw Things Plainer

"I don't see you keeping company with that young eye doctor so much as you used to."

"No, he cured my eyes and I see things plainer than I did."

Auto-Government

"What is an autocracy?"

"I guess it is where automobiles rule."

They Argued

"Do you belong to a debating society, Mr. Green?"

"Yes, one that is always in session. I have a wife!"

Some Doubt About It

First Drummer—I tell you I've had a big run of business this trip. How much do you guess I sold?

Second Drummer—Oh, maybe about half.

First Drummer—I don't understand. Half of what?

Second Drummer—Half of what you say you sold.

Mathematical

Teacher—A mother has four potatoes to divide equally among five children. How will she do it?

Pupil—Mash the potatoes.

It Will Help

Jimmy—Why are the farmers of our district buying an organ for our school?

Billy—So they can organ-ize, I guess. I heard them a talkin' about it.

Wanted a Job

Town Loafer—They tell me you want to hire a hand, Mr. Farmer. What'll you pay?

Farmer—I'll pay every cent you are worth.

T. L.—I just won't work for that.

Not Serious

"May struck Gene the very first glance."

"It must have been only a glancing blow."

Applying Natural Philosophy

Teacher—Why are the days longer in summer than in winter?

First Pupil—Because heat expands and cold contracts.

Second Pupil—Because the sun has to go slow when it's hot, and has to go fast to keep warm when it's cold.

Third Pupil—Because the farmers need more hours for work in summer than in winter.

Fourth Pupil—Because when the days are short the nights are long, and its so nice to have long nights in cold weather.

Mr. Dooley and Harry K. Thaw

"Good mahrnin', Hinnissy!"

"Good mahrnin'! Mister Dooley! Ye're not lookin' quite yer ould silf, avin if I must say it mesilf. Are ye worrit, Mister Dooley?"

"I am that, Hinnissy. I've lost so mootch flish worryin' about th' fate iv Harry K. Thaw that me laigs is thin as bane poles an' me shpinal colyum is roobin' oop aginst me wish-bone. Last night I drimt iv th' sillybrated Ammerycun beauty prizziner sittin' on th' back seat iv a sixty-mule power masheen moonchin' at a toadstool sandwitch an' prayin' to Hivvin that it would toorn out to be a habeas corpus mushroom.

"Th' iscape, capchoor, recapchoor, an' dooble capchoor iv this movin' pickchoor perfarmer makes me think iv something, Hinnissy."

"Makes you think? How shtrange!"

"Shtrange but true. Harry K. Thaw on his wiggly way to th' bar iv joostice makes me think iv an apple on its way to th' apple pie frum th' orchard. Th' cahrse is as crooked as a dog's hind leg in flea toime. He wint loike chain lightnin' whin all th' links is loose. Loike th' apple that's tossed around frum fahrmer to freight handler, to wholesaler, to th' mon that roons th' cahrner grocery, to th' woman that wears th' hole in her stockin' an' th' crimp in her pocketbook, so Harry K. Thaw has bin tossed around frum sheriffs to constabulls to immygrashun offishuls an' thin landed in th' clootches iv th' high-priced lawyers."

"Yis, Mister Dooley, an' it's th' same with th' apple. It's thrown about so mootch that it's rotten, an' thim that ain't rotten th' pigs eats an' makes into gold-brick breakfast bacon instead of into apple pie."

Our Market Review

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Market and Trade

LAST year there was harvested the greatest total crops the country ever produced. This year, because of droughts the yield falls far below, but we will probably be able to worry through, as we did after 1912, when the chief crops measured practically the same. The following table which gives the final government estimates of the 1911 and 1912 crops, and the September estimate for 1913 will show:

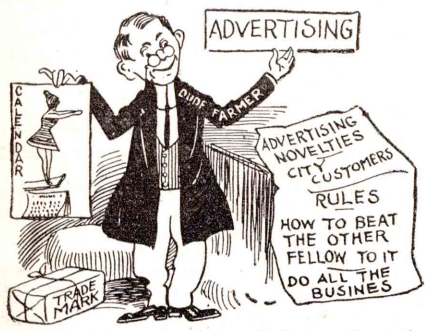
Crops	1913	1912	1911
Winter wheat	511,000,000	400,000,000	399,000,000
Spring wheat	243,000,000	330,000,000	330,000,000
Total wheat	754,000,000	730,000,000	729,000,000
Corn	2,351,000,000	3,125,000,000	2,531,000,000
Oats	1,066,000,000	1,418,000,000	922,000,000
Rye	35,000,000	36,000,000	33,000,000
Barley	168,000,000	224,000,000	160,000,000
Potatoes	325,000,000	421,000,000	292,000,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	861,000,000	963,000,000	905,000,000
Flax	20,000,000	28,000,000	19,000,000
Rice	27,000,000	25,000,000	23,000,000
Hay (tons)	63,000,000	73,000,000	47,444,000

For closer comparison we find the crops measured by bushels aggregate the following: 1913, 4,746,000,000 bushels; 1912, 6,007,000,000 bushels, and 1911, 4,710,000,000 bushels. Note how close the crops of 1911 and 1913 compare while the 1912 crop was about a billion and a quarter bushels larger than either. With tobacco, the estimate yield is materially less than in 1911, but hay is comfortably larger. The estimates of this year's crops, are advance estimates and they may be changed materially, in fact we expect the figures on corn to be reduced considerable. The world's wheat crop is estimated by Dornbusch as 101,792,000 bushels larger than last year, which is only about 2 1-2 per cent. of the total crop and rather a negligible quantity.

Sufficient rains have at last fallen in drought afflicted sections and we can say that crop prospects, as far as there are any crops growing, are improved. The **greatest benefit at this late day is to revive pastures and prepare the ground for fall seeding. Early frosts** have further reduced short crops in many sections. Our reports are that a full acreage of wheat will be sown notwithstanding the low prices.

The wheat visible increased only about one-fourth as much as in the same period last year, but corn increased three times as much and oats we regret to report, increased over five million bushels and is now the highest it has been for a good many years—34,563,000. If the visible were less, say one-third of this, the price would be 50 cents or higher.

	Sept. 13, '13. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	52,320,000	X 1,794,000	X 7,252,000	X 19,809,000	—5,371,000
CORN	6,701,000	X 2,931,000	— 85,000	X 4,028,000	—1,924,000
OATS	34,563,000	X 5,269,000	X 3,183,000	X 25,451,000	X 7,790,000
BARLEY	3,904,000	X1,602,000	X 629,000	X 1,915,000	X 589,000



Some farmers' idea of increasing the demand for farm produce.

Wheat prices declined at Chicago about one cent but in other markets they advanced about a cent since our former report. No improvement is likely until the first run of spring wheat is transferred by the dumpers to the speculators. Corn is slightly lower than two weeks before. It is well to know that the price of wheat at country points in Kansas and Oklahoma is 70 to 75 cents a bushel of 60 pounds, while corn, which must be imported largely to feed, is priced at 76 1-2 to 77 1-4 cents in Kansas City, for 56 pounds. Add freight and it will be about 85 to 90 cents. Why not feed the wheat? If Kansas and Oklahoma farmers will feed their wheat to hogs and cattle it will bring them over a dollar and, we believe, would soon raise the price in all markets to a dollar. Oats prices are about unchanged.

Potatoes are giving the heaviest yield in Maine and good crops all through the northern tier of states which is the heavy producing belt. But the middle belt states which ordinarily produce many million bushels to supply home demands are quite bare and must depend on the north. The conditions appear to be excellent for netting good profits from potatoes this year, if marketing is done gradually.

ADVICE—Hold wheat for higher price, or feed it. Kansas had a 90,000,000 *bushel crop of wheat. Under normal conditions we would have about* 90,000,000 *to* 100,000,000 *bushels to export. About the Kansas crop. Kansas, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, and large parts of Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, also smaller parts of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky have a total or nearly a total corn failure. Wheat is relatively cheaper than corn to feed. Pass the word around to feed part of the wheat rather than buy corn. The* 90,000,000 *bushel surplus should melt like a snow bank under an August sun and what wheat is left will sell at* $1.00 *or more. Don't be afraid of imported wheat even under free trade. Europe needs all the surplus of other countries and if the stream is stopped from the United States the price will go up by leaps. Why the wheat crop this year is only* 729,000,000 *bushels the corn crop is* 774,000,000 *bushels less than last year and the oats crop is nearly* 400,000,000 *bushels short of last year. We could feed all of the wheat and not make up for the shortage in other grain. Cast aside sentiment and feed wheat while it is relatively cheaper than corn, keeping in mind that every bushel fed will make a better market for a bushel that is left. Market surplus old corn. Hold oats for higher price. Market potatoes gradually. Watch the markets to not get caught in the gluts that may come temporarily. The F. S. E. can help you. Hold new beans, the price will be higher. Cabbage is quoted at* $25 *to* $30 *a ton now but too free marketing, which is dumping, can break the price. Let them go off gradually. Choice apples will bring profitable prices if sent to the right demand. Try to connect with the small cities, towns and rural communities. "The Market Place" department can be used to advantage. See is on this page.*

The following tells the balance of the market story: If these figures and comparisons are read carefully each issue they will give any farmer a grasp of crop and market conditions that cannot be gotten in any other way.

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on September 13, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 7,930,000 bushels. This is 3,200,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 1,063,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 5,703,000 bushels on the same date, which is 359,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,085,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on September 22, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED	Sept. 22	before	before
Chicago	.92 @93	93 @93¾	1.05
St. Louis	.94 @95	93 @95	1.04
Kan. City	92 @93	91 @92	1.00
Cincinnati	96½ @97	95½ @96	1.05
New York	96 @97½	96 @97½	1.04

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 85¾c; No. 1 northern, 83¼ @85¼c. Two weeks before, 90⅜c and 88@89⅞ respectively. A year before, 90c and 87@90c, respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	.75½ @75¾	77¾@78	74½
St. Louis	.75½ @76	78	76½
Kan. City	.76½ @77¼	77 @77½	70
Cincinnati	.77 @77½	79½@80	80
New York	82½	83¾	59½

OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	.43½ @43¾	44¾@45	37
St. Louis	44	44	36
Kan. City	43½	43 @43½	35
Cincinnati	.46 @46½	45 @45½	37
New York	.48 @48½		40

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on September 22, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—September, 87⅛c; December, 88⅞c; May, 93¼c. Two weeks before, 88⅜c, 91⅝c and 96⅜c, respectively.

CORN—September, 74¾c; December, 72⅜c; May, 73⅝c. Two weeks before, 76⅛c, 72⅝c and 74⅛c, respectively.

OATS—September, 41¼c; December, 43¾c; May, 46⅝c. Two weeks before, 42⅝c, 45½c and 48c respectively.

COTTON—New York, September 22—Cash cotton closed as follows:

Middling upland, 13.55c; middling gulf, 13.80. This is 80 cents a hundredweight higher than two weeks before. A year before the price was 11.85c and 12.10c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, September 23, 1913.

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with ormer years. For advice about other markets address the

(Continued on Page 7)

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

This department is exclusively for producers and handlers of farm produce, grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, poultry, eggs, etc. :: ::

There is no charge for this service but a condition is that before using it the accompanying coupon be sent for full instructions, blanks, etc., so all business may be conducted systematically. You will appreciate the advantage of this after you get the instructions.

This is the first appearance of this department. When corresponding always say "I saw it in 'The Market Place.'"

POTATOES—One car medium size and smooth. Ready now.—Fred Newmiller, R. R. 4, Clyde. N. Y.

APPLES—Wanted. 100 to 500 bushels now and a car load of winter apples later.—J. E. Evans, Sisterville, W. Va.

CORN—This community wants a few cars.—W. D. Reddock, Personville, Tex.

FENCE POSTS, MOLASSES, CHRISTMAS TREES—For sale by Sulphur Local Union, James F. Powell, Pres., Sulphur Springs, Ind.

HAY, CRAB-APPLES—Eleven tons of baled hay and a few barrels of crab-apples.—H. Lengemann, Imlay, Mich.

POTATOES, APPLES—We have lots of potatoes to sell and want to buy apples.—J. U. Flemming, Organizer, Ellendale, N. D.

POTATOES—Wanted to buy in car loads.—A. E. Weber, Sec., Geneva, Neb.

DRIED FRUIT—Prunes, raspberries and canned fruit and vegetables, also winter apples and potatoes to sell.—Equity Warehouse Co., Portland, Ore.

SWEET POTATOES—Car loads to sell.—C. B. Lozier, County Secretary, Robertsdale, Ala.

SWEET POTATOES—A car load of Nancy Hall variety.—T. Edwin Martin, Oklona, Miss.

CORN, OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES—We want to correspond with locals that have these to sell.—Henry Vauck, Sec., Shickley, Neb.

BARLEY—Seven car loads to sell.—F. R. Peart, Sec., Logan, Utah.

WHEAT, OATS, APPLES, POTATOES—For sale. W. S. Kerstetter, Sec., Sunbury, Pa.

WHEAT—300,000 bushels for sale.—F. C. Saxowsky, Sec., Hebron, N. D.

WHEAT, POTATOES, APPLES—Large quantities for sale.—O. E. Scott, State Secretary, Pocatello, Idaho.

POTATOES—Parker's Prairie Local Union has car loads to sell.—L. H. Brockman, Sec., Parker's Prairie, Minn.

WHEAT, POTATOES—Carlots, to sell.—C. H. Dent, Sec., Dent, Minn.

WHERE TO SELL

Following are some of the representatives of the Farmers Society of Equity. These people want to buy direct from the producers. Report what you have to sell, but you should first send the coupon for instructions, blanks, etc.

KEY—In the following directory aletter or combination of letters is used to indicate the crops handled, as B means beans; Bu, butter; Bc, broomcorn; D, dairy products; Df, dried fruit; E, eggs; F, fruit; Gr. grain; H, hay; LS, live stock; P, potatoes; Py, poultry; R, rice; S, straw; Veg, vegetables; W, wheat.

ALABAMA

Mobile—J. C. Brincat & Co. BDEFPPyRVeg.
MONTGOMERY—Dahlberg Brokerage Co. DEFGrHPVeg.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK—Geo. H. Bosley. BFNutsPRVeg.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES—Aggeler & Musser. Seeds.
John T. Allen & Co. BDFDEHPPYRVeg.
SACRAMENTO—Phoenix Milling Co. WGr.
Henderson-Loughton Co. BBuEFPVeg.
SAN FRANCISCO—Dunbar-Hansen Co. FPVeg.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN—Strong, Barnes, Hart & Co. BuE Live and Dressed Cattle Py Sheep.
Jos. T. Benham. GrHMf.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON—Geo. B. Booker & Co. FPVeg.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE—Warren Fitch & Co. FPVeg.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—Bell Bros. Co. BBuEFPyVeg.
Duncan-Hodnett Grain Co. CHGr.
ROME—Cary J. King & Co. FGrHRVeg.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—H. H. Carr, 439 Postal Telegraph Bldg. GrHW.
Clay, Robinson & Co. Stock Yards. LS
Geo. E. Gibbons, 104 Exchange Bldg. LS.
The Illinois Seed Co. Seeds.
W. L. Roseboom & Co. Bc.
S. Silberman & Sons. Wool.
C. H. Weaver & Co. BBuDFPRVeg.
EAST ST. LOUIS—Reynolds Seed and Commission Co. BBuDDfEFYPyDressed Hogs Veg Wool.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE—Iglehart Bros. W.
H. A. Cook. BBuDEFPVeg.
INDIANAPOLIS—Farmers Society of Equity. All products.

IOWA

BURLINGTON—Derby Mill. GrHS.
DES MOINES—Chaney-Royer Co. BFPRVeg.

KANSAS

FORT SCOTT—Goodlander Milling Co. GrW.
TOPEKA—The Seymour Packing Co. BuEDPy.
WICHITA—C. J. MacKenzie. FPVeg.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE—Jos. Denunzio Fruit Co. VFPVeg.
M. Sabel & Sons. WoodHidesFurs.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—J. L. Beer & Co. BEDDfEFPPyR Veg.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—W. W. Benjamin. BFPVeg.
O. E. Spooner. 94 S. Market St. FPVeg.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT—R. Hirt, Jr. Bu. EDF
H. J. Purse. DfFP&Veg.
GRAND RAPIDS—Valley City Milling Co. BGrW. ..
Kent Storage Co., BBuEDFCold Storage.
KALAMAZOO—Kalamazoo Cold Storage Co. Jobbers. FPVeg.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH—Fitzsimmons-Palmer Co. FPVeg.
MINNEAPOLIS—Geo. Duensing & Co. HS.
Johnson Olson Grain Co. GrW.
J. C. Famechon & Co. FPVeg.
Samels Bros. Co. BBuDEFPPyVeg.
ST. PAUL—Clarence C. Gray, 116 E. Third St. GrH.

MISSISSIPPI

VICKSBURG—R. L. Crook & Co. BDfFGrHNutsPVeg.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY—Kansas City Seed & Grain Co. Gr. SeedsW.
C. D. Silver (Broker), FPVeg.
O. C. Evans & Co. FPVeg.
ST. LOUIS—Eugene Donzelot & Son. DeEPyRoots Wool.
A. J. Nierman Co. BFPRTobaccoVeg.
Bernet-Croft, Kauffman Co. W.
SPRINGFIELD—Eisenmayer Milling Co. W.
ST. JOSEPH—Davis Milling Co. GrW.
Elwood Grain Co. Gr.

MONTANA

BUTTE—Henningsen Produce Co. BuDEFPy.
Virden & Currie Co. FMyP.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN—Lincoln Grain Co. GrHPSW.
OMAHA—The Nebraska Seed Co. Seeds.
Perry & Co. BuEPy.
The Farmers Grain Co. GrW.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY—Carscallen & Cassidy. GrH.
NEWARK—Vreeland & Martin Co. Dressed Pork, Calves EFPPyVeg.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO—F. Brennisen & Son. DFPVeg.
S. M. Ratcliffe. GrWH.
NEW YORK—Vincent R. Lamia, 105 Hudson St. DfEFNutsVeg.
ROCHESTER—John F. Dailey, 126 Brown St. BFGr. WWool.
F. & C. Crittenden Co. BuEDPy.
The Allen Fruit Co. FPVeg.

NORTH CAROLINA

WILMINGTON—R. H. Pickett & Co. FHGrPRVeg.
Boney & Harper Milling Co. GrH.

NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS—A. G. Sorlie—FPVeg.

OHIO

CINCINNATI—L. F. Gloystein & Co. DEFHidesPPy VegWool.
COLUMBUS—The Evans & Turner Co. BFVPVegNuts.
TOLEDO—The Geroe Co. FPVeg.
The Ohio Dairy Co. Cream Milk.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY—Inter-State Brokerage Co. BDfF PRVeg.

OREGON

PORTLAND—Everding & Farrell. BBuEFPPyVeg.
Equity Warehouse Co., 203 Stark St. (Owned and operated by members of the Farmers Society of Equity.) All products.
SALEM—The Gile Mercantile Co. Inc. BEFPPy.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG—W. B. Miller. BFGrHPVeg.
PITTSBURG—Iron City Produce Co. BBuEFPPyVeg Veal.
R. D. Elwood & Co. Gr.HSeedsWoolW.
PHILADELPHIA—J. P. Moyer & Co. BBuEFPPyVeg.
WILKES-BARRE—Miner-Hillard Milling Co. Gr.HSW.
Epstine & Karnofsky. FPPyVeg.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE—J. H. Preston & Co. BuDDfEFPPy Veg.
H. B. Fiske & Co. EFPVeg.
Merchants Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. Storage.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS—D. Canale & Co. F Nuts.
NASHVILLE—Liberty Mills. W.
Caswell & Rose. GrW.
J. R. Hale & Sons. CottonGrSeeds.

TEXAS

AUSTIN—Wm. G. Bell Brok. Co. BFPVeg.
GALVESTON—Wallis Currie & Co. Cotton.
T. L. Cross BuEFVeg.
HOUSTON—J. S. Handly. FPVeg.

UTAH

OGDEN—Blackman & Griffin Co. BuBFGrSeedsVeg.
SALT LAKE CITY—Merrill, Keyser Co. BFPVeg.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK—Roundtree Holland & Co. BDfEFHogs HidesPy.
RICHMOND—Edw. L. Frost & Co. FPVeg.

WASHINGTON

TACOMA—Hammond & Co. BFNutsPVeg.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING—P. Bachmann's Sons. BBuEFPVeg.

— — — — COUPON — — — —

Important Before you attempt to market any crops by the Equity System send this coupon for full instructions, blanks, etc. You will not fully appreciate the advantage of this system until you do this.

Name .....

Address .....

Chief crops raised to sell .. ..

Making the Most of the Corn Crop

MAKING a good corn crop is a very important feature of nearly every farm. To be able to make the most of the corn crop, after it is grown is equally important.

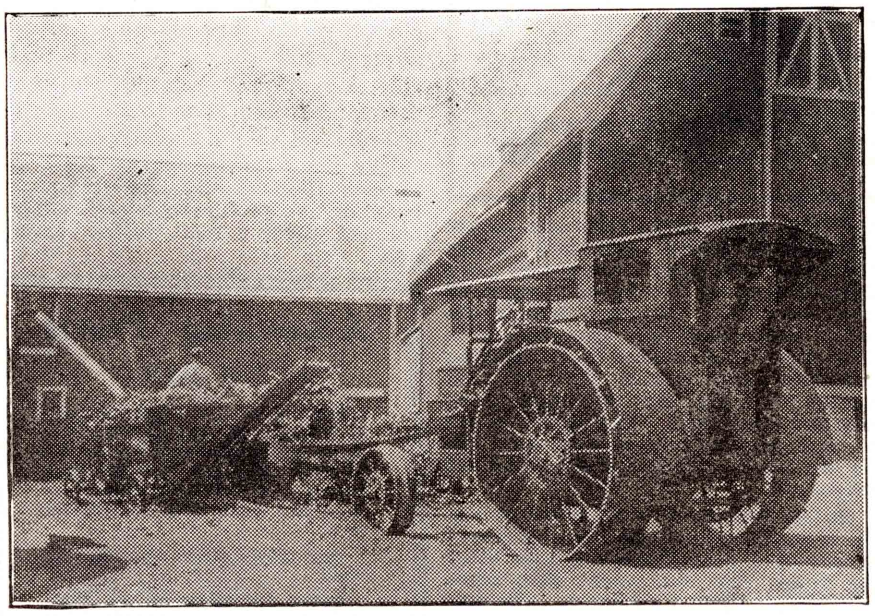
Corn long ago dethroned cotton as King of Crops. Corn in the ear, corn in silage, corn in the shock, corn in the crib, wherever corn is found it is the leader among feeds. And corn grows everywhere excepting only those climates where Jack Frost will not give it a fair show.

After the crop is grown to maturity the problem of harvesting is met. Shall it be cut, or husked in the field? If the latter, fully forty-five per cent. of its feeding value is left in the field. True, cattle, horses and sheep may save some of it later, but most of it is wasted. Cutting and shocking is much better. Cost a little more, no doubt, and takes more time and labor, but it is worth it. Not every farmer can carry sufficient stock to utilize the roughage. But, if feed is the problem, saving corn fodder will help to solve it. Silage is the best way to feed the corn crop to obtain its full value. Not every farmer has a silo, and those who have them cannot save all their corn crop by this excellent method.

When a man cannot do all that is ideal, and best for him to do, he must make compromises. The best compromises for the average farmer is to cut and shock part of his corn crop, fill his silos, and husk the balance standing in the field.

The silage first demands attention. When the corn is glazed, get out the corn harvester, make ready the silo, put the machinery in shape, and fill the silo. Put it through with a rush. A good cutter will tax the capacity of two men to place it on the table. Tramp it well. After the silo has been filled, and as it settles, tramp it around the edges occasionally. This prevents decay from extending down the outside. But remember that a newly filled silo heats, and in heating creates a dangerous gas. Let a lighted lantern down in it before you go yourself. If the lantern goes out, you stay out. Take no chances.

Farmers Should Save The Full Feeding Value of this, the most Important Crop.



Put the Fodder in the Barn and the Corn in the Crib

Even though corn is selling at $1 a bushel, the cattle feeder, beef or dairy, can make it pay best in silage. Eight acres of fifty-bushels-to-the-acre corn will yield 150 tons of silage, and fill a 16x36 silo. Silage will not only go farther in feeding than the same area of corn fed dry, with the fodder shredded, but it will bring out the cattle in better shape in the spring. The average cost of a silo is $330. The average cost of growing, harvesting, and putting ensilage in the silo is $1.85 a ton. Its feeding value, on the average, is $6.50. An acre of good corn will produce fifteen tons of silage. Figure the rest yourself.

After the silage comes the cutting and shocking. Corn must be riper for this than for silage. Ripe corn allows larger shocks which reduces loss by exposure. The leaves, husks and tassels are about all that will be eaten. Even farmers who have silos can well afford to also have some shock fodder. It pays. Harvesting with a machine greatly facilitates the work of both harvesting and handling. Shredded fodder feeds easily, and the refuse makes excellent bedding. And I have always noticed that where stalk fodder was scattered and fed, that portion of the field showed increased fertility for years afterward.

After shocking time is past get in readiness for husking. Put the cribs in order. See that the floors and roof are tight. There should be plenty of storage room in every farm to hold the crop of that farm so long as the farmer may desire. Farm storage of grain is destined soon to play a most important part in the matter of price, and price is what portrays the percentage of profit. On large farms corn is put in the crib by farm elevators, saving time and the strength of the farmer. It is no easy task to shovel a forty-bushel load of corn high into the crib at the close of a long day's work. Those who may think it easy can learn the truth by trying.

The corn crop is most profitably marketed on hoof. It is not possible that the crop can ever be entirely marketed in this manner, however. Corn has many other valuable uses besides feeding and fattening animals. There will always be a market for the grain, and, as it has been found that corn can be bred for special qualities, the grain farmer has much to learn to provide the market with the quality it most desires and will pay most for. This brings us to the problem of corn breeding. Seed selection is a most essential feature of making the most of the corn crop. Now is the time to start in the work of seed selection. Every corn grower should secure and study the bulletins on this subject put out by the experiment stations of his own and other states. Corn breeding should be part of the regular work of every corn belt farmer who would make the most of his corn crop.

Our Market Review

(Concluded from Page 6)

Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars with comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	130	60	100
Tuesday	120	65	75
Total, 2 days	250	125	175

Receipts again made a generous total, but the demand was broad and prices remained without material change. Supply again consisted chiefly of Wisconsin round white stock in sacks, which met with ready sale at the prices.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin white, in bulk—3 cars at 78c; 3 cars sacked white at 80c, 3 cars Burbanks at 80c; 4 cars white at 82c;. Minnesota Ohios—1 car at 83c.

Per bushel, Minnesota Ohios, bulk 80@83c
Wisconsin, round white, bulk or sacked ..... 78@82c
Wisconsin, Burbanks ..... 80@...

The price is about 20 cents a bushel higher than two weeks before, and about 38 cents a bushel higher than a year before.

SWEET POTATOES—Have got to a level of prices where they sell fairly well. The market is kept supplied to a point where buyers have no difficulty in getting what they may require.

Barrels, Virginia ..... $2.00@2.10
Jerseys ..... 2.75@3.00
Hampers, Jerseys ..... 1.00@....
Illinois, small ..... .75 .90
Alabama, common, dirty ..... .50@....

The price of Virginia and Jerseys are from 20 to 30 cents a berrel lower than two weeks before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $7@7.50. Oat straw at $6@6.50. Wheat straw, $6@6.50.

Rye and oat straw are 50 cents a ton lower than two weeks ago. Wheat straw is unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 874 tons. Demand continues good and market firm. Offerings small.

Choice Timothy Hay ..... 18.00@18.50
No. 1 Timothy ..... 16.50@17.50
No. 2 Timothy ..... 15.00@16.00

The price of hay is 50 cents a ton lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was $18 to $19 a ton for choice timothy.

BROOM CORN—Quotably firm. There was a strong feeling. The volume of business doing remains tame.

Per ton, Illinois Corn ..... $110.00@140.00
Oklahoma ..... 110.00@120.00

The price of broom corn is unchanged from two weeks before. A year before Illinois was quoted $60 to $110 a ton. Oklahoma $60 to $110 a ton.

BEANS—There was nothing new to mention. The market rules quiet. No consignment lots appear on sale. Stocks of old beans in hands of dealers are small. Demand moderate for pea beans and restricted for other kinds.

Pea Beans—
Hand-picked, choice ..... $2.00@2.10
Common ..... 1.50@1.75

Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.

Red Kidneys, choice ..... $2.25@2.30
Common to fair ..... 1.50@1.75
White Kidney nominal ..... 3.00@....
Brown Swedish, long ..... 1.25@1.50
Round ..... 1.60@1.75

The price of pea beans is 10 cents a bushel higher than two weeks before. Red Kidneys are about 60 cents a bushel higher. Brown Swedish 25 cents a bushel higher. Other kinds unchanged from two weeks before. A year before the price of choice hand picked was $2.95 to $3.00.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week Cases	Last week Cases	Last year Cases
Monday	6,674	8,613	4,506
Tuesday	7,358	9,005	7,993
Total	14,032	17,618	12,499

The market is quotably firm at the current quotations.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 20½@22c.

Firsts quotably 25@25½c. To bring quoted prices Eggs must run mostly to new laid eggs, with not over 24 eggs loss to the case.

Refrigerator eggs in good demand. April Firsts salable at 23@23½c and Extras at 24@24½c.

The price of eggs is a shade higher than two weeks before and about 3 cents a dozen higher than a year before.

GREEN FRUITS

Chicago, September 23, 1913.

APPLES—There is a good, healthy market. Arrivals of fall apples are very moderate. They are not expected to come at all freely. The crop has proved to be light. Demand is good. All grades are salable, but as is natural, prices vary with the quality. Not many winter apples coming yet. Such as do come go to coolers, as it is too early for these. Prices lately have shown a moderate upward tendency.

GRAPES—Black grapes in baskets sell fairly. The better the quality the more readily they sell. There is a difference in prices.

The few Niagaras and Delawares coming in are disposed of.

PEARS—There is a firm market. Arrivals and offerings are very moderate. All nice clean fruit, almost any kind, good sale. It is early yet for Keiffers. They are apt to come green.

PEACHES—The market was ruling quiet. Demand for large packages is not so good as it has been. It looks as if the preserving demand has become pretty well supplied. The large trade seems to be over. Buyers seem to be calling more for the small packages, fifth bushel baskets. Market well supplied. Peaches vary a good deal in size and color. Small and light colored stock slow and easy. A good many are of this kind.

CANTALOUPE OR GEMS—Are dull, slow and easy. Season late and it has become too cool. There is still a good supply of Colorados. Holders express a desire to clean up and stay out. The few Michigan baskets coming drag.

WATERMELONS—There were no fresh receipts. Some in yesterday still remain. There is very little demand. Market is nominal at $50 to $100 a car, with very little doing.

VEGETABLES

Chicago, September, 23 1913.

BEETS—Supply of stock with nice tops is decreasing. Nice goods sell freely. Trimmed beets are plentiful.

CABBAGE—Market firmer. Demand is more active and supply only fair.

CARROTS—Market is firm. Supply is not large and the demand has been stimulated by cool weather.

CAULIFLOWER—Fair supply in today. Fancy nice size and clean had good sale. No. 2 stock had to be liberally discounted.

CELERY—Sold well today. Receipts were 3,400 boxes and prices held steady.

CUCUMBERS—Demand is good for nice, green uniform size goods. Culls, thick, discolored stock not wanted.

EGG PLANT—Fair sale and steady. Supply of home-grown is decreasing.

GREEN ONIONS—Fair sale at steady prices. Supply is not large, but ample.

LIMA BEANS—Only a moderate supply in today. The shelled beans met with fair sale at steady prices. Beans in pods are not selling.

LETTUCE—There were fair receipts of Eastern and the quality was more desirable. Demand fairly active and market steady for nice stock.

ONIONS—Good sale and steady. Buyers want large onions and are willing to pay any premium for nice goods. Market is firm.

PEPPERS—Market is liberally supplied with home-grown. Demand is fair and market easy.

PARSNIPS—Fair sale and steady. Supply is ample.

PUMPKINS—Supply of large, yellow pumpkins is fair, not large. Demand is moderate.

PICKLES—Supply is not large and market holds steady, although rather quiet.

RADISHES—Fair sale and steady. Home grown are in ample supply.

SWEET CORN—Fair trade at steady prices. Supply equals requirements.

STRING BEANS—Nice beans sold at higher prices. Supply has become small, especially of Wax. Demand is good.

SPINACH—In good supply and easy. Demand quiet.

SQUASH—Moderate sale. There is a good supply.

TURNIPS—Trimmed are plentiful and easy. Nice, write with green tops scarce and firm.

TOMATOES—Are selling fairly at steady prices. Frosts have been experienced in the vicinity, and it is possible the supply of home grown will be shut off.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

The organization of shipping clubs among farmers of North Louisiana is going on at a rapid pace and a number of these associations have come into being for the purpose of making it easier for the live stock raisers and truckers to handle their market products.—Journal of Agriculture. It ought also to help them obtain better prices. If it doesn't there's a screw loose in the machinery.

What farmers in this country want is not benevolence, either from the government or from individuals, but only a chance to help themselves as European farmers have done.—The Nebraska Farmer. The farmers have all the "chance" they need. No one is keeping them from doing even more than European farmers can ever hope to do. What our farmers need is to wake up and take advantage of their "chances."

The farmer who wants to hold his products will find it much better to be ahead than behind. Rather than to devise some system that wil enable farmers to hold their crops when behind we should give our attention to putting farmers on such a footing that they will be far enough ahead to hold their crops, if they so desire, without the aid of a paternalistic government.—Nebraska Farmer. All right—trot out the system. An anxious world is waiting.

In the United States in 1880 there were 49,000,000 hogs and 50,000,000 humans. Twenty years later there were 76,000,000 humans, but only 67,000,000 hogs.—Producer and Consumer. Don't forget, now, that part of those humans are also "hogs."

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:
Subject: My Most Profitable Crop

First Prize $3.00 Second Prize $2.00 Third Prize $1.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

A Girl Raises Rats for the Market

(First Prize)

Miss Abbie E. Lathrop, near Granby, Mass., is not only one of the very few of her sex not afraid of rodents, but actually derives pleasure from the raising of them for a livelihood, having proved them to be her most profitable crop. On her little farm, which she has paid for wholly with money earned in her unique enterprise, she raises hundreds of the little animals each year, for which she finds a ready market. In addition to being a skilled handler of rodents, Miss Lathrop is a serious business woman, and has successfully raised rats and mice for market for several years.

Starting in a very humble way, first with only dancing mice, Miss Lathrop became the sole support of her mother, and soon annexed a ten-acre farm, which now is given up to breeding rats, mice, and guinea pigs. Many of these she sells to animal dealers in large cities, who resell them for pets, but mostly to scientific laboratories, where they are used for purposes of demonstration and experimentation by scientists and professors of medicine and anatomy.

Miss Lathrop's careful business methods have made it possible for her to make a very good living in an extraordinary occupation for a woman. Miss Lathrop is fond of showing her unique place to visitors, who come from far to see the "rat queen" and her remarkable industry. She is the envy of many of her neighbors, who make less in ten years on their stony farms than she makes in one year by raising rats.

Miss Lathrop's venture is the result of seeing a pair of "dancing mice" in a bird store. They attracted her attention so much by their curious behavior that she bought them for pets. Dancing mice, like ordinary rodents, increase very rapidly in number, and at first Miss Lathrop gave the progeny of her pair of pets away, but soon found that she could sell them at a good price. So she began disposing of her surplus stock in nearby towns; her field of trade widening gradually until she received letters of inquiry from Boston and New York.

Bird dealers, animal dealers and others seemed to want dancing mice.

This gave Miss Lathrop an idea. She was seriously handicapped striving to earn a living owing to ill health, and she had her invalid mother to support. She and her mother talked it over for a long time and finally Miss Lathrop decided to make a business of mice. No one was more surprised than she at the result.

From the very first after she had announced herself as a breeder of fancy mice, orders began to pour in. It was not long before the little creatures were actually supporting herself and the invalid mother. For a long time the demand was greater than she could supply.

She added white mice and white rats and fancy colored mice to her list, and later English and Peruvian guinea pigs, but no matter what new variety she introduced people seemed to want them as soon as they heard of them. It was some time, however, before she could understand why the dealers in New York and Boston kept sending her such large orders for mice and asking why she did not raise more rats and guina pigs. She finally learned that medical leboratories were using the little animals for experimental purposes.

Orders continued to grow larger until Miss Lathrop found it necessary to employ a housekeeper to look after the house that she might give business her undivided attention She employs several laborers in farm work, to plant, care for and harvest the crops, practically all of which she feeds to the rats, mice and guinea pigs. —John Latham, Ohio.

Big Money in Bantam Fowls

(Second Prize)

Believing the readers of Up-to-Date Farming might be interested I will tell what my most profitable crop was.

I began by purchasing a pair of Black African bantam chickens, of the rose-comb variety. For these I paid $6, a sum which some of you may consider high, but as they were full-blooded stock, having won prizes in large poultry shows, I was therefore able to guarantee each bird raised and command prices accordingly.

From the pair I hatched thirty-four chicks the following year. I did this by not allowing the hen to set and keeping her producing eggs, which I hatched under a light-weight common hen.

Bantams are much harder to raise than larger breeds of fowls, but I was successful in raising twenty-six of the thirty-four.

Bantam chicks, as may be imagined, are very delicate little creatures and prove easy victims to any dampness, from which they must be closely guarded by keeping them in dry, clean quarters. After the third week you can be reasonably sure of seeing them all in full feather.

Of the twenty-six raised, eleven were cockerels. I selected a pullet for each of the eleven cockerels I had, making eleven pairs, which I advertised in one of the city newspapers for sale. In a short time I had sold the eleven pairs at $4 and $5 a pair, according to age.

They were purchased chiefly by city folks as pets for their children, and in most cases were purchased for no other purpose.

In figuring up I found I had realized $51 from those sold, besides having four pullets left to add to my pair for the next year's breeding season. Deducting the price paid for my original pair, and $2 or $3 for feed, you will see I cleared something over $40 on the pair in one year.—Mrs. John Hodell, Ohio.

Plant Trees

(Third Prize)

About twelve years ago I bought a tract of railroad land. It had once been covered with the finest native oak timber, but the people for miles had come to this timber to get posts, railroad ties and mine props. At the time I got possession there was not a tree large enough to make a mine prop. The land was covered with second growth oak, which in twelve years has grown into fine timber; props and railroad ties, and saw logs, which are ready cash on the stump or at the track.

Props are worth $60 a thousand; ties $30 to $50 a hundred; cord wood $3.50 to $4 a cord on track.

At these prices a man can take his teams into the timber in the fall and winter when work on the farm is not pressing and clear up several hundred dollars besides keeping farm hands busy the year round.

Growing timber will pay as well or better than growing other crops. I believe mine is making a growth of at least $2 an acre a year. About all that is necessary is to keep fire out and nature will do the rest.

Not long ago a man told me life was too short to think about growing timber. I cited him to a man that a few years ago owned forty acres of fine timber land. In his eagerness to get it cleared he piled heaps of good timber and burned it to get it out of the way. Last spring I saw that man hauling stumps out of his neighbor's field for fuel.

There are hundreds of others just like him. Not a stick of timber growing on their farms.

Life is not too short to do anything that needs to be done. Because we have plenty of timber is no excuse for wasting it, there will be people here after we are gone.—F. S., Ill.

Going in for Strawberries

I must tell you about my strawberry patch. I ordered 1,000 Klondike strawberry plants, expecting to have enough strawberries the next year, to eat and to can. I have only been on a farm four years, having lived in a city all my life. Everything I tried was in the nature of an experiment. I suppose about two-thirds of the plants lived.

The first berries that came we used for the table. We have a great deal of company in summer, besides five in our own family, and served strawberries three times a day. You can imagine the quantity picked for home use. In a short time the vines bore more than we could eat. My wife canned fifty-two quarts, and seldom a day passed without giving away from one to three gallons to our neighbors, and friends from the city. All this

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Look over the announcements in this number and answer freely all advertisements that appeal to you. A penny invested in a postal card asking for particulars may mean dollars made for you.

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Every advertiser in this issue of Up-to-Date Farming carries our stamp of approval. We will not accept advertisements we do not recommend.

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AT MILL PRICES---GALVANIZED OR PAINTED---
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Fire, Water and Lightning Resistant. Practically Indestructible.

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New, Heavy, Galvanized Roofing 2¾c per Sq. Ft.

Just another example of how hard we've smashed roofing prices this season. Never before and probably never again will you be able to buy such roofing at this price.

We Save You Money

Now is the time to send in your order for this roofing—don't delay it a single day. Even if you do not intend to use it for several months to come, send your order in now with a reasonable deposit which will protect you in your purchase, and the material will be shipped when you are ready to use it. Metal Roofings are best and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent; fire and lightning proof, cooler in summer, warmer in winter; won't taint water; with ordinary care lasts a lifetime.

Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Prominently known everywhere to the public for 20 years as the great "Price Wreckers" and now owned by the Harris Bros. Co., have decided that their best interests require that the name of the principal owners of the company be more prominently brought to the public's notice. There is no change in our business, except that the four Harris Bros. will, in the future, advertise and sell their goods, under the name of the Harris Bros. Company, instead of the Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Write Today For Free Samples—and Freight Prepaid Prices

REMEMBER, no matter what kind of roofing you are contemplating buying—corrugated steel or ready roofing—it will pay you to hold off a few days until you first get our free samples and freight prepaid prices. Just drop us a postal. We will absolutely prove to you that, quality for quality, we are underselling all competition by a wide margin. You run no risk in sending us your order. Our binding guarantee, backed by this $10,000,000 Company fully protects you. Write for free samples today.

HARRIS BROS. CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Dept. BN-135 Chicago

time strawberries were selling from $2.50 to $3 a crate. Having canned all that we wanted, and finding them still coming we decided to take them to our nearest market and sell them; they were then getting cheap and plentiful, averaging $1.25 a crate, but before the season was over we cleared $18 after paying for crates, help in picking, etc.

We certainly consider our small strawberry patch our most profitable crop, and if we had gone into it for the money, which we shall do next year, and sell while the market is high, and can when it is low, our profits will increase considerably. We estimate that if we had sold all berries that came from the patch, we would have cleared at least $50 and our patch was about as large as a good sized garden. We intend to plant several thousand plants in the spring.—A. A. W., Tenn.

Dairying Pays in the West

My most profitable crop is milk. I have 15 cows which bring me a good profit because I take good care of them and feed them right.

I raise carrots, beets, turnips and hay, which I find the best feed for milk cows. In August I averaged forty pounds of milk a cow, making 4,200 pounds of milk a day. The milk tested 5.4 per cent., making 22.68 pounds of butter a day. I get thirty cents a pound for the butter, bringing $6.80 a day. So for the month of August I made from fifteen cows $210.92.

I separate the milk. By doing so I get sweet skim milk for my pigs and calves.

If a dairy is run by a good system it can not help but pay, as I have found out. It takes system to make any undertaking pay. Use system, and right marketing and your work, whatever it is, will pay.—R. C. Chase, Oregon.

Garden Tomatoes

My most profitable crop is tomatoes. I set out a plot 99x51 feet and sold $50 worth of tomatoes.

I plowed the ground as deep as I could, made a good seed bed, and set my plants (which I had in a cold frame) on the 10th of May, cultivated every week until they were too large to cultivate. The first tomatoes were sold July 3rd. I got 8c a pound for some and afterward I received one dollar a crate, and some I was forced to sell at fifty cents a crate. Have some to pick yet. My late field tomatoes are now coming in and look fine.—T. B. P., Ind.

Another Profitable Tomato Crop

I plow my ground in early spring, harrow it and pack thoroughly one acre of land for tomatoes.

I take a single plow and lay off rows four by three feet. I let the plants get three or four leaves on them; then take a dibble, make a hole and pour some water with the plant.

When the plants begin to grow I hoe close around the plant, plow both ways and it is no trouble to grow tomatoes. I have made $100 on one acre of tomatoes with less work than I could on any other crop and have let my neighbors have what they wanted, besides we had all we wanted for our own use.—T. P., Missouri.

Comment by the Editor

There is a crop of rats and mice to a greater or less degree on every farm, but not many people make any money out of them. I believe the balance is usually the other way. The courageous Massachusetts maiden, however, finds rat farming profitable. There are lots of ways to make money, by doing things differently from the ordinary. And a change in variety often turns loss to profit. Ordinary rodents are worse than useless, but here is a young lady who raises extraordinary ones at a profit. Women and mice don't mix very well, as a rule. J. L. didn't say, but the Editor will wager a rat trap that Miss Lathrop wears bloomers when working with her crop. Otherwise how could she?

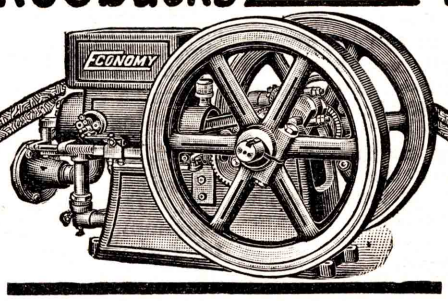
The Ohio lady gives us another instance of finding it profitable to break away from the ordinary. People are willing to pay high prices for unusual things, it seems. While banty hens are more trouble to raise, they eat less, and bring more money.

We heartily approve the sentiment expressed by F. S. Tree planting is a privilege, and a duty as well. The man who thinks of the future as well as the present is nearly always a better man, and a better citizen, than one who does not. We owned a Colorado tree claim once, and planted some trees. We hope they are living yet, serving some one at least some shade and a shelter from blizzards. Let us all take care of the trees we have, and plant more to replace them.

Hogs Harvesting Wheat

A FARMER in Whitman county, thirty bushels per acre. wheat that was good for Washington, had a field of Wheat was not high in price at his market town. He was advised to turn a bunch of young hogs in the wheat field and let them do the harvesting. He doubted the value of this advice but was prevailed upon to try it out in a small way. He divided a fifteen-acre field equally. Cut and threshed half of it, and sold the grain. The other half he fenced and turned in the hogs. He kept a careful accounting of expenses, and when a final reckoning was made he found that the 225 bushels threshed and sold netted him a total of $110.25, or forty-nine cents a bushel, after deducting the cost of harvesting, threshing, hauling, etc. On the other half, harvested by the hogs, he netted $290.25, or $1.29 a bushel on 225 bushels of wheat, after deducting the first weight of the hogs, and the costs of marketing. It pays to know the feeding value of grain at market prices for live stock. A business farmer will be always ready to take advantage of the relationship between prices and products.

Sears-Roebuck's ECONOMY Engines



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True Co-operation a Friend to Business

A WELL written article in the Farm Implement News calls attention to the danger of going to extremes not so much in the practice, perhaps, as in the teaching of co-operation. All concede that the farmer is a very important factor in the prosperity of the country, and unless the farmer prospers no one else can prosper to any very great extent. But there must be other classes as well as farmers, else the farmers would have no customers, and could, therefore, have no incomes.

The reason the earlier farm organizations seemed to make their principal fight on the business interests is explained by a broad-minded advocate of true co-operation to have come of the fact that when farmers, smarting under wrongs they could not entirely understand, decided that they must organize so as to meet organization with organization, they very naturally looked no further than to the business men they knew for the source of their trouble. They thought it was the prices they had to pay for what they bought and not the prices they received for what they sold that oppressed them. In other words, they had been taught all their lives that the prices of farm products were made at the fountain-head of trade in accordance with some mysterious law, and, therefore, they must be right, and if there was an unfairness in prices it must be in the prices they were required to pay. This arrayed the farmers against the local business men, and the business men against the farmers.

But this is not the teaching of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. This paper holds that the prices of farm products are the ones that are arbitrarily and unfairly made; that while supply and demand have a limit and their relationship varies, the speculative making of prices, as published in the market reports, has little to do with that, the law of supply and demand being practically ignored, so that speculators may buy cheap and sell high. Hence it is not the purpose of this paper at least, to antagonise the business interests of the country, but to wrest farm products from the hurtful hands of speculation and gambling, and give those commodities greater permanency in price and a more equitable adjustment of supply and demand. The resulting price may at times be higher and it may be lower, but it will always be remunerative to the producers because the profits revert to them instead of flowing into the coffers of speculation; and yet the stuff will go to the users at lower prices than under the present system. This theory of farm organization, therefore, is most friendly to the legitimate business interests, and those interests should be friendly to it, and they are so wherever the relationship is understood. Success along these lines takes nothing from business, but it makes farmers better off financially, increases their aspirations, refines their tastes, multiplies their wants, and makes them more abundant purchasers.

In many localities the business and professional men understand this, and are helping to lead. In such localities co-operation takes eminently the proper form—that of pure mutuality of interests, which leads to "equity in all the business relations of life." All we ask of the businessmen is to meet us half way, and assist in solving the problem so necessary to the success of farming as well as to the success of business, and the general and permanent prosperity of the country and the world.

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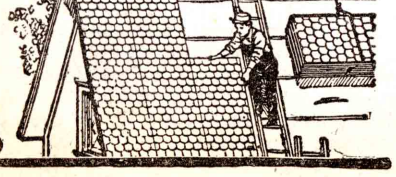

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Pastoral Paragraphs

It is a mighty poor farm that has no specialty.

What dynamite will do to stumps, rocks, and hard pan is sufficient. Try it.

If you have fall plowing to do follow the plow until the ground freezes. You can't plow frozen soil, but you can husk corn any time.

While the United States produces three-fourths of the corn grown in the world, it raises less than one-fifth of the wheat.

It is not a good plan to seed alfalfa with wheat. It will not hurt the wheat, but tends to lessen the chances for success with the alfalfa.

The farmers of the north and central west are acquiring the science of business, which accounts for the rapid increase of successful farmers' elevators.

A successful Long Island farmer sows alfalfa in rows one foot apart and cultivates it while growing. The yield is from three to five tons an acre on a sandy soil.

If some genius could put a seat on a hoe it might become popular with farmers. As Sam Saxon says, it is hard work nowadays to sell a farmer a farm tool that hasn't a seat on it.

Right now is a good time to set apart a day or two for fixing up all the buildings, fences, machinery, and such things that need fixing. Keeping everything in good shape is the trademark of the successful farmer.

"One acre of alfalfa," says a practical Iowa farmer who has studied the crop on his own farm for several years, "will bring up the fertility of three acres—the one in alfalfa and two others. Feed the hay and sow the manure.

I've seen farmers get up early in the morning, feed, curry and harness the horses, clean the stable floor and throw the manure out of the barn window, to leach and to burn. Then, after breakfast, drive to the station and buy commercial fertilizer!

The soy bean has some advantages over cowpeas. It stands extremes of wet and dry better. There is less loss of leaves in handling as hay. The seed cracks less in threshing, and is richer in protein and fat. It is a better nitrogen gatherer. Cowpeas, however, make a better growth on poor soil.

I wonder if all the farmers who have hay forks and carriers, manure spreaders, patent gates, calf feeders and other labor-saving devices also bought mop wringers, bread mixers, dish washers, washing machines, vacuum sweepers and such like for the house? Lop-sided progressiveness isn't fair.

FALL WORK WITH THE STRAWBERRY BED

THOSE who have strawberry beds (and every farm should have them) ought now to prepare them for the winter They are done growing, ready for winter rest.

In sections where snow falls early and remains on the ground all winter no protection is needed. It is freezing and thawing, again and again, that injures the strawberry plant. They should be covered so the light freezes will not effect them, and, when once frozen, the light thaws will not affect them either. Straw, hay, forest leaves and similar material makes an excellent covering.

PRIMARY PRINCIPLES OF SUCCESS WITH WHEAT

WHY do wheat growing farmers neglect seed selection? Some do not think it worth while. They have not studied the question, nor investigated the results of the practise. Some neglect it without other cause than carelessness and habit. They find it hard to adopt a new practice and get out of the rut. Some haven't had the means or the time. They merely thought they haven't The man who really desires to better his crops, and has determination back of the desire can find a way to do things necessary. The is no question about that. It is merely a matter of decision. Possibly the average farmer does not have a strain of wheat worthy of development by seed selection in the field. In that case, he should buy a bushel or two of thorough-bred seed from some reliable seedsman or breeder. He can do this by selling some of his own. But at least every farmer can thoroughly clean and grade his seed before sowing it, with a good fanning and grading mill. If there is no such mill in the community that is available, let him interest two or three neighbors and purchase one in co-partnership. It will pay for itself twice over in a single year.

Merely running grain through a mill to blow out the chaff and trash helps some, but what is needed is grading. All the light, shriveled, broken grains should be removed, and only large, plump ones sown. There are machines that will do this grading perfectly, and they are not expensive. And when it comes to marketing, clean the grain, and sell by sample. Demand a higher price, and show wheat worth the premium, and you will succeed. The inferior wheat can be fed at home, and for poultry and hog feed is worth at least one dollar a bushel. Left with the other wheat it brings down the price of the entire crop from five to ten cents a bushel. Do first-class farming, friends. Put out a first-rate product and you will meet with first-rate success.

THE LINE FENCE

ALL lines between farms should be thoroughly established, then a permanent fence erected. This line fence is best made of woven wire and steel posts set in concrete. Barbed wire is second choice.

For line fences, or permanent cross fences, steel posts are much better than wood or concrete posts. The life of steel posts is very much longer than wood posts, and when set in concrete they will maintain their alignment indefinitely.

The cost of steel posts is not high. The line post will not exceed in cost a good wood post. Corner and gate posts, being heavier and longer than line posts, cost a few cents more than the latter. Even these cost about the same as heavy wood posts used as corner and gate posts.

A good way for setting steel posts is to fill in the bottom of the post hole, and around the post, with six inches of concrete. On top of this cake of concrete fill in with dirt, tamping it well. Around the post at the ground line fill in with six inches of concrete. This method provides an anchor at top of ground and bottom of hole for the post.

One style of post on the market requires no staples to fasten the wire. The fence is secured to the post by means of tongue-like punchings on the post. These tongues being bent around the wire secures it firmly to the post. These posts are round and tapering, and are galvanized to prevent rusting.

Another style of post is made of angle iron, with holes on side to receive staples. As the staples are driven home the ends cross, thus clinching them and holding the fence securely.

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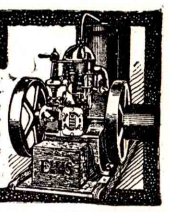

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Made for farmer's own use; only 6 to 8 H. P. required. We also make three larger sizes requiring 10 to 20 H.P. 18 years in the field. Shredded corn fodder is natural food. Will keep cattle in healthful condition. Write for catalog. State how many horse power you use.

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cuts five different lengths. Knives adjustable when in operation. With its improved wind elevator it carries the cut feed to any height, and distributes it evenly. Built so simple and strong it outlasts every machine of its kind. Absolutely guaranteed. Mounted or unmounted. Write today for

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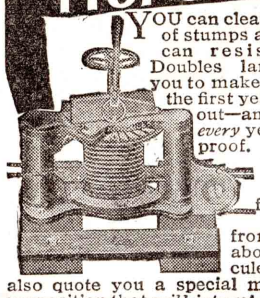

YOU can clear an acre or more of stumps a day. No stumps can resist the Hercules. Doubles land value—enables you to make $1200.00 on 40 acres the first year after stumps are out—and $750.00 in crops *every* year after. Get the proof. Why not

Write Us Now

Book tells all the facts—shows many photos and letters from owners—tells all about the many Hercules features. We'll also quote you a special money-saving price proposition that *will interest you.* Address

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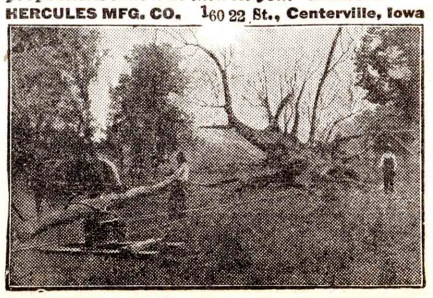

SHORTY SHORTCUTS
By Himself

POTATO growing isn't the same as it once was. Styles in farming change along with the fashions. It used to be that in the spring, after the frost was out enough to plow, we broke up a piece of new ground, with a plow, just a common, ordinary plow, and every third furrow I dropped seed potatoes behind the plow. I was behind the plow when I started the round, but usually finished with the plow right behind me. We planted ordinary potatoes, too. Went down cellar, and raked up what potatoes we hadn't been able to eat, mostly little ones, and planted them. And in the fall, if the weather was willing and the Lord permitted, we dug a good crop from that patch. If we didn't, why, we laid it to the weather and the Lord. No old time farmer would ever assume any responsibility for a failure, unless he neglected to obey the mandate of the moon.

Nowadays we plant potatoes under different practises. We give the seed a sun bath, an air bath, a medicine bath. We buy eye-water for its eyes, and face powder for its skin. We turn our potato cellar into a sanatorium. We select our seed in the field in the fall, and put them in a box, and fumigate with the dope the potato doctors give us. Nothing is too good for our seed potatoes. I don't think I ever found anything quite good enough. If I was a vegetable, I had as soon be a potato as anything else. I couldn't be "skinned" any more than I am now.

Just the same, I've found that the shortcut to success in growing potatoes is in following the fashion. So I send to my agricultural college for the fashion plate, and make my plans accordingly. We don't have new ground as we did in the old days. Even the moon goes back on us once in a while. The weather is as changeable as ever, and we don't know just what the Lord has in mind, so we try to take all possible precautions. These precautions begin when the potatoes are dug. I select my seed from the best yielding vines. To make sure no disease lurks around, I put the seed in a box, airtight, and set a small dish of bisulphide of carbon on top of the potatoes, then shut the lid for twenty-four hours. One week lated I do the same trick over again. In the spring—oh, wait until spring and I'll tell you then.

Yours as ever
Shorty.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR GOOD ROADS

FARMERS, business men, governors, manufacturers, civil engineers, and all others who are or should be interested in good roads have been invited to attend the Good Roads Convention and Exposition to be held in St. Louis for one week beginning November 10. This great movement is being promoted by the United States Good Roads Association.

Farmers' organizations are invited to send delegates. All governors have appointed one delegate from each county in their state. The boards of agriculture of all states have been requested to attend and take part in the affair. President J. A. Everitt, of the Farmers Society of Equity, will be there on Farmers' Day, Thursday, November 13. The convention promises to be one of unusual interest.

The six days of the convention are announced as follows: Monday, Governors' Day; Tuesday, Mayors' Day; Wednesday, Legislative Day; Thursday, Farmers' Day; Friday, Engineers' Day, and Saturday, Manufacturers' Day.

The Southwestern Passenger Association and the Western Passenger Association have reported a two-cent rate.

One of the chief objects of this convention is to center upon a bill for Federal aid toward building good roads throughout the country. Farmers all over the country should take part in promoting such a bill, and every farmer who is interested in the matter and possibly can do so should attend the convention in person.

A RATHER EXPENSIVE WORM

THE common white grub does damage to the extent of $7,000,000 to corn, timothy, and potatoes in the states of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, saying nothing of the losses they cause elsewhere. Not only does this insect work injury to these crops, but also to strawberries, nursery stock, lawn and pasture grasses. The total damage is placed by an expert who has been investigating the subject for many years, at about $24,000,000.

These grubs are not the same as those found in manure or rotten logs. It is the product and parent of the May beetles, that deposit their eggs in fields of grass or small grain. The beetles themselves do little or no injury. The expert declares that this beetle will be very abundant in 1914, and unless precautionary measures are taken, 1915 will see great quantities of the grubs appear. Deep plowing this fall is one way to check the pest. Also all infested fields should be deeply plowed next fall. The best time for this is from October 1 to 15. Pasturing a field with hogs and turkeys is also an excellent eradicator, and top-dressing grass and grain fields with a liberal application of commercial fertilizer will help also.

WHAT EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HORSE COLIC

MANY stockmen think colic is just simply "colic," and the only difference is in the severity of the attack. This is incorrect. There are several forms of colic, having different causes, and affecting different parts of the animal's intestinal anatomy. The severity of a case of colic depends largely on the variety, and usually requires an experienced man to make a differentiation.

The common cause of colic is the sudden change from old to new hay. This is so relished by the animal that the stomach becomes overloaded, causing a fermentation and resulting in a distention of the stomach of intestines, or both, by gas. This type of colic is one of the most dangerous and rapidly fatal forms of the diseases known. The construction of the stomach and intestines is such that once distended it is impossible for the accumulated gas to escape unless it is aided either by the introduction of a stomach tube or trocar.

Keep in mind that horses are apt to overload on new hay and give only a small amount at a time until the animals become accustomed to the change. Give every horse that receives dry feed a bran mash, either wet or dry, containing a handful of linseed meal and a little salt, at least twice weekly. Neglect often results in the loss of a valuable horse.

In harness the "colicky" horse gives way in the hind quarters, stops, becomes restless, paws the ground and stamps, shakes himself and endeavors to lie down. Later on, he often totters, groans, kicks with the hind legs at the abdomen, looks round at his hind quarters, whisks his tail, stands over at the knees, arches his back, stretches the head and neck, and places the hind feet under the body. As a rule, the animal lies down very carefully and slowly, or makes attempts to lie down, but sometimes may throw himself recklessly on the ground. He may lie still or roll and kick violently. He may sweat profusely and bloat and die within four or five hours from the outset.

During the onset of an attack give one quart of raw linseed oil, to which has been added one ounce of spirits of turpentine and two drams of fluid extract of nux vomica. Feed should be entirely withheld for at least twenty-four hours, but allow plenty of water. If bloat is excessive it should be promptly relieved with a trocar by an experienced hand.

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With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ½ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
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in House and Barn at even temperature Winter or Summer at Small Cost.
Send Postal for New Water Supply Plan. It will bring you 100 pictures of it in actual use. Do it Now.
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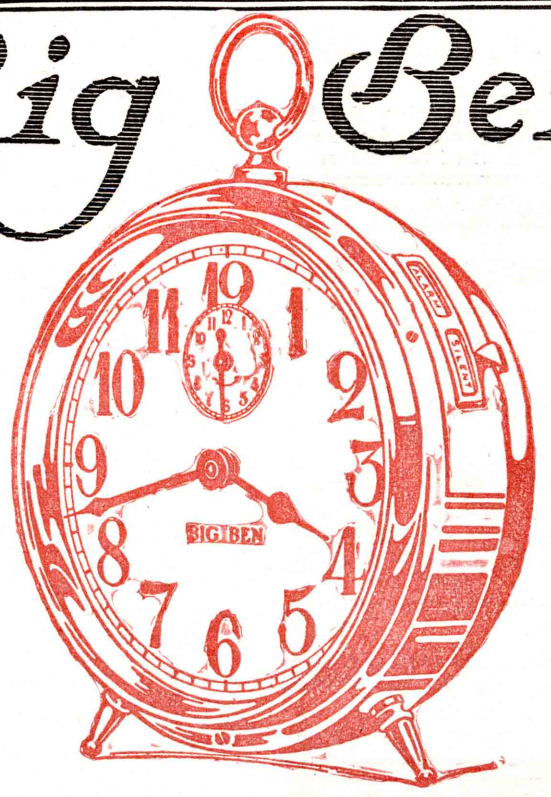
Big Ben



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You can set him to do it as you choose, and *shut him off short* in the middle of his call either way.

That makes him *two good clocks in one*, to suit everybody's taste in early rising.

He plays no pranks. He won't go off before it's time and rob you of your full measure of sleep. He won't go off behind time and rob you of your work time. It's Big Ben's business to run on time, to ring on time and to stay on time.

Big Ben attends to his own business and helps you attend to yours by getting you and the farm hands out early. Then he sticks around the house and keeps time all day for the women folks so they can have your meals on time.

There never was a clock that fitted in better with the farm work.

He's triple-nickel plated and so handsome you'll want to keep him in the parlor instead of a bedroom. Stands seven inches tall from the top of his head to the tips of his toes; has big, easy-winding keys, large hands, and big figures that you can read at a distance on dark mornings, and is built of good implement steel so he'll last for years. He's doing this kind of work in 3,000,000 American homes today.

Twenty thousand jewelers sell him—one in your neighborhood, probably. If yours doesn't, just send a money order for $2.50 addressed to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*, and he'll come to the front door, if the parcel post does, charges prepaid.

CORN HUSKERS APPLETON
2-4-6-8 ROLL SIZES
Harvest a 160 acre crop from 120 acres. This simple, reliable machine does it. Cuts or shreds the stalk while husking the ears.
GUARANTEED
size for size, under equal conditions of operation, to do more and better work with less power than any other machine husker in existence and to be easier and safer to feed and to operate. Our Husker Book tells all about it. Send for free copy today.
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Live Stock and Dairy

To grow money, grow live stock.

Oil meal and bran in a mash is a fine constitutional for hogs.

The cow that is left to shift for herself will soon become shiftless.

Don't trust a mule handy with his heels. This means all of them.

Go now and put into practice what you learned at the state and county fairs.

It is a good habit to water the work horses after they have eaten their hay at night.

One-third oats and two-thirds corn ground into meal is about right for feeding pigs.

Keep the colt growing and in good fettle if you want it to become a valuable horse.

Being ready is a big part of success. Are you ready for winter? Stock well provided for?

For common colic, give the horse one ounce of laudanum and one ounce turpentine is a pint of raw linseed oil.

There is no money in a cold wind striking the milk cows. Keep them away from it.

A nice, warm sunshiny place for the pigs will make money for the pigs' owner this winter.

The care of the horse is half his worth as a worker. The better the care the better the work.

A farm paper, a home paper, a business paper, an educator and an inspiration—all this and more is what we are trying to make UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The cow is a living exponent of reciprocity. You give her hay and she gives you milk. The better you treat her, the better she does for you.

Though stock does not drink as much in cool weather, they need what they do drink just as much. Water the stock frequently and regularly.

It is said to cost a farmer $85 to keep a horse one year. This doesn't mean the horse consumes $85 worth of feed at market price, but that feed, labor in caring for the horse at wage prices an hour, the cost of shelter, horseshoeing, etc., depreciation, etc., amounts to $85.

BEDDING FOR LIVE STOCK

WHENEVER I see a good herd of cattle, horses, or hogs, a fine flock of sheep or a large, sprightly flock of poultry I know just what sort of a caretaker is behind them, says Wm. Galloway. So much is written about feeding and breeding that bedding is overlooked, when it is just as important as feeding.

If a horse must rest in a wet, filthy stall he will go into the morning's work feeling sore and tired, skin and hair dirty and not feel good all day. If he is a colt such treatment retards his perfect development.

Look in at the barn of the successful dairyman. You'll find well-bedded stalls for the cows that are due to freshen, plenty of dry, deep litter or straw under the cows in the stanchions and the young things contented and frisky in pens bedded with two feet of straw. The stable of the race horse owner is bedded deep always! Why? Because he knows it keeps the animal fresh, his muscles free and pliable and his skin loose.

Brood sows cannot do their best in coming through the winter without a dry bed of straw. She does not need a heavy bedding at farrowing time, but her pen must be dry and clean. Growing pigs will make better gains on their feeds when well bedded at night.

SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION OF ABORTION IN DAIRY COWS

ALL dairymen know how great a scourge abortion has become to the dairy business. The great waste, due to loss of calves, shrinkage and failures to breed, amounts to millions. A treatment has been devised at the Vermont Experiment Station by Professor F. A. Rich, veterinarian, who has made an extensive study of this disease covering a period of fifteen years. This treatment has been wonderfully successful. It has time after time stopped abortion in herds that were badly stricken with the infectious disease of the worst type. Where half or more of the pregnant cows in the herd had aborted, and the others found infected with the disease, the treatment has cured the affected animals without exception, and all give birth to normal calves at the proper time. One excellent feature of the treatment is that it is absolutely harmless, and may be given in any sized dose for any length of time with no results except to increase the thrift of the animals, and to prevent disease.

The treatment consists of giving from one-third to one-half ounce of methylene blue (medicinal grade), in the feed, or in capsules, night and morning for one week. Then, after an interval of four weeks, give another week's treatment, continuing in this alteration during the period of gestation. The material can be obtained of druggists. The price should not be more than $2.50 a pound. A week's treatment for one cow will cost approximately seventy cents.

NEVER MIND THE TARIFF—BUY SHEEP

I WISH I might say something that would encourage farmers to get into sheep a little more generally," says a New York farmer. "I am led to do this by the good prices we have received for our lambs the past season. They went readily, on the average, when about six months of age, for $6 apiece, lacking a few cents. When you think how comparatively little work is connected with growing lambs it seems to me this is pretty good. Of course, if we had been situated so that we could have butchered those lambs ourselves and marketed them, we could have realized more for them. Then, too, this is not all the return we got from the ewes referred to. We have the wool. Every ewe should shear at least five or six pounds of wool, and this would bring in the market now about twenty cents a pound, or something like $1.25 more.

"It is calculated that eight sheep can be kept on the same feed which would be required for one cow. Supposing that we have eight sheep, and each has one lamb, selling at the rate I have stated, $6, and the little bunch would bring us nearly $50. We think it a pretty good cow that could put that amount in our pockets in a year for the same amount of work. We know what it means to have a dairy to attend to. Twice a day the cows must be milked, and it is a good deal more care to feed, groom and clean the stables after cattle than it is to care for sheep. Anyhow, I believe that every farmer might find it a source of profit to keep some sheep. It does not need a great deal of experience to look after a small flock."

FINE BUTTER-MAKING A PROFITABLE ART

THERE is more than one kind of good butter. Well-made country butter is good. It has fine color and flavor, and when delivered direct to the consumer it is thoroughly satisfactory. But many country butter makers who took great pride in their product, and who had no trouble in getting a premium of several cents over the local market price have been astonished, incensed, and disgusted to find, on shipping some of their product to the city, to find it was not so favorably received, and brought several cents less than the price quoted in city markets for first-class butter.

The reason is plain enough to the dealer who sells the butter to city patrons. Country butter, as ordinarily made, does not "carry" well. It loses its texture, and some of its flavor in shipping and handling. It isn't made with the right "body" for the treatment it gets in shipment. To satisfy the high-class city trade butter must be made according to well defined rules, which produces a very superior product, and one that will fully satisfy everybody. Even those who have a fondness for the old-fashioned "country butter" will recognize its superior qualities.

In our next issue we will give an outline of the methods of butter-making on the farm that will produce an article equal to the best, and superior to most of the butter to be found in the markets of the cities or towns—a product that should command at least two cents more than the ordinary "first-class" butter brings.

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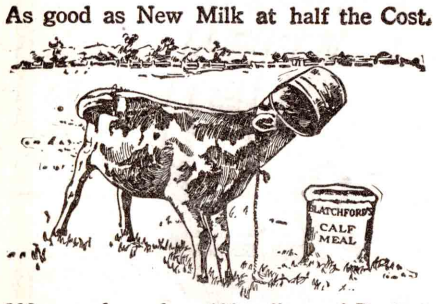

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Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

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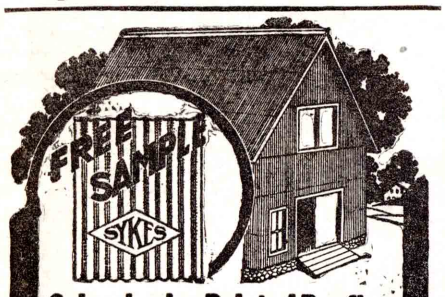

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Poultry Pickings

Clean up the flock and get rid of all but the business birds.

Wholesome food and exercise is the best tonic for any bird.

A business poultry flock should consist of about 200 hens.

Don't forget a box of fine, dry dust for winter use in the hen house.

Plump chickens catch the eye and the dollar of the ultimate consumer.

The utility fowl is the most profitable for the average poultry keeper.

Begin now to prepare stock for Thanksgiving and Christmas markets.

Have a nice bunch well fattened for the Jewish holidays that begin this month.

Ask a busy old hen about business and she'll tell you it is picking up all the time.

The average egg production the country over is put at eighty eggs per hen. Is your flock up to the average?

Marketing poultry is of as much importance as preparing it for market. Form a poultry shipping club, and learn the business.

Keep some bran in a feed box where fowls can help themselves. And put a lump of copperas in the drinking water now and then.

The farm flock that produces an average of 150 eggs per hen annually is not an impossibility. There would be plenty of profit in it, too.

Now is the time to get the pullets in readiness for winter laying. They will lay if you feed them right and make them exercise. They can't help it, if you have the laying kind.

HENS THAT LAY EGGS

EGG laying contests are always very interesting to all poultry keepers. We are all interested in the best laying varieties, and the contests help us form decisions.

The Connecticut Agricultural college has been conducting a competitive egg-laying test. The results at the end of the first six months have been recorded.

In this contest are one hundred pens, representing nearly every well-known breed and variety. The leading pen was of Single-comb White Leghorns, belonging to Tom Barron, of Catforth, England. This pen laid 588 eggs, or an average of 117 eggs per bird.

Second for the first six months was a pen of White Leghorns belonging to Edward Cam, Houghton, England, with a credit of 521 eggs.

The best American pen was a pen of Single-Comb Buff Leghorns entered by George H. Schmitz, Chicago, Ill., which laid 502 eggs for the first six months and stands third in the contest.

The best individual record in the contest was made by a pullet belonging to Mr. Barron. This bird laid 135 eggs in the first six months. The second best individual is a White Wyandotte belonging to Edward Cam which laid 129 eggs.

The best record made by any American hen was 124 eggs, which was made by a White Leghorn pullet belonging to Braeside Poultry Farm, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. A Barred Plymouth Rock belonging to Woodside Poultry Farm, West Philadelphia, laid 88 eggs in 91 days, laying 61 consecutive days.

Up to date two hens have laid two eggs in one day.

THE EGGS THAT ARE BAD AND WHY

NEARLY 10 per cent. of all the eggs received in New York are bad, either broken, "spotted," or rotten. This waste is due to bad methods of handling and marketing, and the producers are as much to blame as anybody. This loss means low prices to producers and high prices to consumers. It is also unnecessary. The people of Denmark have established a business-like system of selling their eggs, and their profits are much greater than before, and the eggs are better. A few people in any community can establish the Danish system of gathering, inspecting, labeling and marketing. As soon as the buying public learned of it, poultry would pay well in that community. A local union is the ideal place to start the movement.

BLACK LEGHORNS VS. WHITE WYANDOTTES

I HAVE lived on a farm nearly all my life, and know what farm life is. Our hens do best for us. We usually keep a large flock and for many years have raised the Black Leghorns which cannot be excelled in laying eggs. We make more money from them than from our cows, and with less work. A neighbor has White Wyandottes, which do well for her. I gave them a trial. They are better market and eating fowls than my Leghorns, but cannot equal them laying. Raising chickens is like all other work—success means proper care, and that means work.—Mrs. Geo. Watson,

SPROUTED OATS FOR WINTER FEEDING

THE natural green food for fowls will soon be a thing of the past. They need it as much as they did six months ago, even more. We hope all our progressive poultry keepers saved plenty of green clover, as we urged them to do. This will help along. So will cabbage, beets (nothing can be much better than beets), potatoes, turnips and other vegetables.

Those who have neglected to provide any of the above green foods must depend on sprouted oats or leave the green stuff out of the ration, which would be dire misfortune, both during the winter and early summer months.

The better the fowls are cared for, in winter, the better business they will do in the spring.

It is a very important thing to take the fowls through the winter in thrifty, vigorous condition so they may be in prime condition for early summer work.

Nothing is more necessary to the proper wintering of fowls than green foods of some kind in their diet. Sprouted oats are as good as anything available for the average farm flock, and is not expensive or troublesome.

Moreover, sprouted oats should be included in the winter diet of every flock, no matter what else they may have.

In order to make the best feed, oats should grow quickly. In order to get a quick growth three things are necessary: First, warmth; second, plenty of moisture; third, sunlight.

Manufacturers of poultry supplies carry a line of oat sprouters that do the work perfectly. Any farmer can make a satisfactory arrangement with a few boards, hammer and nails.

It is better not to wait until after the green feed is entirely gone before we begin to supply it, as fowls should never be without it.

Attention to such details is the secret of success with poultry.

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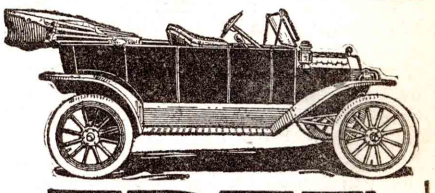

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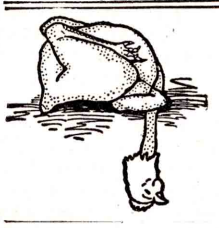

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Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

A PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL CLUB FOR OUR WOMEN-FOLK

The editor of this department feels sure that a goodly number of our folks who read this department each issue would be willing to help us make it brighter, more cheery and more helpful by sending in a little letter now and then—just a friendly chat about your own toils and troubles if you have any, or your joys and pleasures, which I am sure you do have. The young folks have their Cadet page, and the men folks have their Contributors' page for accounting their prowess in doing great things in growing crops. Come, now, and let us talk amongst ourselves of this, that, and the other. Everybody is welcome.

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

I THINK we are going to have a surprise in store for us. I did not think the idea of a Progressive Social Club in this paper would bring such an immediate and hearty response. I am more than glad to welcome Sister Taylor, as its first voluntary member. Her letter is most interesting. It is "progressive," too, and I am heartily glad she rapped those horrid food faddists over the head. It was good use for the first exercise of our "club." May it be wielded as vigorously, and frequently in the same good cause.

* * *

Talking about social clubs, did you ever live in a stagnant, "dead" neighborhood, where all the old people were so busy making money they had no time to "waste" on the entertainment of the young people? About all they ever did along this line was to refuse to let the boys have Saturday afternoons to play ball, and then scolded them for playing on Sunday, and objected to their going fishing on the same day. I have; and it is no wonder boys and girls look longingly toward the lights and joys of city and town. Now, I think we should start an earnest effort, through our new "Progressive Social Club" to remedy this wholly wrong and undesirable condition. We can help each other through this paper, by suggestions and encouragement. We may be able to bring new light and life into many a community. It is worth trying, is it not?

* * *

At last the farm woman is to be officially recognized as a very important factor in agriculture. Mr. Secretary Houston, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has sent 50,000 letters to 50,000 farmers' wives, inviting those receiving them to give their ideas about what the farm women need most, and how the department can help them make better homes, and take part in making farm life more desirable for both children and grown-ups. These letters were sent to the wives of the crop correspondents, of whom there are 50,000 scattered throughout the United States.

* * *

Now, what are we to think of this act on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture? What can we do, more than we are doing, I wonder, to build better homes, and make farm life better for everybody around us? What do we need in the way of assistance which the great Department of Agriculture can give us? I have always thought of this branch of the government as being wholly for the menfolks, and have never given a thought to this new side of the matter. The department is trying to teach our husbands better ways to run the farm to make the most money. Will it now try telling us the best way to keep house, and raise children? What will the farm women tell the secretary? We will see after a while, for he has asked that all the replies be sent in by November 15. In the meantime, why not discuss this matter in this department. Will those who have something to say on the subject please stand right up and say it?

* * *

How many of us have had our vacation for this year? What is a real vacation for a farmer's wife? Isn't it a rest from regular duties? Not an enforced idleness—Oh, dear, no; but a change. New scenes, new thoughts, new associations, new life. That is it—new life. Vacation is for recreation, "re-creation" puts it best.

* * *

I have just been reading of May Irwin, the world's "leading lady" on the comic stage. Positively the sunniest, cheeriest, funniest, merriest woman that ever lived. She works at her task of making folks laugh until they can't realize there is or ever was such a thing as worry or trouble. It is her life work. But she takes a vacation every year. She takes up farm life for her recreation.

She is a cook and housekeeper of note. Yes, she can cook and bake and brew, can Miss Irwin, and sweep, dust, clean and all the rest of it. Housekeeping is her pet diversion; she glories in it. Instead of touring Europe in the summer, Miss Irwin hastens to her model farm at Irwin Island, New York, and begins an arduous season in the kitchen, with her pots and pans, when she isn't out of doors feeding the chickens, horses or pigs. Truly May Irwin has made "back to nature" a living motto, and the bloom in her cheeks, the light in her eyes and her wholesome youthfulness are not the least of the charms and rewards of her career.

Thirty-five years and upwards on the stage, in the most arduous roles, and —she is still May Irwin. She keeps her youth, her vim, her vivaciousness, by recreation. And we farm women should be able to do the same. But how? That is the question. Have any of our readers a hint or a suggestion?

* * *

Wonder of wonders! Perhaps I had better have said, horrors or horrors! We are told by an eminent physician, no less than Dr. Kellog, of world-wide fame, the founder of the great sanitarium at Battle Creek, that there may be no more babies born after the year 2013. Now, what do you think of that? The birth rate is rapidly decreasing. And if it keeps on at the present rate of decrease, the stork must go out of business entirely by the year mentioned. Why is it so? Because, says the doctor, women are going into other business. They are working in shops, in factories, in offices, in politics, and in society, which is the most exacting and the most useless of all businesses, and babies interfere! Well, I do not believe the dire phophecy of Dr. Kellogg will ever be fulfilled. I don't even think the doctor himself believes it. But I do think that woman-kind owes a duty to the race. The very fact that they exist is the reason why they should not fail in their duty to posterity. A woman can never repay her mother for giving her existence, and the care bestowed upon her—not in a lifetime of service and devotion. The only way to pay this debt is to pay it to the race, of which the mother was a part. Is this not so? And if it is so, let us bring up our girls trained for wifehood and motherhood—not for business. At least, these are the sentiments of your AUNT SOPHIA

FUNNY IDEAS ABOUT EATING

By Mrs. C. H. Taylor

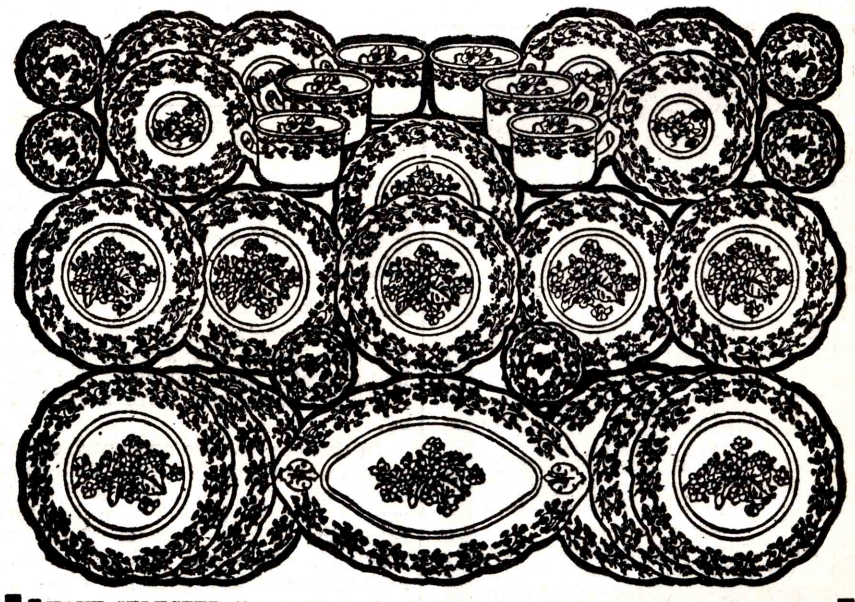
Dear Aunt Sophia: My husband is one of the editors on the staff of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I want to be the first to voice my warm approval of the idea you have given. A "Progressive Social Club" sounds interesting. To me it sounds better than the "Progressive Euchre Clubs" that infest social life in our cities, and even in our smaller country towns that are so eager to "ape" the society life of the Gothamites.

I am a native of the southland, born on the sunny side of the Blue Mountains in Virginia. And southern women take a great pride in cookery. Possibly our northern sisters take equally as much, but are more modest about it. I am sure I don't know where the southern woman won fame as an expert in delectable dishes to appease the appetite of man, but it seems that we have it, so of course, we try strenuously to live up to it, and make the most of it. It is quite true, I am sure, that the average woman of the south does give a great deal of thought to what she feeds her family, though she often pays more attention to the palate than to other equally necessary factors in the food question.

There is a professor of science in Washington who has made a life-long study of foods for folks. Prof. Langworthy is his name, and he has for years been connected with the United States Department of Agriculture. He has written many very interesting bulletins on food of all kinds. Associated with him is his daughter, Miss Langworthy, who is an expert cook, and she has written several bulletins also. We lived in Washington (a wonderful city), for a few years, and as my husband is something of a food crank (I suppose he became "inoculated" with his balanced ration notions in his farm work) he became very much interested in the experiments of the Langworthys, and I confess I came to be so myself. I feel that, as Elbert Hubbard says, "a man's first duty is to be a good animal." We enjoy perfect health above all things, and the science of feeding humanity for the best physical and mental development is of greater importance than feeding hens for eggs, pigs for pork, cows for milk and butter, and soils for crops. If properly selected foods give better results with all these, why should not good results be obtained by properly selecting and preparing "balanced rations" for our own bodies?

But new ideas are strange things. They always develop the strangest notions imaginable in the minds of some people. Out of this wholly sensible good food idea has grown more fads and faddists than anything else. Just now the country is full of "food doctors" with their abominable health diets. And I am just glad to see that the Department of Agriculture is going to expose them as they really are. It would not matter so much, but all over this country are people who are ill because of improperly selected or cooked foods; and these are the unwitting victims of many of these food doctors, some honest but ignorant, others wilful perpetrators of fraud. A circular recently sent out by the De-

DISHES FREE TO ALL



I HAVE SELECTED the prettiest set of dishes I could find to give to my friends. The above picture does not show all the dishes, but gives a faint idea of the beautiful rich Rose design and the size of each piece. As soon as you send in the coupon below I will mail you a large picture of the entire set with each piece in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and gold, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home.

In the center of each plate or dish there is a beautiful cluster of bright roses, surrounded by green foliage, all in perfectly natural colors. Around the edge of each piece there is a very heavy and artistic design in gold. The combination of gold, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in tableware. Fashionable, stylish, artistic and serviceable. The ware itself is pure white and dainty enough to delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get these dishes on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure these beautiful dishes give will be with you for years.

In addition to the lovely 33-piece American Beauty Dinner set I will also give 41 extra gifts. These 41 extra gifts are also free. I pack them in the crate with your dishes. Counting the 33-piece dinner set and the 41 other articles make 74 articles you will get by giving me a little of your spare time.

Fill out the coupon below and I will send you prepaid a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darners and bodkins, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. When you have received them show the needlecases to your friends and also show them the sample copy of the Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, which I will send you, and ask them for 25c each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only $4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

SEND NO MONEY

Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer,
St. Louis, Mo.:

Please send me free and postpaid the Big Needlecase of 115 best grade needles, together with large illustration in colors of the 33-piece dinner set and tell me about the 41 extra gifts. If I take orders for sixteen needlecases in connection with your special offer you are to ship me the complete dinner set, and 41 extra articles—total 74 articles.

Name .....

Address .....

partment of Agriculture, after investigating many of these folks, is both interesting and amusing. Let me quote from it:

Many of the so-called diet systems lay great emphasis on raw foods. Now, there is no objection to anyone's eating raw food if he likes it, or finds after experiment that it agrees with him, provided it is of good quality, free from contamination, and wholesome. The truth of the matter is, however, that man's chances of health are best when he eats with moderation a diet made up of clean, wholesome, ordinary foods, well prepared in the usual ways. As an example of their methods of reasoning, someone tried to raise rabbits wholly on cooked foods. (The rabbits did not thrive on such rations, nor could it be expected that they would.) From this the "expert" draws the conclusion that because rabbits could not live wholly on cooked food, human beings should confine themselves wholly to raw food, a conclusion wholly unwarranted. Raw food is natural to rabbits, and this is perhaps a fortunate provision of nature, because the average rabbit would probably have a good deal of trouble lighting a fire or a gas stove to cook food.

This may not be very interesting to all your readers, Aunt Sophia, but seems to me it ought to be. And especially to all who are raising children. No one needs a wholesome, nourishing diet so much as the growing child. To neglect the needs of their bodies is as sinful as to neglect the needs of their minds. Schooltime is now with us. We try to provide a good teacher, and good books, but don't we neglect the lunches? There are all the elements for mind building in the books they study. Are there all the elements of body building in the lunch they carry? And do we KNOW, or do we merely THINK we are doing the best that can be done with what we have? These matters may not interest many, but they are surely important to all.

Have I over-stayed my welcome? If so, I shall not offend again; but so many of our farm papers and magazines are conducting "Health-hint Departments," some edited by authorities, others by faddists, that I wanted to have my say out on the matter that is attracting so much attenion. I would warn all my sisters, both north and south, not to neglect this matter of proper food for their loved ones, and not to fall prey to the notions of the faddists. Even our old friend, T. B. Terry, well known all over the country as a "farm doctor," has blossomed out as a "food doctor," and conducts such a department in a farm paper. We have the warmest admiration for Mr. Terry, but he is not always right, and we think not always real sensible. For instance, Mr. Terry warns against meat as a producer of rheumatism, bed-fast at times. For years a strict vegetarian, and during this time was a great sufferer from rheumatism, bed fast at times. For nearly ten years he has been eating a moderate amount of wholesome fresh meat daily. His last rheumatic attack came just a few weeks before he began the meat diet. He has never had an attack since, and his system is now wholly free from rheumatism. Another instance: Mr. Terry eats whole wheat. So do we; but Mr. Terry grinds it, and bakes it, and grinds the baked bread and bakes again. So unnecessary. We merely look over the whole wheat grain, cook it several hours in a fireless cooker, serve it cold or hot with cream and sugar. It is lots less trouble than Mr. Terry's manipulations, and much better flavored food. In fact, it is delicious.

So to those who are seeking health and vigor via the "Teeth and Tongue Route," I would say, let common sense rule, and let faddists alone.

Those who have tried to follow the instructions of food faddists will sympathize with that incomparable poet philosopher, Walt Mason, who says:

The kind of things I like to eat are those on which Doc puts a ban; I'm suffering for juicy meat, but I must eat a tub of bran. I wonder why the things we hate are always good for our disease? I eat about a hundredweight of shavings when I'm wild for cheese. I cast a hungry, wishful eye upon the cherries, freshly canned, upon doughnuts and the pie, but Doc, he shakes a warning hand. "If you," he says, "do not behave and eat this sawdust johnnie-cake, you'll soon go shopping for a grave and monument, and no mistake." The Doc, he seems to snoop around, discerning things that I despise, and then he says that I am bound to do those things, confound his eyes. And so I'm eating bolted meal, washed down with water from the pump; and if you ask me how I feel, my answer's sure to make you jump.

TO MEET THE ADVANCING SEASON

AS THE cold days become more numerous our thoughts turn to the dresses that are to be worn during the real cold days of winter. The late fall brings us the needed styles and among these we find the coat blouse. This has taken the world by storm and it is reproduced in all kinds of materials. A good example of it is seen in the costume illustrated in figure 6299. The coat is really a waist. Some of them are more closed than others, but this is the only difference.

The coat blouse has produced another novelty in the vest. This, too, is subject to many variations. The mannish waistcoat is perhaps the most popular and we find it made of brocaded silk and velvet, of plain silk and of all kinds of fine tissue overlaid on silk or satin. Buttons lend additional attractiveness to it and the wildest kind of color schemes are indulged in.

The separate coat is also a very important garment. This may be of the rough and ready type or of the more dressy kinds. Of these last the illustration in No. 6263 is an excellent example. All lines are loose, the closing generally very low down and well overlapping. Long collars, square collars, round collars and no collars at all are worn, just as the taste of the wearer may dictate.

So much fur is used as a trimming for dresses that many of the coats are also trimmed in this way and thus do away with the need of separate fur neck pieces. There is also a fur cloth which is much liked, and what is known as "peau de souris" and which really does look like mouse skin is very much worn.

The idea at present seems to be to keep the entire costume in one color. With the exception of the vest we find very little contrast. Coat and skirt may be of differing materials, but they are almost without exception of the same tone.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

The following recipes came from New Zealand, over half way around the globe.

Jellied Oatmeal.—Place three cupfuls of water and one of milk in the upper part of the double boiler, add a pinch of salt, and when boiling stir in two cupfuls of oatmeal; cover closely and cook for two hours over hot water; then add, just previous to serving, one large cupful of stiffly whipped cream, serving in small standard china dishes sprinkled thickly with chopped nut meats and accompanied by sugar and thick cream.

Cottage Pudding.—Cream one cupful of butter with a quarter of a cupful of sugar till light; add yolks of three eggs beaten until thick, then add one cupful of milk, sift in two cupfuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a pinch of salt; beat well and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Pour into a well buttered pudding dish. Bake fifty minutes. Serve with sweet sauce.

Milk Biscuits.—Sift one quart of flour into a basin, then add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Rub into them two heaped tablespoonfuls of butter till fine, then add as much milk as will make the ingredients into a soft dough. Handle as little as possible. Roll out into a sheet one inch thick, cut into rounds, and bake in a buttered and floured pan, in a hot oven.

Cheese Sandwiches.—Three tablespoonfuls of Roquefort cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, quarter teaspoonful of salt, dash of red pepper, one teaspoonful of olive oil. Mix all into a smooth paste with the flat point of a knife, and spread on toasted slices of bread. The green portion of Roquefort cheese is preferred for these sandwiches.

Five-Minutes' Pudding.—Ingredients: 2 ounces flour; 2 ounces sugar, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful milk, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls jam. Method: Beat the sugar and egg together, add the flour and baking powder and milk. Spread the mixture on a well-greased paper. Bake quickly for five minutes, spread with hot jam and roll up. Dust freely with caster sugar.

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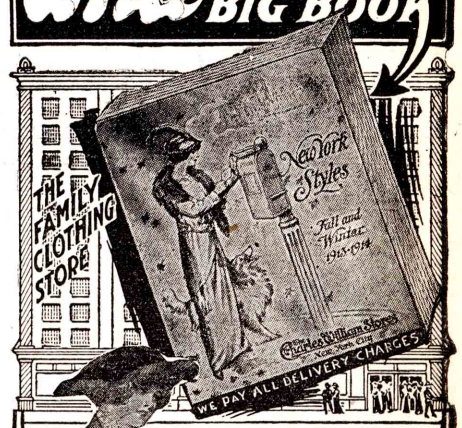

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The draped skirt is artistically caught on each side by extended gores and trimmed with velvet covered buttons. Skirt closes at the side. Sizes 32 to 44 in. bust measure. State size. Sent on approval at the remarkably low price of only $9.98 delivered all charges prepaid. ORDER No. 921001. You can order direct from th's "ad."

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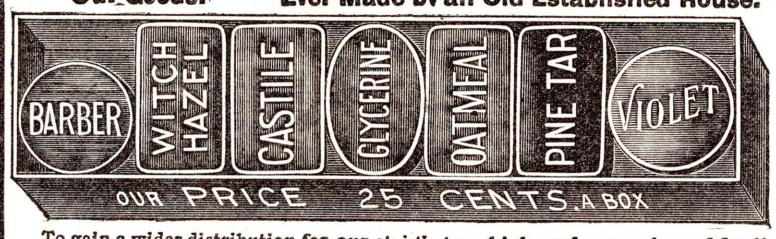

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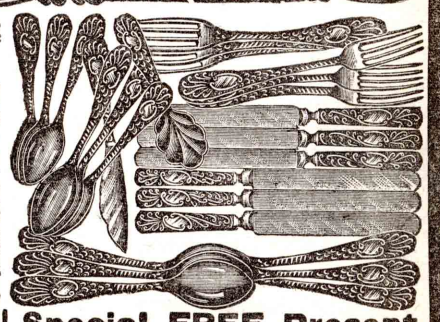

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☞ We can safely recommend The Pure Food Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm.—EDITOR.

What is Now the Fashion

6299, LADIES' DRESS.—A dress waist a full vest, a small collar and a peplum is here joined with a two-piece skirt to form a costume. Plain and figured crepe, plain and figured linen, messaline both plain and figured and gingham of the same style will be effective developed by this design. Pattern 6299 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 5-8 yards of 36-inch material.

6263, LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COAT.—This is the favorite length for the new fall coats. This model is altogether plain, with low cross-over closing edged with a shawl collar of contrasting fabric. Pattern 6263 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1-8 yards of 44-inch material.

6249, LADIES' THREE-GORE SKIRT.—The skirt is one of the newest styles, showing the late idea of a little fullness at the waistline and this may be gathered or tucked. Pattern 6249 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3 1-4 yards of 44-inch material. Tailor mixtures, silk, satin, linen, ratine and the like are appropriate for this style skirt.

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HOW TO SELECT AND ALTER WAIST PATTERNS

By Charlotte E. Carpenter, Colorado Agricultural College

WHEN buying a waist pattern take an easy measure around the bust and select a pattern corresponding to this measure.

Before placing the pattern on the cloth, it should be tested at the following points to see how it compares with one's own figure; length of back, length of front, length of under-arm, neck, arms-eye, and waist.

If the pattern is too long waisted lay a crosswise plait below the bust-line, or if the figure is slight and the arms-eye large a second but smaller plait may be laid above the bust, taking some of the extra length from the arms-eye.

Should one desire to increase the length of the waist, cut the pattern below the bust and slip down the desired amount.

For a very large bust, cut across at the side front seam and spread the pattern to make a "V" shaped opening on the side and side front. If the figure is very slight it may be desirable to take a cross dart at this point.

For round shoulders cut across back and make a "V" shaped opening at center of back.

If the length of the waist is right and the arm-eye seems large, a cross dart may be taken at arms-eye in both front and back.

For square shoulders raise the front of shoulders at neck and trim out the neck in front. Always be careful not to trim out too much at the neck.

For slanting shoulders raise the shoulder near the arms-eye and trim out under the arm.

A Flourishing Local

We are reporting seven new members this week and on Wednesday will put in a new local at Fisher's Ferry. Our local is putting in a car of lime this week, and we have placed our order for twenty-two tons of dairy feed. Our local is in a flourishing condition, and successful in both buying and selling.—W. S. Kerstetler, Secy., Sunbury, Pa.

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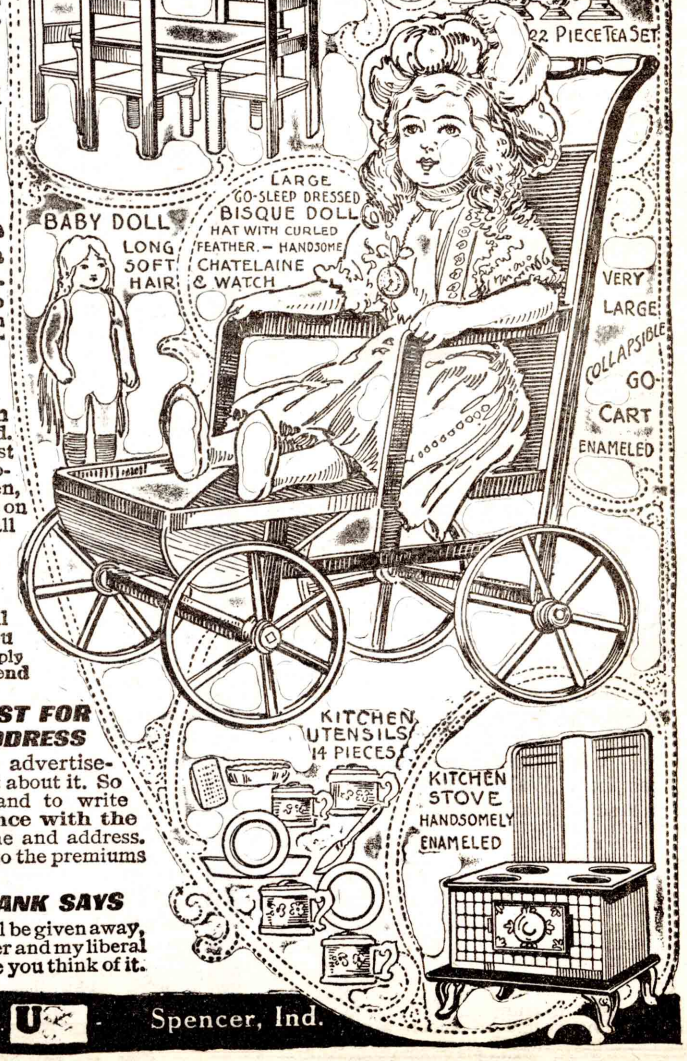

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This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

AS AUTUMN approaches thoughts of the winter naturally come into the mind. Both work and amusements change, but the responsibilities of life are still upon us all. Over a vast portion of this country unusual heat and drouth have prevailed to such an extent as to greatly reduce farm production. Many a farmer has done many a day of hard work that will bring but little reward, and foodstuff and feed will be scarce in many localities. This is of interest to everybody, and we wish farmers were in a position to protect themselves to the fullest possible extent. And the schools almost everywhere are in operation now. Our young people are availing themselves of the means of acquiring knowledge. Mental growth is even more important than physical growth. We wish our young friends every success in every effort for good, and trust they may qualify themselves to bring the whole country, which they must soon control, into better and greater things. Read the following good letters

---

Just think of the following from two Kentucky girls:

DEAR CADETS:
I am a Kentucky girl;
My hair is brown with many a curl;
My eyes are of a violet hue,
And my face is very freckled, too.
I live in the country and go to school
In the fall when the weather is nice and cool.
I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING,
And think the paper decidedly charming.
I am a lover of music and flowers,
And practice the organ hours and hours.
Yet in learning I seem very slow,
The reason why I do not know.
But for all that I never fret,
I'm waiting to hear from each Cadet.
Now, girls and boys, don't be afraid
To write to a lonely little maid,
For each will sure be answered straight.
Hurrah! hurrah! for UP-TO-DATE!
Katie Gallemore, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR CADETS:
My name is Grace,
And I live on a place
Up in the hills
Where there are no chills.
My face is blue, my eyes are white;
I tell you now I'm an awful sight.
My hair is brown, my mouth is big,
And I'm as fat as a China pig.
I try to be jolly as I can be,
And think I'm as sweet as sugar, see?
I like to ride and skate and run,
And holler loud, and have lots of fun.
I am 15 this very year,
And from the Cadets I want to hear.
I like peach pie and apples, too,
And now I'll leave it all to you.
Grace Gallemore, Mayfield, Ky.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Filipino girl, 16 years old, and was born on a farm of 2,012 acres, the principal product of which is brown sugar. I have read very much the UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and think it dandy. We are five sisters and I am the oldest. My second sister, Benita, plays the violin; Honey, the third, sings quite well, but is yet studying the violin. Conchita, the fourth, studies violin. Faith and myself play the piano. I play pieces composed by France, Lizt, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Hyden, Chopin, Wagner, Rubenstein, and others. I first appeared in public when I had my nine years. Once in a while we used to visit the city on our steamer Gil Lopez, a 24-hour voyage just for a few days. We love the farm life for its quietness, and one can study better how to be a good housewife. Do you think we are happy? Wish you are with us. I'm anxious to hear from the Cadets, and will try to answer all letters and cards I receive.—Marcela Lopez, Hda Fard-on Fabrica, Neg Oce, Philippine Islands.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 14 and live in Squirrel, Idaho, in the large Snake River valley, which is surrounded by beautiful mountains. Among them is the Teton Peak, which is very high and rugged. The chief product here is grain. In summer there are large fields of oats, wheat and barley, and there are prairies of wild flowers and sage brush. The snow is from three to four feet deep in winter, and we amuse ourselves by coasting down the hills when the snow is hard. I can have plenty of sleigh rides, for the first snow falls in December and it does not leave until April. I hope some of the Cadet boys and girls will write, for I take great pleasure in reading letters from other countries and other states. I think some of you would like to hear from the west, and I will surely answer all who write me.—Frieda Bolland, Squirrel, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country girl of 15, and I like the country fine. I would not exchange it for the city. Our chief crops are wheat, oats and corn, and they are far below our average this year. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadets, and will gladly answer every one I receive.—Mildred Land, Epworth, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Pennsylvania girl of 15 years. I do not live in the country, but I did when I was small. I am very fond of reading and of outdoor sports, and I always spend my school vacation on my grandmother's farm. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets, especially those from other states. Those who send their photos will receive mine in return.—Pearl H. Hesher, Northampton, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a Missouri farmer boy, 19 years old, and I would like to join the Cadets, and exchange cards and letters with all of you. I will answer all I receive.—Chauncey Velten, Gilliam, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I would like very much to join the Cadets. I live on a farm of about 50 acres. We raise lots of corn, oats and vegetables. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I like it very much. I always read the letters from the Cadets. I would like to get letters and cards from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Hulda M. Beardsley, Sandy Hook, Conn.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old, and live on a 320-acre farm, 12 miles from town. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years, and think it is a fine paper. I would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Frances G. Lea, Doland, S. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 15 years old. I enjoy farm life better than the city. Our main crops are corn and tobacco. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets, and the first that writes will get my picture. Will answer all.—Lola Adcock, Oxford, N. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 15 years old, and live on a small farm about one mile from Safford. Our principal crops are wheat, alfalfa and barley. It is very hot here sometimes. My father likes UP-TO-DATE FARMING very much, and I enjoy reading the Cadet page. I would like to exchange letters, photos or postals with any of the Cadets.—Flora Swanger, Safford, Arizona.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, age 18. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a fine paper. We live on a farm of 220 acres. I enjoy reading the letters, and would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all who write.—Stella Matz, Carmi, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE, and I enjoy the letters very much. I am 18 years of age, and will finish high school this winter. I live on a farm and would like to hear from some of the Cadet girls and boys who live on farms.—Ada Gamblin, Holden, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE, am 17 years of age, and live on a farm, and keep house for my father. I shall go to school at the county seat of Johnson county this winter. I am a distant relative of Daniel Boone. I would like very much to hear from the other Cadets.—Lola Boone, Holden, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Georgia boy, 19 years old, and live on a farm of 119 acres. We raise corn, cotton, cane and sweet potatoes. Our crops are looking fine. Would like to exchange letters with any of the Cadets.—W. I. Highsmith, Lulaton, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: Will you let a California girl, 15 years old, into your pleasant circle? My father takes UP-TO-DATE and I enjoy reading it very much. I live on a farm not far from San Francisco in the sunny San Joaquin valley. I am very fond of reading and have learned to play the piano a little. I expect to go to high school this winter. I would be glad to hear from all the Cadets, and will try to answer all.—Estella Niel, Turlock, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years of age, and have blue eyes and white hair, and the boys and girls all call me Blondy. I am a member of the Arkansas National Guard, and am a soldier boy. But my trade is photography and kodak finishing. If you Cadet boys and girls will send your kodak films of yourself I will finish them and send you a sample of my work free. I read UP-TO-DATE, but I do not live on a farm, but I stay on one part of my time. I am fond of outdoor life. All of you write and I will answer and tell you all about life in the Ozark mountains.—John C. Martin, Box 397, Fayetteville, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter from the Keystone state, and am just 16 years of age. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years, and all think it is a grand paper. I always look forward to its coming, as I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I spent the summer in Doylestown and had a very nice visit. Our crops are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and tobacco. I am going to high school in our nearest town, which is a mile south of us. I expect to graduate in the spring. I would like to exchange cards or letters with any boys or girls near my age.—Ruth E. Seymour, Gap, Lane Co., Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am 27 years of age, and have worked on a farm for the last 10 years, and I like the work very well. I would be glad to hear from some of the Cadets. I will try to answer all postal cards and letters I receive. I think it is a fine thing to have a department dedicated to our boys and girls.—Nelson J. Edington, Ellicottville, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl from the central part of Nebraska. I like to read the letters from the Cadets, they are so interesting. I live in a town, though I lived in the country 11 years. My father has half interest in a blacksmith shop and the electric light plant. I suppose nearly all the Cadets are getting ready to start to school. I shall be glad when school begins. I would like to exchange letters, cards and photos with all the Cadets and I will be glad to tell them about the country around here. I wish to hear from them all.—Elna M. Kittle, Maxwell, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes an orphan girl from good old Pennsylvania. I live on a farm of 116 acres and like farm life fine. I am 15 years old, and would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadets. Will try to answer all I receive.—Lena Brown, Fairmount City, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am not a farmer, but I would like to be one. I work in a coal mine, and am 19 years old. I would like to exchange letters, cards or photos with the Cadet boys and girls. I will answer all.—Joseph S. Lebo, Tower City, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter, 18 years old, and live on a 400-acre dairy farm. My home is near the world-famed Lake George. It is noted for its beauty. Any Cadet wishing a card of the many pretty views of this lake may have one from me if they will send me a view of some noted place where they live. I am fond of music and good books.—Frances J. Smith, Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am a little brown-haired girl, and live on a farm of 40 acres in the northern part of Oregon. I am 15 years of age, and have an organ and a pony, and I love to ride very much. I would be glad to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—Grace Sipp, Banks, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: My uncle takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and I think it a fine paper. It is the best paper I know of. I like to read the Cadet letters, and I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls. I will answer all letters or cards.—Sadie M. Hall, Greenfield, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I certainly consider it a great privilege to become acquainted with girls and boys in different states. I am 18 years old and live on a small farm of 100 acres in Ohio. I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for two years, and I think it is the finest paper that comes to our home. I would like to exchange letters, cards and photos with the Cadet boys and girls.—Alma Lohse, Athens, O.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for quite a while, and have taken great interest in the letters from the different Cadets. I live on a farm among the hills of the Granite state. I will be 17 November 18, and am a junior in the high school at Concord, N. H. I take great interest in my studies. The farmers here raise corn, oats, barley and Hungarian to feed the cattle in winter. The scenery in my state is beautiful, and the sunsets are perfect. My home is centrally located between Concord, Penacook, Contoocook and Hopkintown. I shall be very glad to receive post cards, letters and photos from the many readers of the Cadet letters. I shall try to promptly answer all I receive.—Madeline B. Gilman, West Concord, N. H.

DEAR CADETS: Please make room for a boy from what used to be the wild west. I am 17 years old, and all my life have lived on a farm in the rich Bitter Root valley in Montana. Land sells here at from $60 to $1,000 per acre. I live on a farm of 120 acres of some of the finest land in the west. I know all about ranching and like it fairly well. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all letters.—Richard Carlson, Grantsdale, Mont.

DEAR CADETS: I own a farm of 160 acres and am interested in farming and gardening. I find in UP-TO-DATE FARMING many helpful articles for the farmer, especially the fight for a better system of marketing. Where I live we raise livestock, grain, garden truck and some fruit. The nearest railroad is 85 miles from Burns. The country has been on a boom for the past five years, and lots of people have come here to take government land under

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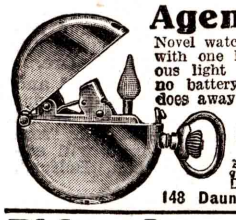

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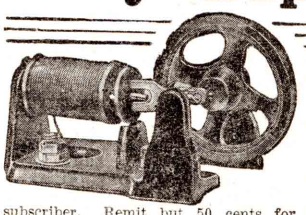
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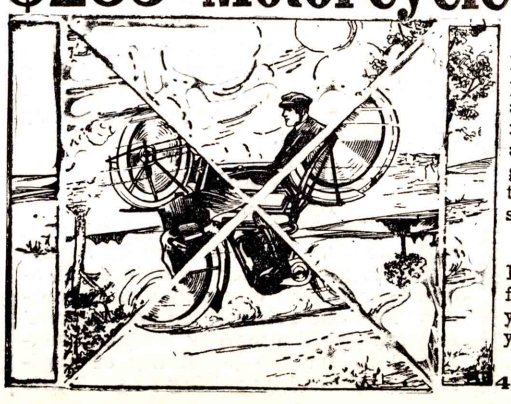
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the homestead and desert land laws. Harney county is the largest county in the United States, and has an area of over ten thousand square miles. Its largest town is Burns with about 1,000 people. My age is 25 and I would be pleased to receive letters and cards from the girls and boys. —Clyde Embree, Burns, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING for awhile, and find it very interesting. I live in the northern part of Michigan on the shore of Lake Superior. The winters are cold, but the summers are fine. I would like to exchange cards with the Cadets. I am 20 years of age.—Walter Isaacsen, Gay, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I will be 15 years old the 14th of next November, and live 7 miles south of Portland, Ore., in a little town called Garden Home. We have only 5 acres, but that is better than living in a city. I would like to receive cards and letters from the Cadets, and will answer all. —C. Lalla Paterson, Garden Home, Ore.

DEAR CADETS: I am 14 years old and go to the Leonardo school. I take pleasure in reading the Cadet letters, and would like to join them. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Ruth Lynch, Belford, N. J.

DEAR CADETS: UP-TO-DATE is certainly a fine paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I live on a farm of 160 acres, and like farm life much better than city life. I will be pleased to get letters and cards from the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive.—Maude Williams, Walsh, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl of 14 years, and I like to read UP-TO-DATE very much. I hope I will receive cards and letters from the boys and girls, and I promise to answer every one.—Myrtle Haven, Ridgefield, Wash.

What a Cadet Letter Did for Her

Three years have passed since this "happy go lucky" Virginia school ma'rm wrote her Cadet letter to UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Many are the cards and letters I have received since then, and all were greatly enjoyed and I have laid them away as pleasant reminders of these writers.

The second letter I received was from a lady in Michigan, Mrs. J. C. Rowe, who was very anxious to move to Virginia. She wrote to learn of the climate, soil, crops, etc. We corresponded quite a while, and finally she sent her son down to look out a situation. He was not well pleased with some of the farming methods. We were 400 years behind the times, he declared. The report he made on his return, however, was not sufficient, and another son was sent. He took the next train for home. But still the folks were not satisfied, and they invited me to visit them so they could learn personally from one who had been born and raised here. I accepted the invitation, and June 16 I started for Ann Arbor, arriving there the following day. They gave me such a hearty welcome that I recognized in it the true Virginia hospitality.

Talk about a good time! I surely had one. There were three grown sons and two grown daughters. It was ride with this one, that one, and the other till my eyes were nearly worn out with sight-seeing. They took me to Detroit twice, to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and the noted Belle Isle park, situated in the Detroit river several miles from Detroit. This is the most beautiful park I ever visited.

One day I attended the commencement exercises of the training school at Ypsylanti, where one of the daughters graduated. It was very instructive to me to see how other teachers are trained. I found Mrs. Rowe a charming hostess, and her daughters are equally so. After three of the happiest weeks of my life, that had passed all too soon, I bade them good bye, and started home, but to stop for a week on invitation, at Huntington, where I have a school mate and several friends. The days at Huntington only added pleasure to the other part of my visit, and I realized that I had been from home a month.

After being at home a few days, I drove with my mother to visit her sick brother. On the way we encountered an automobile. The horse was frightened and ran away, throwing both of us into a ditch. Mother was worse bruised and hurt than I was, so I have been cook, nurse and general manager, a rather sudden drop from what I had been enjoying. I hope the Cadets will all visit Niagara Falls should they have an opportunity. It is grand.—Elizabeth L. Pack, Pearisburg, Va.

Letters Crowded Out

As we have before stated, these letters are left out for no other reason than that we have not room for them. They are as good letters as the others, and Cadets may write them the same as they write others.

Hattie E. Scharff, DeWitt, Iowa	
Marie Bourn, Rosedale, W. Va.	11
Belle Allen, Lovingston, Va.	14
C. L. Gregg, Parrottsville, Tenn.	22
Elsie Spottswood, Irwin, Va.	17
Kenneth McCoy, Chariton, Iowa.....	
Frances Link, Niagara, N. D.	13
Letha Love, Bradley, Mich.....	14
Mabel Williamson, Montevido, Minn....	19
Lyle Watkins, Shelbyville, Ky.....	14
Ora Penning, Adna, Wash.....	
Clyde Jordan, Willow, S. C.	11
Martie Arledge, Philadelphia, Miss...	14
Lillie Carlstedt, Hastings, Iowa.....	17
Cleo Beard, Oberlin, O.....	14
Cynthia York, Moab, Mo.....	18
Lida Ferguson, Vernon Hill, Va.	18
Marion Manning, Pocahontas, Miss....	14
Andrew Baker, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13
Edith Byers, Brimley, Mich.....	16
Pearl Clark, Rocks, Md.	16

Hunting and Trapping

For Pleasure and Profit

THE trapping and hunting season is now with us again. We are glad of it—glad of a chance to get back into this fascinating and profitable pastime—glad to renew our very interesting and social circle in Up-to-Date Farming. We want all our old hunting and trapping friends to come back with their friendly letters, and stories. We have a warm welcome for them. We want to know of their successes and their failures. We want to publish their interesting experiences. Each month we will award a handsome and useful prize to the correspondent who sends in the best letter, and to all others whose letters are printed we will send post-paid, a little book entitled "A Cart-Load of Fun." More fun in this book to the square inch than Bill Nye or Peck's Bad Boy.

And now, listen: At the end of the season, when we close up camp for the summer, we will award a grand prize of great value to the writer of the most interesting experience of the season. I forsee, we are going to have great times. Frontiership and the pioneer spirit are not passed away. There are still plenty of game animals, game men and game dogs. And we are ready for the game, so come along. Address all contributions for this department to ... ...

TIM, THE TRAPPER
in care of Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

BOB CATS IN FLORIDA

Away down in the southern part of the so-called land of flowers there are many attractions for the true sportsman. Here is a photo of two wild cats, killed in the open, and within a few yards of a house, in plain view of a number of people working in a field adjoining a jungle. They were hungry and were after chickens, chasing them nearly to the houseyard. They were

killed within twenty minutes of each other by T. W. Richardson, of Virginia, a newspaper publisher who was spending the winter with the owner of the chickens that were so much desired by the cats. The photo shows Mr. Richardson and his quarry immediately after the killing.

FROG FARMING

By John Latham

Miss Isa Morgan, a Maryland girl, raises frogs. When advised by a physician to give up her position as stenographer in the city and live an outdoor life, she returned to her parents' farm, where the marshy lowlands suggested to her the possibility of earning a livelihood by raising frogs. While it naturally required some time to put her business on a paying basis, she now enjoys the fruits of her labor, having proved her venture not only to be healthful, but interesting and profitable. Her frog reserve, as she terms it, consists of a series of marshy ponds, each enclosed with fine wire netting, which not only serves to prevent the froms from escaping, but to protect them from their common enemies—the snake and turtle. Of the several known species of frogs, Miss Morgan finds the bull-frog to be the most profitable. Their large size make them especially valuable as a table delicacy and their greedy habits render them easy to capture. From May until July, she watches the breeding ponds closely for eggs or spawn, which she removes to another enclosure as soon as discovered. Here she allows them to hatch, and the giant bull-frog tadpoles to develop slowly through a period extending from one to three seasons. Her tadpoles often reach a length of six or seven inches and are carefully guarded, as not only the bulk of the full grown frog, but also the number of years necessary for their development depends largely upon the size attained by the tadpole before its transformation. The young frogs, when they develop, are removed to a third pond, where they can neither molest the tadpoles nor be harmed by their full-grown relatives. Here they spend the time buried in the mud and moss, except at night when they come out and feed on the insects, dead fish, larvae and other deliccacies that make up a young frog's menu. When sold for food, full-grown bullfrogs bring Miss Morgan from $1 to $4 a dozen. Fine extra large specimens she sells to biological laboratories, receiving as high as $3 each for them. Her choice specimens destined for laboratory use are selected first, and those sold for eating purposes have their legs skinned and shipped in ice water.

DEER DESTROY ALABAMA CROPS

Deer are eating crops in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., and citizens and farmers have complained to the state department of game and fish. John H. Wallace, Jr., game and fish commissioner, received a letter yesterday from E. F. Hammer, of Elrod, who said deer had attacked the crops and that farmers were threatening to kill them.

Commissioner Wallace replied with the warning that no deer could be killed before November 1 and then only bucks could be huntsmen's prey. "You are advised that it is a violation of the law to kill bucks in this state under any circumstsances before first of November," he said. "It is highly gratifying to me to know that deer have become so abundant in your county. If any great damage has occurred, and you will notify me of the amount I will endeavor to make arrangements to reimburse the parties damaged."

Notes

The Red River section of Louisiana is a happy hunting ground. Coon, mink, 'possum are there, also fish in the waters. Ducks and geese, too.

Hunting bull frogs is best done at night, with a carbide light, and a two-prong spear with a twelve-foot handle.

Plenty of deer up in Marquette county, Mich. Plenty of hunters there, too.

There will be several proofs before long that hunters' guides in the deer country are mighty poor risks for life insurance companies.

Furs are growing more scarce and more valuable.

Fur farming is getting to be a great business. Ten black fox puppies recently sold for $3,000 each, or $30,000 for the lot.

Wild ginseng is worth from $6.50 to $8.50 a pound, according to the location from whence it comes. New York, New England and Canada produces ginseng of the highest value; Kentucky, Tennessee and other southern states the lowest.

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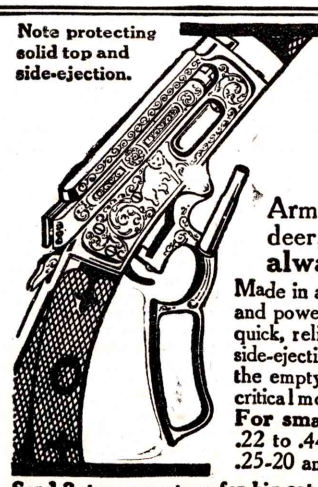
BETTER LIGHT

from your kerosene (coal oil) lamps and lanterns than from electricity or gas. Our great WHITE FLAME BURNER fits any common lamp and gives a soft white light equal to three ordinary lamps. NO MANTLE TO BREAK. Nothing to get out of order. Safe and Reliable. Delights every user.
AGENTS make $5 to $15 daily. Everybody wants them. Write quick for particulars and territory. Beware of imitations. Complete sample postpaid 25 cts., stamps or coin, 3 for $1. Money back if not satisfactory.
White Flame Light Co. 903 Clark Blk., Grand Rapids, Mich.

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH

And pay highest prices for **Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat,** and all other **Furs, Hides** and **Ginseng.** Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.
ROGERS FUR COMPANY,
Dept. 216 St. Louis, Mo.

Note protecting solid top and side-ejection.



Marlin Big Game REPEATING RIFLES

Armed with a Marlin you can go after moose, bear, deer, with nerve and confidence, for **Marlins are always dependable.**

Made in all popular big game calibers—guns of splendid accuracy, range and power. They have **Special Smokeless Steel barrels,** and the quick, reliable Marlin lever action. All have the modern solid-top, side-ejecting construction, which keeps out rain, snow, twigs, sand, dirt; the empty shells cannot possibly be thrown in the shooter's face at a critical moment. **Marlin accuracy is famous.**

For smaller game—splendid Marlin lever action repeating rifles in .22 to .44-40 calibers; "pump action" rifles in .22 and .25 Rim Fire, .25-20 and .32-20 calibers; repeating shotguns, 12 and 16 gauges.

Send 3 stamps postage for big catalogue; helps you select right gun.

The Marlin Firearms Co., 104 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

Department of F. S. E.

Practical Organization and Co-operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

National Union Officers

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, Wm. Schulmeric, Hillsboro.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

Men combine to further their business interests and to combat the evils that could otherwise affect their business.

—o—

It has always been that, in business, that strong took advantage of the weak and defenseless. It is not always true that the fittest survive except as the fittest is also the strongest.

—o—

And it is becoming more so every day. Numbers means nothing unless they are organized to exert a combined power. Movements are inert that depend on individual action. Concerted action is what counts. And the greater the number of individuals acting in concert the greater the power, whether for good or evil.

—o—

So in this great country it has come to pass that nothing great is undertaken without a union of men and interests. The tendency is all toward organization, concentration, consolidation and co-operation to gain a common end desired by all.

—o—

As organization grows they naturally look out to protect and promote their own interests. It is to the interest of the Chicago Board of Trade and other similar boards of trade and grain and cotton and produce exchanges to continue conditions in this country that will permit speculation in the products of the farm. There is no doubt of this. Every person will concede it.

—o—

And the condition that permits and makes possible speculation in the products of the farm is the uncertainty surrounding the crops—the uncertainty of yield and the uncertainty of prices after they are produced. People don't speculate in things that are certain and definite for price. If a man or a company of men make an article that they always set the price on it when it is made, and that is the selling price, no person would attempt to speculate in that article.

—o—

But farmers don't set the prices on their products. In this respect they are the one conspicuous exception in all the classes of producers. The farmer alone of all the people who produce something valuable does not set the price on it and because he does not it has become the object of speculation and exploitation of a class of people who are very much determined to hoodwink the farmer and make him sidestep so farm products may continue to be the chips with which the gamblers play their games.

—o—

From everywhere comes advice to farmers to organize. A paper before us says: "Farmers want better methods of marketing." From another: "Farmers may complain until they burst and will get help or sympathy from no one. But united and in action they will become invincible. If farmers wish to put the grafting politicians, grasping financiers, exploiting trusts and gambling boards of trade out of business they can do it if they unite for the job." And so all along the line comes the advice to farmers to "get together, "to organize" and to "co-operate."

—o—

But how?

—o—

These solicitous friends of the farmers consider their duty done when they tell them what to do, but they leave them in their perplexity as to how to do these things. As well for the doctor to say to his patient: "You are sick. You must get well," and leave him no medicine or give him no perscription. Under such conditions the patient is very apt to fall into the hands of the quack who has no real cure.

—o—

The farmers are sick of their old business system. They know it is bad and they are looking for relief. Some of them are finding a real physician and such are on the way to full recovery. But the real physicians are scarce, yet ,and most of the patients are falling into the hands of quack doctors. The last condition of such is likely to be worse than the first but we have faith that all will be cured in the end.

—o—

In the last two issues we referred to the movement to put a county expert in each agricultural county in the country. Several hundred counties already have the expert. The great purpose of this movement is to raise larger and better crops. As we have often said, the purpose we approve of, as far as the increase in crops can be sold, and as far as the greater crops bring more money than moderate ones do. But every large crop the country has ever raised has sold for less money than small ones. The great crops of 1912 was valued at billions less than the moderate ones of 1911, and the moderate crops of 1913 are already being valued higher than the bumper crops of 1912.

—o—

Of course, we can see that if the movement were confined to comparatively few counties, the farmers of those counties could reap substantial benefits, providing the expert advice had any effect in increasing the crops, because the farmers in those counties, producing larger acre yields, could take the price set for the total crop and get more money than their neighbors who did not have the same expert advice. But this would not be fair to the farmers in other counties, and it is not the intention of the promoters of this scheme to confine it to a few counties, but to put its experts IN EVERY COUNTY. Naturally, then, all will be on an equal basis and one farmer cannot have any advantage over his neighbor unless his neighbor refuses to avail himself of the expert's help.

—o—

We used the words "promoters of this scheme," above. Since our last issue we have made some further investigation and the result of it will go farther to confirm our suspicion that the crop improvement movement was not intended to improve the marketing, but rather to get more produce to handle BY THE OLD SYSTEM.

—o—

It is an old, true saying: "By their works ye shall know them." And this, "A man is known by the company he keeps." Be it therefore known that the county expert is selected by the State College, and the State College is assisted by the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges. More than this does not usually come to the surface.

—o—

But what is the Council of Grain Exchanges? It is a name adopted by the leading boards of trade and exchanges in the big cities of the country to promote the movement for greater crops without any intention to improve the marketing system. The names of the institutions composing the Council of Grain Exchanges follow:

—o—

Chicago Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, Toledo Produce Exchange, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Duluth Board of Trade, Cairo Board of Trade, Memphis Merchants' Exchange, Buffalo Corn Exchange, Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, New York Produce Exchange, Wichita Board of Trade and Peoria Board of Trade.

—o—

Each of these institutions, as far as we are able to learn now, even though the name may not betray it, is for speculating in farm products. The ideal condition for speculation obtain under the present system of marketing. Therefore would these boards, chambers and exchanges combine to help the farmers to bring definiteness and certainty in the marketing? Would they do such a thing and ruin their own business? Or did they hear the universal call for an organization of farmers and recognize the opportunity to lead in it and thus hope to not only perpetuate their own business but make it more lucrative by enlisting the government and state forces to help farmers to produce more for them to handle?

—o—

While we are not opposed to the work of the Council of Grain Exchanges assisted by the government and the agricultural colleges to secure greater and better production, we do condemn the effort for its one sidedness. But this the farmers themselves can remedy.

—o—

It is worth while for farmers to get together for any good purpose. But farmers will make a great mistake if they do not use their organization for more than producing only. Having an organization in the county, if the farmer then fails to use it to get what he should for his crops, nobody is to blame but himself. True, the people who led in the organization work did not expect it to be used for co-operative and direct marketing. But we say, if the farmers do not use their organization for this very thing they are missing the greatest opportunity that ever came to them, and all that can possibly justify the organization at all.

—o—

We would far rather that all farmers would organize of their own initiative and for marketing as the first object, instsead of being organized for greater production as the chief object, and in many localities, particularly where this paper circulates, they are doing that. But we know the tide is turning strongly to marketing where ever there is any kind of a farmers' association and at no very distant time all present organizations will acknowledge marketing as the greatest problem and they will all unite, federate, to solve it.

—o—

The carrying out of such a program will, of course, be a disappointment to the speculating boards of trade and other lines of business that thrive on the uncertainty of the crops and prices. But other business will have nothing to fear, in fact it will share in the benefits of a stable agriculture.

—o—

We hope our agricultural colleges will admit the greatest need of farmers and see to it that the movement they are so actively promoting is broadened to include it. If they refuse, what will farmers think of them? How can the agricultural colleges serve farmers best while assisting the boards of trade to continue the present gambling marketing system which is the greatest curse on the nation? In their ambition to have more money to spend and more people in their employ and under their control will they desert the farmers entirely and go over to the farmers' enemies? An exchange also saw this tendency and we copy from it as follows:

Here are the agricultural colleges drifting away from us. You see that so long as

The advantages of a marketing system, owned and directed by the farmers themselves, will take time to be recognized by all the farmers as was the advantage of dividing the grain in the sack instead of putting a stone in the other end.

Read the advertisements in this paper as carefully as the reading matter, and if you see anything that you want or will need later, write for it.

This will help the paper and that will help YOU and and US.

Thank You!

they advocate "research" and the two-blades-of-grass theory they need fear nothing from the "big business" which charges us 65 cents of the dollar for carrying and handling and financing one dollar's worth of our goods. Thinking will also show you that whenever these colleges honestly and fearlessly take up the 35-cent-dollar problem they will at once have a battle with this same "big business."

—o—

Is this true?

—o—

Are our agricultural colleges being prostituted to the service of the "interests" perhaps to have their backing when they want additional federal or state appropriation?

—o—

"Farmers unite!" This should be the slogan. But be careful to unite for the right objects and on a plan that will guarantee that you can accomplish your objects.

—o—

Any man can go on a piece of ground and produce something, but as soon as he does he wants a good market. Under the old conditions he oftentimes could not find it. The greatest problem today, is not more production, but systematic control of crops and scientific marketing.

The idea must be to focus this

—o—

thought in each community and organize it. Where there has been a getting together for any object the accomplishment should be quite easy. But whether organized or not farmers should not rest while all other people are strengthening their organizations. Take a lesson from the fable of the foolish man who "sat and sat and lost." The first step in the farmers'

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

. . . . .

This list
was sent by .....

. . . . .

P. O. .....

Co. ..... State .....

These people market mainly at .....

. . . . .

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here:

. . . . .

If a county expert in your county give his name and address here:

Name .....

Address .....

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

10 .....

11 .....

12 .....

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

sound and successful organization is the local union, the locals to be united in a county union and the county unions to unite to form district unions or clearing houses and eventually all to unite under one central head which will possess all the intelligence of crop supplies and demand, with the ability to connect them with the least trouble and expense.

—o—

We want each reader where there is not an equity organization now to consider this a personal invitation to him to take the lead in this work. Select some of your neighbors and write their names with address in the blank below and send to the Farmers Society of Equity, when full instructions will be sent The demand for the right kind of organization is great. With the helps you will be given, the work will be easy, and besides, you will be paid for what you do.

—o—

If your county has an expert agent, or if there is an organization at your market or shipping town now, send the blank just the same and note this fact as yours may be a federating proposition instead of organizing. The F. S. E. does not tear down, but always builds greater.

—o—

Don't wait for an organizer. Become one. When you organize your community if you want a larger field you shall have it. Send the coupon for instructions and blanks and begin to talk it up amongst your neighbors at once.

„Die Farmers Society of Equity in Florida."

Es gereicht mir zur besonderen Freude, den Wunsch der Redaktion dieses Blattes, für jede Ausgabe einen deutschen Artikel zu schreiben, zu erfüllen. Zwei besondere Gründe habe ich dafür. Erstens fällt es mir bedeutend leichter, mich mit meinen Landsleuten in der deutschen Sprache zu unterhalten und zweitens hoffe ich, daß diese Artikel die Anregung dafür geben werden, daß wir mit der Zeit eine ganze deutsche Ausgabe der „Up-to-date farming", jedenfalls soweit es den editoriellen Teil anbetrifft, erhalten werden. Ich hoffe gern, daß diese deutschen Zeilen in der englischen Zeitung meine Landsleute traulich ansprechen werden.

In der letzten Nummer konnte ich über die Gründung eines Vereins unserer Gesellschaft im „Barrineau-Park" berichten und freue mich im Anschluß an diesen Bericht mitteilen zu können, daß dieser junge Verein am Sonnabend, den 6. ds. Mts., eine sehr interessante Versammlung abhielt. Verschiedene sehr wichtige Fragen standen auf der Tagesordnung und aus diesem Grunde hielt es der Schreiber dieser Zeilen für angebracht, selbst diese Versammlung zu besuchen, dabei das Angenehme mit dem Nützlichen verbindend, denn ein Besuch in dem freundlichen „Barrineau-Park" ist immer eine sehr angenehme Abwechselung.

Die erste Frage war wegen Anbau von Kohl. Da die letzte Ernte in jeder Weise ungenügend ausgefallen, ist eine große Nachfrage nach Kohl und mit derselben verbunden ein guter Preis bestimmt zu erwarten. Aus diesem Grunde hat unser altbewährter Herr **„Lozier"** in Robertsdale an alle Nachbarvereine den Aufruf erlassen, soviel wie möglich den Kohlbau zu betreiben. Wenn nun auch der Anbau von Kohl nicht ohne Unkosten zu bewerkstelligen ist, so gerechtfertigt doch der Ertrag die Unkosten in jeder Weise. Die Hauptsache ist, daß eine Sorte zu möglichst derselben Zeit gepflanzt wird, damit nachher beim Verladen es nicht schwer fällt, eine Waggonladung zu bekommen. Durch Vermittelung des Herrn „Lozier" wird dem Verein der nötige Samen zugehen. Soweit wie wir vorläufig feststellen konnten, haben sich die Mitglieder des jungen Vereins entschlossen, mindestens 40 Acker mit Kohl zu bestellen, welche an Anzahl Acker einen Erfolg bedingt. Die Anlage von Samenbeeten wurde ausführlich besprochen und erklärt.

Die Bodenbeschaffenheit in „Barrineau-Park" ist speziell für den Kohl- und Kartoffelbau äußerst günstig und somit kann an einem pekuniären Erfolge absolut kein Zweifel sein. Da der Anbau von Kohl das erste gemeinschaftliche Unternehmen des jungen Vereins ist und alle Mitglieder ernstlich bestrebt sind, etwas ordentliches zu erreichen, wäre es sehr erwünscht, daß eine reichliche Ernte die Mühen der Farmer belohnt.

Die zweite Frage wegen Anschaffung von Kunstdünger wurde ebenfalls zur vollen Zufriedenheit aller Anwesenden erledigt.

Nachdem diese beiden Hauptfragen zur Zufriedenheit aller erledigt waren, war man noch nach altdeutscher Weise ein paar Stündchen gemütlich zusammen, und nur zuhalb mahnte die anbrechende Dunkelheit zum Aufbruch.

Die nötigen Anbahnungen sind getroffen, Nachbarvereine zu gründen, und hoffe ich in der nächsten Nummer von der Gründung dieser Vereine berichten zu können.

Heinrich Schneider,
220 N. Palafox St.
Pensacola, Fla.

BEFORE AND AFTER

Would you please send the literature and other necessary information you have for the purpose of propagating the Farmers Society of Equity. We are beginning to find that we must organize or go to the wall, and that it is up to the farmer to do the work himself. Farmers in this neck of the woods have been "skinned to a frazzle." When we talk of organization we get the frigid look from those who profit most by our lack of unity. We have one of the finest valleys and most productive; but at present are at a standstill. No market, rank discrimination and robbery by middlemen have almost put us out of business.—J. F. Lemons, Mt. Vernon, Ore.

We will take in several new members at our next meeting, and expect many more before very long. We are shipping sweet potatoes by the carload. Now that the Farmers Society of Equity is taking hold in this section, our farmers will soon begin to live like white men. For years unscrupulous commission men have plucked the riches of the land from the hands of our farmers, and have broken small organizations of farmers one after another. No amount of "bucking" can break the Dawes Local 7156 of the F. S. E.—W. J. Thyfault, Secy., Dawes, Ala.

Awl Given

Needed on Every Farm

Save money daily with awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.
OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

21 RUBY JEWEL $25 GOLD WATCH $3.95

The watch you have always wanted—sent to you without your sending any money to us—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $25.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.95 and the watch is yours. Write today.
Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 126 Chicago

BIG GAME & FUN PACKAGE---10C

63 SPLENDID GAMES, Checkers and Chess with Men, Dominoes, Fox & Geese, 9 Men Morris, Authors--48 cards, 22 Songs 19 Fun Cards, 48 Magic Tricks, 70 Great Puzzles 324 Jolly Jokes & Riddles 58 Money Making Secrets, 12 Love Letters; 175 Ways to Flirt, How to Charm Others, to Tell Fortunes and 500 other things to entertain the entire family all winter. This 50c Package sent for 10 cents. STAR NOVELTY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Cart Load of Fun

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A Cart Load of Fun" are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A Cart Load of Fun" is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.
COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.
For 10 Cts

Get This Auto FREE!

ANOTHER $600 FORD

$1,500 in Easy-Won Prizes Given Away! Get Astonishing Details!

Best Car of Its Size in the World

For Spare Time Workers

THIS IS THE FIFTH CAR WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY

Prairie Farmer's Eighth Semi-Annual Free Voting Contest for Spare Time Workers will begin Oct. 15 and close Dec. 31, 1913. So many of our readers have entered our contests in the past that our big prize distribution plan has become a regular feature of our Spring and Fall subscription work. Anyone who has a little spare time this Fall can take part in the contest and win a valuable prize with a little effort. This is the best chance you will ever have to get what you want, without costing you one penny. A beautiful new Ford Touring Car, latest model, completely equipped, a dandy $250 Harley Davidson Motorcycle, Upright Kimball Piano, Diamond Ring and many other splendid prizes will be given away absolutely free to our good friends who take part in the contest.

Don't let this **BIG OPPORTUNITY** escape! Don't put up a cent or do any hard work. No matter who you are or where you are, you have an **equal chance** at one of these big, handsome, valuable prizes.

Here is the Big List of Free Prizes
Automobile
Piano
Motorcycle
Top Buggy
Diamond Rings
Gold Watches
Fur Coats
Phonographs
Shotguns
Silverware
China Sets and MONEY BESIDES

Prize for Everybody!

Yes, that's just what we mean. We **guarantee YOU** a prize. We guarantee a prize—and a good fat cash commission besides—to every person who sends three orders (besides their own), for the **Prairie Farmer—America's Oldest Farm Paper,** published in Illinois since 1841, and is read twice a month by over 105,000 Middle Western farmers.

It's a regular cinch to get these subscriptions, too — Splendid Free Premiums!—But that is something we want to **write** you about. Enough to say that probably **never before** has a publisher paved the way to such results by a **plan** that works out **so easily** and **so surely** and **so AGREEABLY** for **YOU** as this one does! Last year hundreds entered this contest—people who were not one particle better qualified than you are this minute. And today many of them are enjoying the prizes that right now are within your reach. We haven't room to give all the facts except to name a few **first prize winners.** Our letter will bring full details—also tell you the wonderful and varied assortment of articles from which you can take your choice.

Every Penny of this Prize Money Will go to SPARE TIME WORKERS

Anyone who has sent us more than 25 subscriptions in the past 12 months cannot compete in this contest.

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF SOME LUCKY PRIZE WINNERS

SAMUEL WHITE, KNOX CO., ILL.
Winner of Ford Car in Spring Contest 1913
CHAS. KING, McLEAN CO., ILL.
Winner of Ford Car in Spring Contest 1913
H. C. DISTLEHORST, PIKE CO., ILL.
Winner of Krit Car in Spring Contest 1912
P. A. MILLS, HAMILTON CO., IND.
Winner of Krit Car in Fall Contest 1912
ARTHUR D. ANDERSON, ADAMS CO., ILL.
Winner of $100 Top Buggy, Fall Contest, 1912
OWEN HARROUN, IROQUOIS CO., ILL.
Winner of Harley-Davidson Motorcycle, 1911
HAZEL STEPHENSON, DANE CO., WIS.
Winner of $400 Upright Grand Piano, 1910
MICHAL F. LIES, KANE CO., ILL.
Winner of $250 Indian Motorcycle, 1910

ENTER NOW TO WIN THE FORD CAR

Good for 5,000 Votes Free

Don't Wait—enter now and get an early start.

The conditions are very simple, the work being among your friends and acquaintances who nearly all know the **Prairie Farmer.** You are sure to be pleased with the results. Hundreds of enthusiastic contestants will testify both to the fair nature of the contest and to the benefits they have received from it. The essential thing now is to get your name **entered** as a contestant. The coupon does that. After you get our proposition you can decide whether you want to take it up. If you don't you are not under a single particle of obligation.

SEND COUPON TODAY!!

IVAN C. WEST, Treasurer, "Prairie Farmer"
536 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me by return mail, full information regarding your Free Auto Voting Contest. It is understood that I am not under obligations to do a single thing.

Name.....

P. O......

R. F. D...... *State*.....

A REMINDER

IN OUR preceding issue was a notice of October 1, dues paying date. If you are a member-at-large and have not remitted the annual dues, $1.50 to headquarters yet, please send it at soon as possible. If you are a member of a local union, please see that the dues are paid to the secretary. If you are an officer of a local union see that the collections are made as near the 1st of October as possible. We quote from section 6, of article IV, of the National Union Constitution and By-Laws, as follows:

The annual dues $1.50) shall be apportioned as follows:

To the National Union	$ .50
To the State Union	.25
To the County Union	.10
To the Local Union	.40
To the Official Paper	.25
Total	$1.50

If a state union remit all but the local and county shares to the state secretary. If no state union or county union remit their portion to National headquarters.

The Farmers Society of Equity is growing more than five times as rapidly as ever before, so let's all stick together and each do all he can to help complete the Society. It costs you $1.50 a year to maintain and build up the organization. Until it is completed the cost will be sixty-five cents to market thirty-five cents worth of your produce, on an average.

THE NOMINATION BLANK

IN THIS number is printed a blank with instructions for making nominations for the officers to be selected in the 1913 annual convention of the F. S. E. Each member should refer to it on this page. Its use is explained there. The important thing now is to use it. The secretary of your local union has had an advance copy of the blank and a letter of instructions. Perhaps steps have already been taken by the officers to secure a full attendance at the next regular or a special meeting to act on this important matter. But members should make it their business also to see that it is not neglected.

Also it is time to select your delegate to the 1913 convention. Don't treat this matter of a delegate lightly. Too many people think that they will leave important matters "to others" to do. We want to say that the 1913 convention needs a delegate from each local union. Of course it will cost the members a little, but it will be only a little for each when shared by all. So select your delegate and all co-operate in sending him. We believe this will be the last year when a local will be required to pay the expense of its delegate, but that the laws will be changed for headquarters to pay it in the future, like some other organizations do now.

From everywhere comes the word that the Farmers Society of Equity plan is the right one for farmers' successful co-operation. What is before us—to complete the organization—must be done some time. So since we are on the right track lets look carefully to the nomination of good men for the offices and then hold a convention that will give our Society such a boost that it will soon be completed and so we may enjoy all the blessings, that can only come through it, while we live.

Every member and officer should act on these suggestions.

1913 National Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity

The next national convention of the Farmers Society of Equity will convene at Indianapolis on December 16, 1913.

At that convention national officers and directors for a year will be elected and every other thing done that may be considered for the benefit of the Society. As relates to the election of officers, we quote from the by-laws as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a National Organizer, and seven directors.

Election—Representation—Term

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, or printed in the official paper, and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail or by delegate representing the union or unions, to be voted in the Annual National Convention of the Society.

Sec. 6. The term of the officers shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualify. The names of all candidates must be published in the official paper at least three times, the first publication being at least six weeks before the time of the annual meeting.

To comply with the terms of the by-laws it will be necessary to print the names of all candidates in the November 15th number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING the first time. To do this the nominations must be in the office by or before November 5th.

Any member can make nominations or local unions can agree on the candidates and cast the membership vote solid for the nominee. The nominations should be accompanied by a statement of the fitness of the candidate for the position, which may be published for the information of the members. Local unions should take this matter up in their next meeting, although the nominations need not reach headquarters before November 5th. The names of candidates will be published in the issues of the official paper until the convention meets.

Nominations should be made on this blank and sent to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

For Prsident ..... Address .....

For Vice-President ..... Address .....

For Treasurer ..... Address .....

For National Organizer ..... Address .....

and Seven Directors ..... Address .....

..... Address .....

..... Address .....

..... Address .....

..... Address .....

..... Address .....

..... Address .....

From ....

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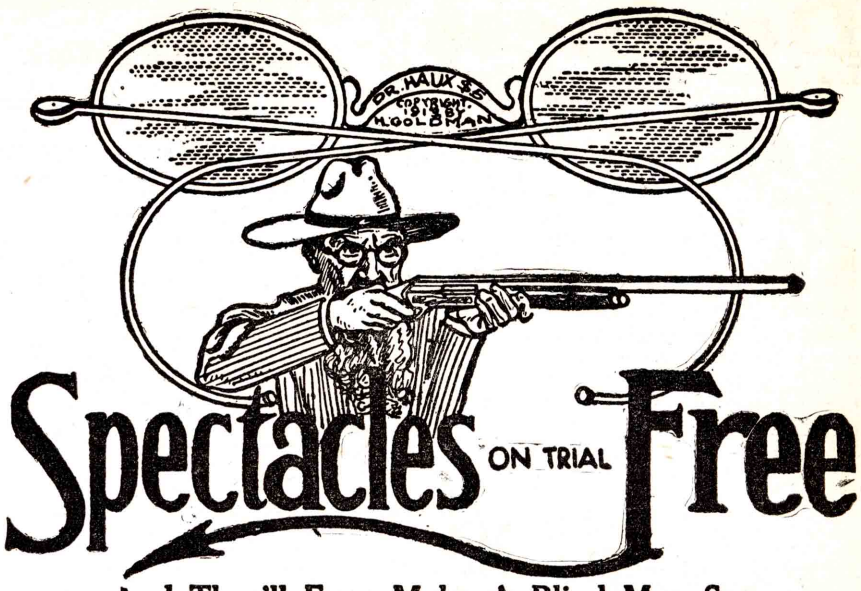


Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

—And They'll Even Make A Blind Man See—

Of course, I don't mean one blind from birth or disease—but near-blind and weak-eyed on account of old age.

Now it makes no difference if you're as near-blind and weak-eyed as the old gentleman shown in the above picture, I'm going to send you a handsome pair of 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED "Perfect Vision" spectacles without a cent of money, and if you like to go out hunting occasionally, you'll find that you can shoulder your gun and drop the smallest squirrel off the tallest tree top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, they'll easily enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach.

Write me today for a pair of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine, and as soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, no matter how weak they may be; sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on, even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye-pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough try-out, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep the lenses forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. If you want to do me this favor just write your name, address and age on the below $3.50 certificate at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

3.50 DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.—Room 130 ST. LOUIS, MO. 3.50

Please send me on 7-days' free trial a handsome pair of 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED spectacles, set complete with your famous "Perfect Vision" lenses, all ready for use, also a fine leatherette plush-lined German-silver-tipped gold-lettered pocketbook spectacle-case, and if I find that the 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED frame is really overlaid and stiffened with genuine 10-karat pure gold, and will positively stand the 10-karat solid gold acid test without the slightest discoloration (so that I will be proud to wear them in company and to church on Sundays) then and then only will I pay you your special reduced advertising price of $1.50, if in my opinion they are really worth $5, the price you have them stamped in the nosepiece, as shown in the above picture. If, however, I don't want to keep the spectacle-frames for any reason whatever, I am positively going to remove the lenses and put them into my own frames without paying you one single solitary cent for them, as you have agreed in the above announcement to accept this certificate in full and complete payment of a pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" lenses as an advertisement, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

MY AGE IS.....

NAME .....

POSTOFFICE .....

RURAL ROUTE AND BOX No.....STATE.....

3.50 3.50

IMPORTANT—Fill out this certificate right now and mail it to me at once without a cent of money.

Farm Lands Suitable For GENERAL FARMING

fruit raising, dairying, stock raising, etc. Improved and unimproved farms from 20 to 160 acres near railroad, about 25 miles from Pensacola. Good roads, good schools, healthy climate, good markets. Three crops a year. Write for particulars today to BARRINEAN PARK LAND CO., Office 352 Brent Bldg., Pensacola, Fla.

LEARN DETECTIVE WORK Taught By Detectives

WRITE DEPT. 1 AND WE'LL TELL YOU ABOUT IT. Our Correspondence Course NO LESSONS

DAVIS-HOUGLAND DETECTIVE SERVICE Co EVANSVILLE, IND

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming

Cash FOR OLD Bags

Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at a liberal price and pay the freight. Write for particulars and state number you have. Reference: Citizen's Bank.

Iroquois Bag Co., 441 Howard St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Deafness

From All Causes, Head Noises and Other Ear Troubles Easily and Permanently Relieved!

Thousands who were formerly deaf, now hear distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them. Their life of loneliness has ended and all is now joy and sunshine. The impaired or lacking portions of their ear drums have been reinforced by simple little devices, scientifically constructed for that special purpose.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums often called **"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears"** are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the case or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearer and out of sight when worn.

What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. **Write today** for our **FREE** 168 page **Book on Deafness**—giving you full particulars.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
215 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

30 TRANSFER PATTERNS, —Premium Catalog and— BIG STORY MAGAZINE —Three Months—All For— **10c**

This big bargain offer is made to further introduce our big home, story and fancy work magazine, "The Household." Send only 10c for a 3-months' trial subscription and secure our beautiful collection of **30 Embroidery Patterns**, including one Complete Script Alphabet, 29 other complete patterns, such as designs for shirtwaist, corset cover, towel ends, scarf doilies, etc.—also Course of **Embroidery Lessons** and latest **Premium Catalog**. All for 10 cents.
Household T. P. Co., 812 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

Equity Field Work

The Farmers Know Equity is Good

Many are growing deeply interested in the Farmers Society of Equity in Utah. It is indeed high time the farmers were awake to the fact that "Union is Strength." I am glad to say the Equity is taking very favorably. I have just returned from a trip to Weber county, and on telling farmers there of the organization they were greatly pleased with it.—Ivon Summers, Utah.

Farmers Clubs Marketing Hogs

Louisiana farmers, in many localities, have organized hog shipping clubs for marketing their products. They have found such an arrangement of great value, especially to those farmers who have small quantities of certain products for disposition. The Louisiana Swine Breeders' Association is pushing the movement, and new clubs are being formed all over the state.

The local club operates as follows: A date is announced by the local secretary as shipping day, and on that day all members who are ready bring in their hogs, and load a car, or two cars, as the supply justifies. A special mark is put on each lot, so each farmer will receive pay for his own product, as each lot is sold separately.

By intelligent co-operation, the farmers arrange their affairs so that all have hogs to market at the same time, and they try to have their shipments as nearly uniform as possible. Shipments are made direct to commission firms of known ability and integrity.

This is the right kind of business progress; and when these local clubs are all federated into a national association, so they can have much greater control over the markets, by a thoroughly intelligent system of distribution, still greater benefits will be possible.

The Right Mission

I hope to see your paper succeed as it deserves for it is a paper in the interest and for the welfare of the farmer, and with the success of the farmer lies the success of the city and town as well. It is a paper with the right mission.—Walter R. Cibart, Keldron, S. D.

From the New President, Oregon State Union, F. S. E.

I believe the Equity plan to be the thing farmers throughout the United States have been in need of. We expect great things of this organization, just started in Oregon, and intend to work to help make it the greatest of all farmers organizations. We already have hundreds of enthusiastic members, and hope, before spring opens, to double our membership.—Wm. Grisenthwaite, President State Union, Oregon.

We Must Do It Sometime—Why Not Now

I am but a small farmer. I take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it. I know it teaches just what the farmers of this country will eventually have to do—co-operate and pull against the tide, or continue to float down the stream. I send you $1 to renew my subscription for three years.—J. A. Shaver, N. Y.

Reality in Drawing

It is said of a bright school girl that the pictures she draws are very real, so much so that recently she made a picture of a hen so natural that when she put it on her desk it actually laid there.

Finds Equity Fully Satisfactory

I have read your literature and am very much impressed with the plan of your organization. I think it one of the best things ever offered the farmers, and any farmer should be able to see the great possibilities in it. As soon as I can make arrangements I want to take the work of organizing.—J. E. Hidden, Burnell, Fla.

Only One Way Out

Having talked with many farmers here I find them not only interested, but anxious to organize on the Equity plan. We have had the Alliance and the Grange, both good so far as they went, but neither gave what was most needed. Only through the medium of a national marketing organization can farmers ever succeed in getting their just dues.—John C. Kull, New York.

Young America for Equity

Mr. J. A. Everitt.

Dear Sir: I have chosen "The Farmers Society of Equity" for the subject of my oration, being a junior student in the Fremont high school. I consider it a most appropriate subject for this particular community.

I will be very grateful if you will send me whatever you conveniently can to enable me to present the subject properly and do it justice. Yours respectfully,

Sidney Harns.

ORGANIZED FARMERS DEMAND GOVERNMENT MONEY

The organized farmers of Idaho are insisting that the Secretary of the United States Treasury loan them money at a low rate of interest, on warehouse receipts for farm products stored for reasonable prices. At a regular meeting of the Ashton Local 6994, F. S. E., the following resolutions were passed:

Resolutions

WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Treasury is depositing vast sums of government funds with certain national banks at two per cent. interest, to aid farmers in moving their crops—therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, that in the judgment of the members here assembled, the farmers would be better served by loaning farmers direct through postal savings banks, or otherwise, on warehouse receipts for farm products stored therein. By so doing, we would be saved at least from six to eight per cent. interest, and our crops would not be forced upon the markets, regardless of demand or price; and be it further

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be forwarded to our state union secretary, with instructions to him to forward them with others to Hon. Wm. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

FREE Necklace and Ring We positively give to boys and girls a beautiful Four-Strand Pearl Necklace; a beauty. Also dainty ring set with sparkling similitude diamond for selling only 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold, send us the $2 and we will send necklace and ring immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Beach Mfg. Co., 128 2nd St., Newport, R. I.**

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for 13 weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its 21st year of increasing in success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the PATHFINDER is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper and we will send the PATHFINDER on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new Friends.

Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied. Address Pathfinder, Bx 7, Washington, D.C.

Coral Necklace FREE!

Send 10c. for three months' trial subscription to the Household, with 5c. extra for mailing expense and we will send you **absolutely free** a handsome new style, Genuine Coral Necklace, made from corals of delicate light red color; very stylish and quite expensive, but we give away a limited quantity free, just to introduce our magazine. Send 15c. immediately. Your money back if not delighted. Address, **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CN-32, Topeka, Kan.**

House Dress Pattern FREE!

This pretty new house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requires 6½ yds. material. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are excellent materials for house wear; use soft silk and light-weight woolen for street wear. To quickly introduce our big home magazine of fancy work, household hints, good stories and many other special features, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of five housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 4650. Address at once,

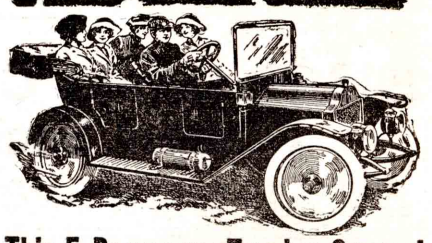
HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
Pattern Dept. 72, Topeka, Kan.

WATCH & RING FREE FOR SPARE TIME WORK

Articles guaranteed as represented. Watch is popular thin model—open face—exquisitely engraved. Ring has brilliant white stone. Yours for merely giving away 12 beautiful art pictures free—one with each box of our Alton-Mentho-Salve which you sell at 25c a box. Return $3 collected. Jewelry sent prepaid by first parcel post. Don't send a penny. We ship salve and pictures free prepaid. Merely send name and address.

ALTON MDSE. CO.
Dept. 409 Chicago

$950 Auto Free!!



This 5-Passenger Touring Car and 5 OTHER GRAND PRIZES

Given Away In Our Great SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

This great Prize Contest starts immediately and will close December 15th, 1913. Our object in conducting this contest is to secure more subscriptions for our big home and farm magazine, **"The Valley Farmer."**

It is easy work for anyone anywhere to get subscriptions to **"The Valley Farmer"** and in this contest it will be especially easy because we have an exceptionally liberal clubbing offer for you to present.

For a one-year subscription at 25 cents you get **100 points** to your credit in the contest—a three-year subscription at 50 cents gives you **300 points**, and a six-year subscription at $1 gives you **600 points.**

The six contestants having to their credit the greatest number of points at the close of the contest on **December 15th, 1913**, will be awarded the **Six Grand Prizes** as follows: First, a **$950 "Paige" 5-passenger Touring Car**; Second, your choice of a **piano** or a **$285 Harley-Davidson 8 horsepower Motorcycle**; Third, **$100 in Gold**; Fourth, a **$50 Diamond Ring**; Fifth, **$35 Talking Machine and Outfit**; Sixth, a **$25 Gold Watch.**

Any man, woman, boy or girl may secure subscriptions in this contest anywhere in the United States, except in cities of more than 10,000 population.

10,000 FREE POINTS and Big Cash Commission for All Who Enter Now

To all who mail at once the Entry Coupon printed below we will give **10,000 points free**, thus giving you a fine start in the contest.

Furthermore **we will pay you a cash commission of 40 per cent on every subscription you secure**—in other words, you keep 10c out of each 25c, 20c out of each 50c and 40c out of each $1 you collect for subscriptions as your pay in addition to the chance you have of winning the Auto or one of the other Grand Prizes. You should be able to earn $2 to $5 a day on this liberal commission offer.

Send your name and address on the Entry Coupon at once for the 10,000 free points, sample copies of "The Valley Farmer" and description of the Six Grand Prizes, subscription blanks, full instructions how to work, etc. Make your start for the **big prize** today! Address

Manager VALLEY FARMER Contest
905 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

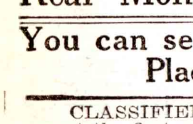
FREE ENTRY COUPON

Manager Valley Farmer Contest,
905 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Please send me free full information regarding great Valley Farmer Prize Contest, Commission Offer, Samples, etc., and enter my name with 10,000 free points to my credit as per offer.

Name .....

Address .....



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Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities

You can sell anything or you can buy almost anything by Placing your offer before our million readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 *Cents a Line*, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Cush or reference must accompany all orders. When writing to these advertisers say *"I saw it in* UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Farmers and others with large acquaintance to secure prospects for Pilot Lighting and Cooking Plants. Liberal commissions paid. Write O. M. Thompson, 3642 Jasper Place, Chicago, Illinois for catalog.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

TO MICHIGAN—Special Pullman Car Excursions, October 7th and 21 to Swigart Tract, the center of the fruit belt; $8.30 round trip from Chicago; back in one or two days as you prefer. A thousand 40-acre and many larger and smaller farms excellent for fruit, grains, grasses, vegetables, stock, poultry, dairying, and general farming. Some fine tracts recently added to my holdings; prices $10 to $35 per acre; terms as low as $10 to $50 down and $5 to $10 monthly on forty acres in the neighborhood of farms, schools, towns, pretty resort lakes and trout streams. Good markets and transportation; 5 and 10-acre tracts near towns; resort lakes on Crystal Lake. Write for booklet and large map free. George W. Swigart, Owner, Z 1250 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

WISDOM keeps posted on central Michigan farms. Write for free lists to Real Estate Exchange, Stanton, Mich.

BOOK, 1000 FARMS, ETC., everywhere for honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kansas.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis Minn.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY—Will sell your farm for cash; will exchange it for rental property, merchandise stocks of any description. Isenbarger, 33 Union Trust Bldg, Indianapolis, Ind.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 529, Chicago.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. Commence $65 to $100 month. Thousands of appointments. List of positions available, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R 26, Rochester, N. Y.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investiing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

RICE—New crop, 100 pounds beautiful, clean, white table rice, in double sacks, freight prepaid to your station, $4.65. 200 pounds, $8.30. Safe arrival of rice guaranteed. Cabaniss, Rice Farmer, Box 26, Katy, Tex.

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

$18.00 WEEKLY easily made handling our "self-selling" needle cases. 15c brings sample, instructions, etc. Crown Specialty Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED—Man to husk corn. Apply J. C. Hartmann, Beecher, Ill., Will Co.

YOUR NAME and address on 200 stickers about the size of a postage stamp and our illustrated family magazine 3 months—all for 10c.
B 7, New Ideas, 233 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THESE 4 RINGS FREE
Write for 12 packages Bluine to sell at 10c a package. Remit $1.20 when sold and we will send FREE these 4 genuine gold plated rings, guaranteed to give satisfaction.
BLUINE MFG. CO.
783 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

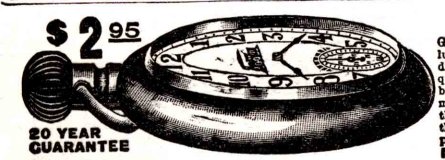
CAMERA & PHOTO FRAME FREE

We give Camera, 2 packages plates, developing outfit, instructions and handsome photo brooch frame FREE for selling only 12 packages Bluine at 10 cts. each. You can earn money making photo brooches with this. Write for Bluine. BLUINE MFG. CO.,
785 Mill St., CONCORD JCT., MASS.

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75
Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee case with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free.
$3.75

THIN MODEL
20 Year Guarantee
EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.
HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1065 CHICAGO, ILL.

Full 7 Jeweled



$2.95
20 YEAR GUARANTEE
Genuine seven jeweled Railroad watch worth $15 to anyone who requires an absolutely reliable timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. Locomotive on dial, stamped and guaranteed seven jewels, breguet hairspring, patent regulator, quick train. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid ore-silver dustproof screwcase, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $2.95. Send this advertisement with $2.95 and watch will be sent to you by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $2.95 today. Address
R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

5 YEAR GUARANTEE

98 CENTS POST PAID
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch postpaid for only 98 cents. Gent's size, high grade gold plate finish, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, accurate time keeper, fully Guaranteed for 5 Years. Send 98 cents today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 1034 CHICAGO, ILL.

5000 Prizes

Shetland Ponies FREE

Do you want a Pony like this one? I gave this pony free to Miss Haney. See her smile! See how pleased she is! Wouldn't you be pleased, too? Well here is your chance. The best you'll ever have. I'll give you one too—Pony, Wagon, Saddle, Bridle, and the Whole Outfit.

To Boys To Girls
The ponies I give away are all young and beautiful Broken perfectly so any child may ride or drive them. They are real little pets that's what they are. Some of them have been taught to do tricks just like they do at a circus. The carriages, saddles and bridles are the best that money can buy. The very highest quality and the prettiest. I wish you were here to see them.

Send Me Your Name Today

I'll give you money to help keep the pony! My plan is new, original and easy. My plan is to allow you "Pony Votes;" (I give you 2000 votes for answering this advertisement) the one who gets enough votes gets a pony, carriage, harness, saddle and bridle and cash, all free. I even pay the shipping charges so as not to cost you a penny. The votes are easy to get. My plan will do that. I'll show you how to get a pony, just as sure as the sun shines. My plan is entirely different from all others. The answering of this advertisement may be the means of your getting a pony outfit free. Will you do it? Do so and see what I have to say to you

A postal will do. Address, **Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.**

DEFORMITIES CURED

CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operation, and the result is assured.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time should result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases usually make good recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and reference.

HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can often be corrected. No surgical operations or confinement.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, afflicted with Infantile Paralysis have been practically restored at this Sanitarium.

DEFORMED KNEES AND JOINTS of many varieties yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.

This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and paralyzed conditions.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE Write us for illustrated book which will be sent free on request to any address.

THE McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM
924 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

Question Box

QUESTION: *Please let me know whether the Farmers Society of Equity ever provides rigs for its organizers. I could get around much faster with a rig and I believe I could have this whole community organized in a month with such help.—John Dawson, Vermillion Co., Ind.*

ANSWER: It does not for local organizers.

Q. *We wish to have some kind of an entertainment to teach the farmers of our community the workings of Equity. Have you anything in the line of a play suitable for such purpose, to present in our local.—Mrs. H. C. Catlin, President, and Miss Lucy Whittle, Secretary, Tioga Center, N. Y.*

A. We regret to say that we have nothing to meet your requirements.

Q. *Our local has decided to disband and join with the Clatskania Local Union. What course do we have to take to do this lawfully?. 2. What becomes of our supplies?—John Kleger, Secretary, Marshland, Ore.*

A. Surrender your charter and send it to your state union. The state union, after making proper record, will forward to the national union. You can issue to each member a demit, or you can make application as a body to the Clatskanie local, which local can accept your members in a body or pass on them individually, as may be its custom. Your supplies should be turned over to the benefitting local union. Also, your records should be delivered to it.

Q. *I have several stacks of good wheat. Do you think it will pay me to hold it a while for higher prices? I am a subscriber for Up-to-Date Farming and find many helps in it.—John A. Breder, R. R. 2, Sandusky, O.*

A. We advise holding it.

Q. *The farms of the future will be as up-to-date as a man may expect. They will have all the conveniences the city homes have besides some advantages for health and living in the country that the city cannot give. In view of these things I believe the future farmer should have an education and polish in keeping with the improved country conditions. I wish to give my boy, who is nineteen years of age, and who has had a grammar school education, such an education and polish as he should have, but I don't want to spoil him. Please advise.—H. O. Yarrow, Bowman, Cal.*

A. Assuming that the young man has inherited, and acquired through his daily surroundings and family direction, good common sense, you can safely give him a college education, if you desire. But this we do not consider necessary to reach the greatest success as a farmer, and is not indispensible, even, if he seeks, or is sought for to fill public offices in the future. So you might wisely let his education end with the best your community affords; or let him take a normal course, or even a college short or long course. A season away to school ought to develop the youth in other ways than education, too, and help to give the "polish" which might be said to be the ability to do the thing that comes up to do and the confidence in himself that he can do it.

In this connection will say that the local unions of the Farmers Society of Equity are highly educational and any young man who will take an active part in the proceedings in such meetings, is in line to prepare himself for any public office to which he may be called. We recommend the local union highly to give the "polish" that the future farmer will need.

Q. *We have three local unions in Itasca Co., Minn., with prospects of more. We feel that we should now organize a county union. Please let us know how to proceed to organize.—C. W. Sargent, Organizer, Leipold, Minn.*

A. Full instructions are given in Constitution and By-Laws of the National Union of the Farmers Society of Equity. Please see under Article VI, page 7.

Q. *We organized a local union here last night and I think the prospect for a large union is excellent. Our members want to know how they can hold their cotton with their obligations coming due. I am not able to answer that question, therefore, appeal to you for instructions. Cotton is our money crop this year and we want to get the best results we can, but we will need some money promptly.—W. S. Perkins, Secy., Harrah, Okla.*

A. Communicate with Wallis, Currie & Co., Galveston, Tex. (See the name in the Directory of the F. S. E., which is sent to you), for shipping blanks, etc. This company will store your cotton and hold it until the market suits you and advance cash up to its value.

For the information of many people who have asked for advice where to market wheat, we refer them to the following representatives of the F. S. E.:

Kansas City Grain and Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lincoln Grain Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo.; Goodlander Milling Co., Fort Scott, Kas.; Carscallen & Cassidy, Jersey City, N. J.; Derby Mills, Burlington, Ia.; Igleheart Bros, Evansville, Ind.; Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.; Bernet-Croft-Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Boney Harper Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; McKinley Mitchell, Portland, Ore.; Phoenix Milling Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. R. Hale & Sons, Nashville, Tenn.; Caswell E. Ross, Nashville, Tenn.; H. H. Carr & Co., 439 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Minerd, Hilliard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Mills at seven different places in Pennsylvania).; Elwood Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Davis-Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

All of these people want to buy farmers' grain direct. Clip this list out and preserve it. For help in marketing all kinds of grain, live stock, cotton, fruit, vegetables, hay, etc., send $1 to the F. S. E. and become a member-at-large and receive the "Directory" of the Equity System.

Q. *As we are about to complete the organization of a local union of the F. S. E. at this place, we are in line for instruction how to market our produce, also how to buy our supplies. We have wheat to market now, also some fat hogs.—A. O. Alexander, Arnold, Neb.*

A. Please refer to the "Directory" of the Farmers Society of Equity for market representatives. Also, directions to other inquirers as printed above for marketing wheat. About buying please examine the advertising columns of this paper, also send headquarters a memorandum of what you want to purchase for our definite advice.

He Was a Roarer

"When you sold me this horse you said he was sound as a lion, but if I drive him half a mile he roars to beat the band."

"I said he was like a lion; that is, he roars like one."

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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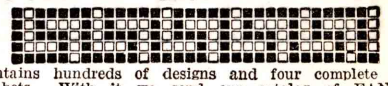

Contains hundreds of designs and four complete alphabets. With it we send our catalog of FANCY WORK. Send 10c, silver, or six 2-cent stamps. Address LADIES' ART CO., 94 Gay Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large Centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen ¼ yd. long This free to all who send only 10c. for trial 3-months sub. to our big fancy work and family magazine. Address Household E. S. Co., Dpt. 13, Topeka, Kan.

100 CARDS--10C Seashore, Suffragette, Flowers, Pretty Girls, Good Luck, Telegram, Lovers, Western Scenery, Fun, Holiday, Greeting, &c, some 6 colors gold embossed. Money back if not delighted. 100 for 10c. U. S. CARD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

CARDS Send 2c Stamp for large Sample Album of Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Friendship, Joker's, Lover's and all other Kinds of Cards, Post Cards and Premiums. Star Beau Catcher and list of 2000 Songs given Free. OHIO CARD CO., B 10 Cadiz, Ohio.

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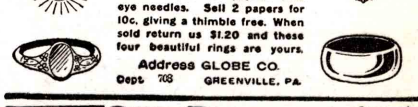

Just send name and address. We send you 24 papers Gold eye needles. Sell 2 papers for 10c, giving a thimble free. When sold return us $1.20 and these four beautiful rings are yours.
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Silk Remnants for patching Crazy Quilts, Sofa Cushions, Bedspreads, Large pieces, all colors. Big Bargains in Pound Boxes. Send 10 cents for large package and 140 Quilt Designs. Our Silk the best, 3 for 25c. STAR SILK CO. Chicago, Ill.

Greenbacks GENUINE Macerated money from the U. S. Treasury, at Washington. Send 10 cents for sample pack of about $500.00 and book of valuable advice. STAR CO., 711 Dearborn, Chicago.

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and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.

It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.

Our Offer
We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal subscription, 50 cents.

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Indianapolis

Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphabets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS. This offer may not appear again.

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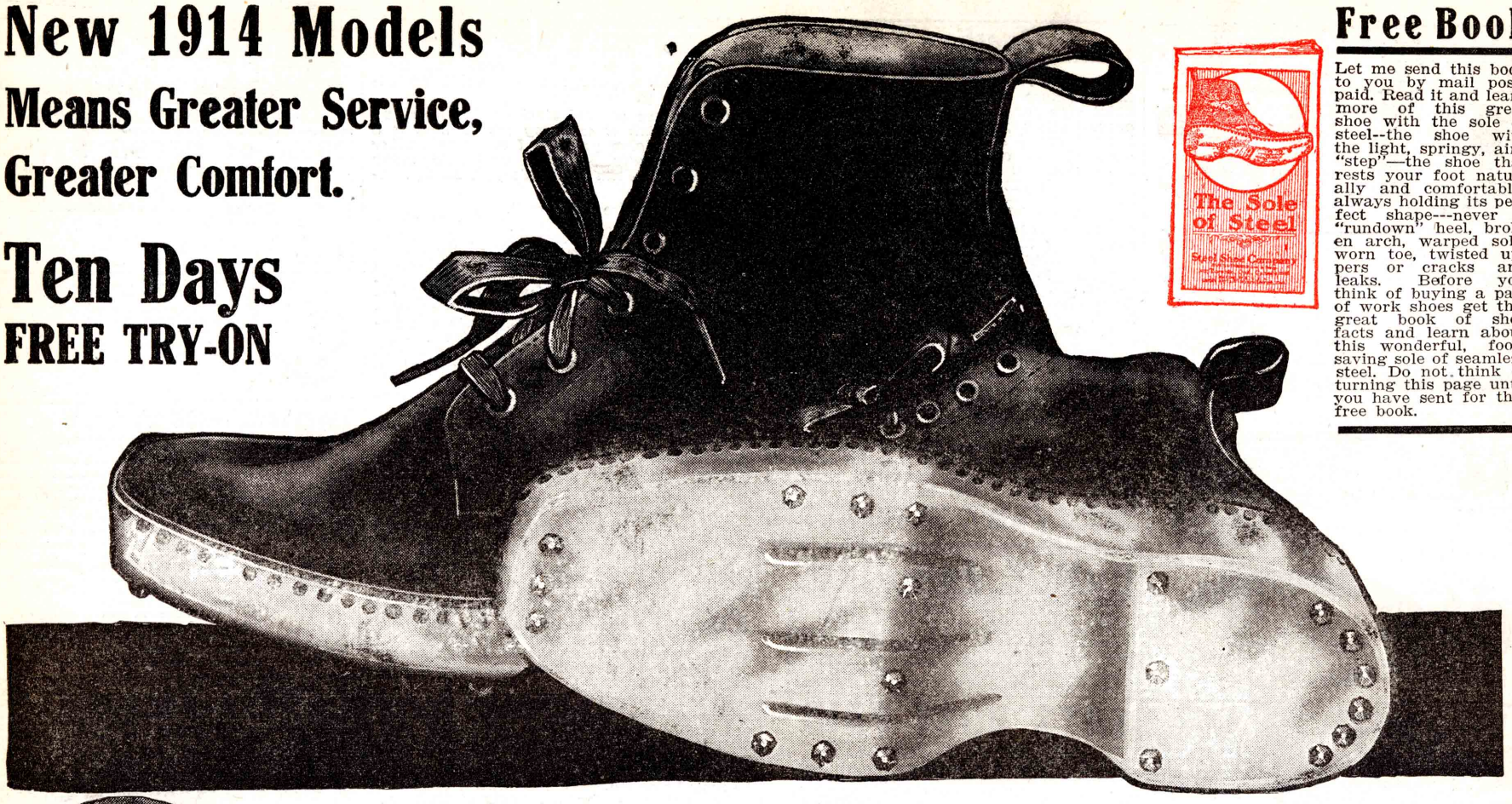
New 1914 Models
Means Greater Service, Greater Comfort.

Ten Days
FREE TRY-ON



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Let me send this book to you by mail postpaid. Read it and learn more of this great shoe with the sole of steel--the shoe with the light, springy, airy "step"—the shoe that rests your foot naturally and comfortably, always holding its perfect shape---never a "rundown" heel, broken arch, warped sole, worn toe, twisted uppers or cracks and leaks. Before you think of buying a pair of work shoes get this great book of shoe facts and learn about this wonderful, foot-saving sole of seamless steel. Do not think of turning this page until you have sent for this free book.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man

I Have Spent $50,000 in the Improvement of My New 1914 Model the World's Greatest Work Shoe

I want to know WHY you have hesitated—why YOU have held back—in the face of my open, frank, man-to-man offer to let you TRY a pair at my own risk, without your taking a chance of running the risk of losing a single penny.

I don't know how I could offer you anything more than that. I don't know how I could better offer to prove to you the absolutely wonderful advantages of this shoe, than to let you put them on your feet and try them for ten days at my risk.

Over a million other men in all occupations have accepted—have tried, tested, used and proved the actual value of this wonderful shoe with its light, springy, sensible sole of seamless stseel.

The Leather Trust Thunderstruck

You know from your own experience that the leather shoe you now buy at whatever price you pay, is inferior in quality and gives one-third less wear than the shoe you bought three or four years ago. Leather has gone up 33 1-3 per cent—and is still going. You are the one who must pay the advance.

With my steel shoe it is just the reverse—you get even better shoes from me today than you did for the same price you paid me four years ago. Through the invention of special automatic machines for shaping, finishing and attaching the steel soles, I have reduced the cost of manufacture sufficiently to save the difference made by the advance in price of leather—and you get the benefit. The shoe is better in every particular, absolutely the highest quality in every piece of material, and absolute perfection in every detail of workmanship.

Parcel Post Will Bring These Shoes to Your Door

You do not need to go to town or to the express office after them—and, as the capacity of my great Racine factory alone is now far above 5,000 pairs a day, shipment will be made the day your order is received.

New 1914 Models in All Sizes—For Men and Boys

For men in sizes 5 to 12—6 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 16 in. high. For boys, sizes 1 to 4—6 in. and 9 in. high. They cost no more than ordinary all-leather work shoes.

I Want to Let YOU Be the Sole Judge

I want to leave it wholly and entirely up to you to say, from your own trial and examination, that this shoe will preserve your feet, protect your health, and save you the money that you now waste in continuously buying the old, heavy, leaky, warping, unsanitary shoes that look bad, smell bad, feel bad, and wear out every few months at the very best.

I Can Save Your Feet and $10 to $20

I can do this because I have done it for a million others. I can do it because I have created a shoe that is comfortable, dry, sanitary and economical—

Because each pair will outlast three to six or even eight pairs of best quality all-leather work shoes. Furthermore, there are no repairs—no loss of time or trouble of any kind. This shoe is made for comfort and made to last. The soles and sides (as shown in illustration) are stamped in one seamless piece from light, thin, springy steel, secured firmly to the uppers, which are of the very best quality soft, pliable leather—absolutely waterproof and almost indestructible. The soles are studded with adjustable steel rivets which give perfect traction, firm footing, and protect the soles from wear. The rivets themselves (which take all the wear), can be quickly replaced when partly worn. The cost of these is almost nothing—50 adjustable rivets for but 30 cents, and they will keep the shoes in good repair for from two to even three years.

Abolish Corns, Blisters, Bunions and Callouses

This shoe will give you absolute foot comfort because it has absolute foot form—and the sole being steel, it cannot warp, twist or draw out of shape. Consequently, corns, bunions, callouses, etc., cannot be irritated and no portion of the foot rubbed so as to start new miseries of this kind. You know very well that a perfect fitting shoe never made a corn in the world—and you also know that an all-leather shoe can not fit after it has a twisted, broken sole, that allows the uppers to crease up into galling wrinkles.

Save the Arch of Your Foot

As soon as a leather sole becomes wet and slightly worn, the arch gives way and flattens out—immediately endangering the very life and service of your foot. In this shoe the steel arch cannot break or get out of shape—it is a continuous, elastic restful support, always remaining exactly the same during the entire life of the shoe.

Banish Wet Feet, Colds, Chilbains, Rheumatism

With this shoe you can work all day in mud and water—*and your feet will remain powder dry.* It is an absolute protection to your health. You escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, the dreaded pneumonia and the long list of ills and dangers that result from damp or wet, cold feet. In fact, these shoes pay for themselves again and again simply by preventing sickness—saving doctor's bills, and allowing you to work in weather in which you would not otherwise dare to leave the house.

Lighter Than Leather

The firm, yet springy, elastic tread gives you an ease and lightness of step and comfort that delights your feet and gives your whole body a resiliency that lifts the pain and burden from the work of the day. You can stand more, walk more, do more, earn more—and live longer in perfect muscular health and strength.

Join the List of Happy Users

Become a Knight of the Steel Shoe. Save yourself and save your money. Farmers, miners, smelters, railroad men, hunters, and all workmen raise to the skies their praise of this shoe with its wonderful, yet simple, sensible sole of steel. Break away from the traditions that have cost you pain, loss of time and unnecessary expense. Accept this proposition that I have made to prove to yourself the comfort, the economy of this shoe.

Amazing Success

Indeed, the success of this shoe has been truly amazing—for within five years I found it necessary to establish great factories in Racine, Wisconsin; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England, to meet the demand which has arisen in such tremendous volume from all over the world. This astounding growth is the result of good words spoken by delighted wearers to their friends and neighbors, and because I have not been afraid to place my shoes upon any man's foot to absolutely prove for them every word, every claim that I have made. This same proposition is made to you today. Do not think of buying a pair of work-shoes without learning all about this wonderful shoe with the sole of steel.

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Simply put your name and address on this coupon and mail it to me, or send me a postal card and I will immediately send you free, postpaid, my great book of facts, figures and illustrations, together with my complete literature and my Free 10-Day Try-On Offer. Send this coupon, or address your postal to me personally, today.

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16th Year | October Fifteenth, 1913 | Number 20

Put Yourself in His Place—Page 7

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STOP the Awful Waste

of **wood shingles**—the cause of disastrous fires, leaky roofs and endless expense and trouble. Use beautiful, indestructible **Edwards "STEEL"** Shingles. Cost less, last longer than wood—better in every way. Over 100,000 men now use **Edwards "STEEL"** Shingles—the shingles that never **rot, rust** or **burn.** Ten times easier to put on. Each one dipped in **molten zinc** after it is cut. No raw or exposed edges. Patented Edwards Interlocking Device permits contraction and expansion—makes joints **water-tight** FOREVER! $10,000 guarantee against lightning loss FREE.

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We sell direct from factory and pay freight. SHINGLE BOOK FREE. Write for book and Prepaid Factory Prices. See for yourself how much less **Steel** costs than **wood—then get busy!** If you give dimensions of your roof, we will quote prices on entire job. Send postal right off—Catalog No. 1071 and special prices will come by **return mail.**

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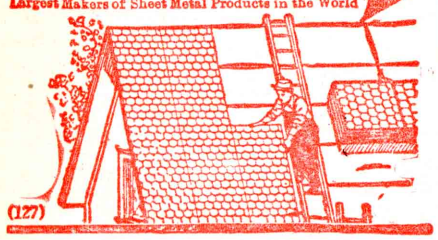

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WE will make you a long-time loan—you will have 20 years to pay for the land and repay the loan—you can move on the land at once—and your Canadian farm will *make you independent.*

20 Years to Pay

Rich Canadian land for from $11 to $30 per acre. You pay only one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Long before your final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself over and over. This advertisement is directed only to farmers or to men who will occupy or improve the land.

We Lend You $2000 For Improvements

The $2,000 loan is used only for erecting your buildings, fencing, sinking well and breaking. You are given twenty years in which to fully repay this loan. You pay only the banking interest of 6 per cent.

Advance of Live Stock on Loan Basis

The Company, in case of approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the knowledge to take care of his stock, will advance cattle, sheep and hogs up to the value of $1,000 on a loan basis, so as to enable the settler to get started from the first on the right basis of mixed farming. If you do not want to wait until you can complete your own buildings and cultivate your farm, select one of our Ready-Made farms—developed by C. P. R. Agricultural Experts—with buildings complete, land cultivated and in crop, and pay for it in 20 years. We give the valuable assistance of great demonstration farms—free.

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Finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising, dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming, irrigated lands for intensive farming—non-irrigated lands with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming. These lands are on or near established lines of railway, near established towns.

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FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns—Ask for information concerning Industrial and Business openings in all towns.

Are You a Government Crop Correspondent?

If you are, we want to hear from you in regard to the new "Weekly News Letter" being issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and sent to you for the advancement of agriculture in your community.

Seven or eight issues of this publication will have reached the crop correspondents of the department by the time this is in the hands of our readers. What have you done with them? How have you used the information contained therein? Of what benefit has it been—can it be, to either you, a correspondent, or to the farmers of your community?

This "Weekly News Letter" is the result of discontinuing the old monthly "Crop Reporter," which was never of any actual value as it was used, and Secretary Houston wisely cut it out. The new publication is intended to be of value—to be of real help to farmers. Will it prove so, or will it be as useless as the defunct "Crop Reporter?"

Information, to be of value, must enable the possessor to do something that improves his condition, either by lessening his labor, increasing his pay, or providing him with facilities for better work or greater enjoyment. What have you found, Crop Correspondents, in the "Weekly News Letter" that has been of value to you in any of these ways? And, how did you pass the helpful information out to other farmers, so they might also be benefited by it, as the secretary states is the department's intention? We ask these questions for information. We want to know just how valuable this new service can be made for farmers. We want to hear from all our readers who are crop correspondents.

What About the New Corn Grades?

While we are discussing the corn crop, it is well to consider the new system of grades tentatively fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and soon to become the legalized, standardized grades throughout the country. These grades are of importance only to farmers who sell corn on the market for the general trade, and to dealers and purchasers.

There are seven grades in all, classified as follows:

No. 1, which must not contain over 14 per cent. moisture, 2 per cent. damaged, 1 per cent foreign material and 2 per cent. broken kernels.

No. 2 corn shall not contain more than 15.5 per cent. moisture, 4 per cent. damaged, 1 per cent. foreign material and 3 per cent. broken.

No. 3 corn shall not contain more than 17.5 per cent. moisture, 6 per cent. damaged, 2 per cent. foreign material, and 4 per cent. broken.

No. 4 corn shall contain not more than 19.5 per cent. moisture, 8 per cent. damaged, 2 per cent. foreign material and 4 per cent. broken.

No. 5 is allowed 21.5 per cent. moisture, 10 per cent. damaged, 3 per cent. foreign matter, and 5 per cent. broken.

No. 6 corn is given 23 per cent. moisture, 15 per cent. damaged, 5 per cent. foreign material and 7 per cent. broken.

All corn not described in the six grades named shall be known as "sample" grade. All grades of white corn must be 98 per cent. white. All grades of yellow corn must be 95 per cent. yellow. "Mixed" corn includes all not up to color requirements of white and yellow standards.

Experts from the Department of Agriculture have been going about over the country, talking with dealers, farmers, grain brokers, and the large consumers, trying to find what classification of corn will be best suited to all concerned. The grades here given are the result. A formal hearing for any one interested to offer objections or suggestions will be had before the grades are finally determined. If any changes are made it is thought they will be very slight.

It is interesting to note the views of dealers regarding these new grades. C. E. Lowry, of Cushing, Iowa, says there are too many grades, and their adoption will cause great dissatisfaction amongst farmers. J. S. Cameron, Elliott, Ill., does not believe in any moisture tests at all, and says the new grades makes a bad matter worse. A. G. Dickinson, of Humboldt, Kas., thinks it will put a stop to bad practices of dealers at grain terminals who mix "no grade" corn with No. 2 and sell it as No. 3. W. P. Lewis, of Meeks, Ill., says the new grades will put 90 per cent. of the country grain dealers out of business, and wants the government "experts" to keep their noses out of other people's business. E. A. Lee, a retail dealer of Rushville, Ind., thinks it will have a good effect on both dealers and farmers, by compelling them to deliver honest goods—to actually sell what they pretend to sell, and to get pay according to the real value of the article. Bossenmeyer Bros., of Superior, Neb., say they are mighty glad to see uniform grades established, but think seven grades too many; that three or four is sufficient. Elliot Myers, of the same place, thinks the new rules will put a premium on first class corn, and learn farmers to feed, rather than sell the low grades.

Now, brother farmers, the dealers have had their say, and many of them have volunteered to talk for the farmer as well, saying that it will, or will not, be a good thing for farmers to have the new grades established. We now want to hear from the farmers themselves. What is your opinion of the matter, and how do you think it will affect you? Let us hear from all of you.

When writing to advertisers please mention Up-to-Date Farming.

Farmers Wanted in Minnesota, where big crops are produced. Homes for thousands. Improved farms for corn, small grains and live stock. Dairy farms with pure water, clover, timothy and alfalfa. Maps and literature telling all about Minnesota sent free upon application to Fred D. Sherman, Commissioner Immigration, Room 204 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

$10 HERTZLER & ZOOK Portable Wood SAW

Guaranteed 1 year. Cheapest and best—only $10 saw to which ripping table can be added. Operates easily. Get catalogue now and save money. No middleman's profit

Hertzler & Zook Co., Box 56 Belleville, Pa.

Running Water

in House and Barn at even temperature Winter or Summer at Small Cost.

Send Postal for New Water Supply Plan. It will bring you 100 pictures of it in actual use. Do it Now.

Aermotor Co., 1144 S. Campbell Av., Chicago
Aermotor Co., 2d and Madison Streets, Oakland, Cal.

RUBBER ROOFING

Special Introductory Price

Now's the time to fix up that leaky roof, before winter, and while you can get Galvo brand Rubber Roofing at this special introductory price.

Think of it, 108 square feet of the best one-ply roofing ever made, per roll **65c**

FREE Nails and Cement Furnished Free
No Better Roofing At Any Price

Galvo Brand Rubber Roofing will stand the test. No roofing made superior. It is quickly and easily put on to last.

FULLY GUARANTEED. Will withstand any climate and weather. No special tools or experience needed to apply it. Anyone can lay it quickly and perfectly. Figure how much needed and send order in today. If heavier grade is wanted

108 Sq. Ft. Two ply 85c 108 Sq. Ft. Three ply $1.05

We also handle a fine line of other roofing materials; Red and Green Slate and Flint Surface, etc. Write for catalogues and prices.

CENTRAL ROOFING & SUPPLY COMPANY
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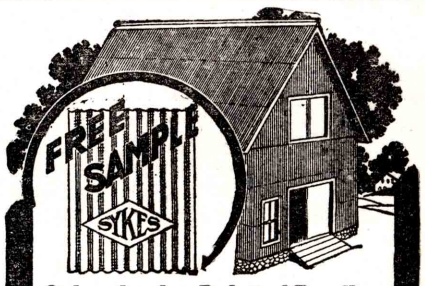

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Write today for free sample and prices—mill prices, with all middlemen's profits cut off. Send size of buildings and we will furnish free complete estimate of cost. SEE FOR YOURSELF THE BIG SAVINGS.

QUALITY GUARANTEED BEST OPEN HEARTH PRODUCT

All Galvanized Roofing and Siding have an extra heavy tight coating of galvanize. Let us prove we can save you money. When you buy from us you buy from the manufacturer.

ESTABLISHED 1877
THE SYKES METAL LATH & ROOFING CO.
524 WALNUT ST., NILES, OHIO

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OUR ADVERTISERS—GUARANTEE

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

With the Up-to-Date Farmers

Money talks in all languages.

Putting wings on a house does not make a house-fly.

The saloon is a going business, and the sooner it goes the better.

Mother makes great pies, but it takes dad to make the dough.

One way to keep the boy on the farm is to take him into partnership.

The farm is the mainspring of commerce, but has no power when it's run down.

Sam Saxon says that some wealthy folks he has seen have more cents in their pockets than sense in their heads.

Opera singing is nowhere, compared to the singing of mother's teakettle on the kitchen stove when nights are stormy.

The high cost of living is partly in the high cost of labor, but who is going to start a movement to cut that down?

It's a fine thing to know you are on the right road, but still better to know you're traveling in the right direction.

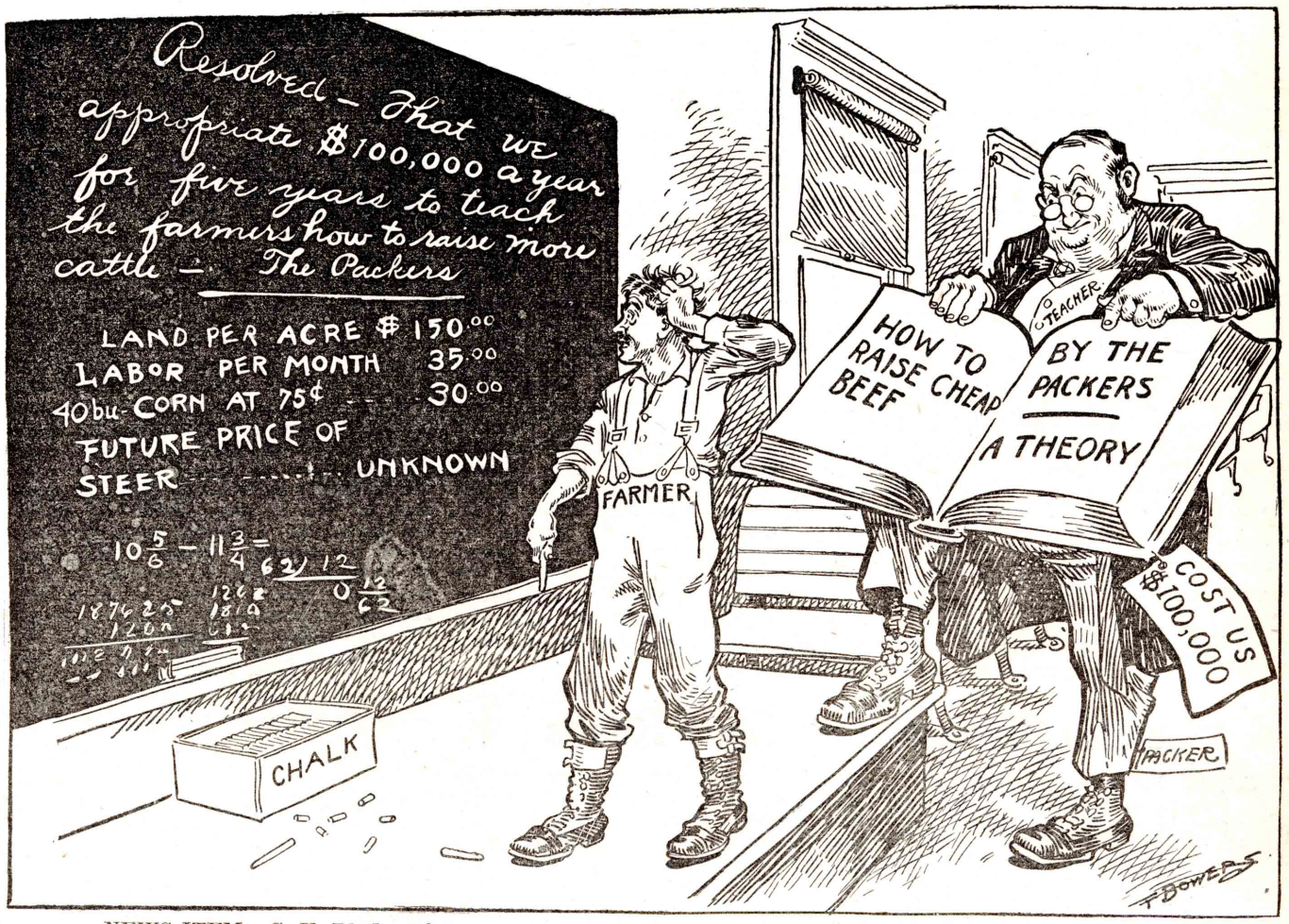
How many real farmers are in Congress? Do you know? Did you ever send a farmer from your district? If not, why?

Don't wait for opportunity to knock at your door. Meet it at the front gate. It might pass by and never get to your door.

We might as well try Mother Partington's plan of sweeping back the ocean tide with the kitchen broom as to oppose woman suffrage.

The Chicago packers say the reason we are such a progressive nation is because we eat the "rich, red, juicy beef steak." Then they say farmers are not progressive enough to raise the beef needed.

There are still far too many localities that are not served by the telephone. There should be a telephone in every farm house. It is not a difficult matter to organize a local telephone exchange. Now is a good time to do it. Get it in working order before Christmas.



NEWS ITEM—G. V. Blades of Iowa, who marketed a big drove of 1,531-pound bullocks, fed ten months, at Chicago this week, figured his loss on the operation at $25 per head, despite the fact that they realized $9.50. QUERY—How many more head of cattle do the packers think Mr. Blades should have raised at $25 loss per head? Also, how many other farmers do they advise to follow Mr. Blades' example?

Lessons in Co-operation

Lesson No. 4

Many a local organization of farmers has gone glimmering for one of two reasons: Either they attempted tasks too heavy for them, without sufficient experience, or they did not attempt anything.

Co-operation is a new work and must be learned a step at a time. The members must have time to know each other better than they do, before they can work together to best advantage.

One duty a local organization should early undertake is to improve the social life of the community. Meetings should be held regularly, with entertainment and refreshments that will make each occasion an enjoyable one. A short program of literary and musical selections is always good and always possible. If the meetings are held in the evenings, refreshments are in order during the "social half-hour," a recess for everybody to visit with neighbors.

The first business to be attempted should be co-operative marketing or buying. Start in a small way. Do not attempt too much. Appoint a member of good business ability to the position of manager. Do all the business you can in a co-operative way. Ship your products together in car lots. Buy staple supplies in club orders. Co-operation means working together, not pulling apart.

The local should be made of great educational force. Secure lecturers to visit you and make addresses. There are many bright men in your county who like to talk and tell what they know. Invite the doctor to talk on some subject relating to health. Invite some lawyer to discuss some legal problem of interest to your county. Ask your representative in the State Legislature to tell you how laws are passed; what the lobbyists do at the Capitol. Ask your minister to talk on some subject. The county school superintendent will tell you things you need to know about the education of your children.

Use your local club for pleasure, for profit, and for increased knowledge. Every community can do this, at least.

More Money to Teach Farmers

AT a recent meeting in Chicago of the American Meat Packers' Association, a resolution was adopted appropriating $100,000 annually for a term of five years to be used in teaching farmers how to raise beef cattle. "What the farmers of the country need," said Mr. Bischoff, president of the Independent Packing Company of St. Louis, who introduced the resolution, "is education along the lines of how to operate their farms."

What a pity it is that the packers and other great business monopolists are not all farmers! This is the sentiment expressed by nearly all of them, and many of them have offered large sums of money to teach farmers how to operate their farms. And the unfortunate part of it is that most of the agricultural schools and colleges have taken up the refrain, and are eagerly watching the money getting opportunities, not only through state and national appropriations, but from these monopolistic gifts, and are so pandering to the givers as to neglect the essential elements of agricultural education.

We quote the two following paragraphs from the address of Mr. Bischoff in moving the adoption of the motion making the appropriation:

As a matter of fact, there is not a farmer in the land who could not raise a few beef cattle to good advantage. What

(Continued on Page 5)

Another Solution of the High Cost of Living

WE TAKE IT that these matters are of at least passing interest to the farmer, who produces the high-priced articles, also buys some of them. Farmers have grocery bills, even as city consumers, and the food commodities they purchase are the products of other farmers. Therefore, when some one comes along with a solution for the high cost of living, it should interest the farmer to know whether it will affect him by lowering the price of what he has to sell or of the commodities he must buy.

A gentleman we do not know, even by reputation, in an article in a current magazine of economics, gravely informs us that the real reason food products are high is because land is high in price. Farm land values, he says, is the worst case of "watered stock" in the history of the world. When the consumer pays 40 cents a dozen for eggs, 30 cents for butter, 20 cents a pound for beef roast and 15 cents a pound for lard, he is paying dividends on inflated land values. In other words, because land is worth from $60 to $200 an acre, which a few years ago was worth but from $20 to $80 an acre, the farmer charges enough more for his crops to pay dividends on the higher valuation.

The remedy, then, must be to cut down the price of land! Put farms on the market at half the present prices and, according to this gentleman's theory, the farmer would be able to sell his crops at half-price. A pretty severe remedy, from the farmer's standpoint, it seems to us, to find both his farm and his farm products worth half their present values.

The truth of the matter is that land is high in price because land is becoming scarce in comparison with the population, not because farming pays profits on high valuations, for it does not. A farm is a home as well as a business enterprise, and people are anxious to have homes, willing to pay for them. The demand for homes is exceeding the supply and prices are going up in consequence. Farmers who own good farms, free from debt, are able to make a comfortable living on their land. The farmer who tries to buy a farm home and pay for it out of the products of the farm, and pay interest on the money involved, finds he has a heavy burden to carry, and prices on farm crops are not too high. It is quite true that the price of land is too high, compared with the income obtainable from the land, but there is no way to increase the supply of land, or decrease the demand for homes. Lower priced products will not make lower priced land, not in this country. Neither will reducing the price of land decrease the price for farm products. Wheat has sold for $1.50 a bushel and hogs at 10 cents per hundredweight when good land could be bought for $1.25 an acre. When that same land became worth $30 an acre wheat has sold for 50 cents a bushel and hogs at 3 cents a pound. Supply and demand still have an influence over price, whether on land or the products of land, and always rules price except when interfered with by artificial causes. One thing is certain: While the farmer sets the price on his farm, which he is not compelled to sell, he does not set the price on his crops, which he must sell. Consequently the price of farm products is not based upon the price of land, the unknown gentleman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Secretary Houston on Good Roads

THE Secretary of Agriculture, who will be the most influential person in the present administration in forming the government's good roads policies, made an address before the good roads convention recently held in Detroit, Mich. He sees great and serious problems in the idea of Federal aid for good roads, but believes in it, under proper safeguards which will not permit raids on the United States treasury for the pleasure of some, or the profit of petty politicians, at the expense of the many. The Secretary favors Federal aid for road building on a basis that will build better roads from farmers' homes to their market towns, and along the routes of rural mail deliveries, rather than state or national thoroughfares, and he was emphatic in his insistence that before funds are appropriated for use in road building, a system of management shall be devised that will give the people roads worth the money they will cost, and return benefits to justify the expense. It seems to be his idea that before the nation opens its treasury to the people for road building, the people themselves must show their genuine interest by bearing a part of the burden by direct taxation.

The position of the Secretary is right in all these matters. Good roads are always of great benefit, therefore desirable, but they are also expensive when it comes to the rock-paved or macadamized road—expensive to build and to maintain. They are worth their cost, doubtless, when properly and economically built and cared for. Their construction will be an added burden, nevertheless, and we are glad to see the Secretary of Agriculture is determined that the burden shall not be too heavy and that the people must have a dollar's worth of improvement where improvement is most needed for each dollar expended.

A Public Waste

WE WOULD much rather approve what is good than criticise what is bad, but the good is welcomed by the public without argument, whereas the bad must be opposed if the people be saved from its effects. In almost every department of government, state and national, public moneys are spent with a recklessness that can not be excused. Every cent improperly, or extravagantly, or unprofitably spent is unwarrantably taken from the earnings of the people, for all public money must be drawn in some way from the people. We wish our lawmakers and administrators would consider that and let themselves be governed more by a desire to save money for the people.

We do not urge niggardliness. This is a great country, and it is able to meet all necessary expenditures and to pay for whatever is worth to the people what it costs. But it is an open fact that millions and millions of dollars are spent that can not result in any benefit to those who are compelled to furnish the money. When such a man as Aldrich is able to declare that the United States could save millions of dollars annually without in the least impairing the efficiency of the government, the masses of the people would do well to take notice.

We are thinking now especially of the National Department of Agriculture. That is a powerful instrument for good srvice, and its great work for good should not be minimized. More than that, we should be liberal towards it. But what seems to us mistaken ideas of the public service have introduced divisions and bureaus and employed experts (so called), whose work results in no good to the general agricultural public. We often called attention to the bulletin and press service of the department under ex-Secretary Wilson's administration, and expressed the hope that Secretary Houston would cut out the unimportant or unprofitable part of that kind of service. But we suppose Mr. Houston thinks everything prepared by his "experts" and sent out to the people must be educational, and so he is outdoing Mr. Wilson in this regard. Some of this work we concede may be useful, but much of it—most of it—is entirely worthless so far as the masses of the farmers are concerned. It is not even remotely educational, and, though sent out in vast quantities to the people and the press, it seldom finds its way into the most ordinary papers. There now lies before us an article of nearly seven hundred words from the "Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture," entitled "Goat's milk should be boiled before drinking." The article is a warning against a disease that may result from the use of raw milk of goats, but who in this broad land are interested in it or may be benefited by it? Possibly a few in Texas and New Mexico. Then why go to the expense of sending it all over the country? This is only an instance, and what we plead for is discretion and judgment in sending out these articles if it is considered wise for the department to have them prepared. It is not our purpose to find fault, but rather to correct errors and save public money.

Needs Unsupplied

THIS is one of the years when many needs will be unsupplied. It is a year of short crops, but those who have been accustomed to store the surplus and dole it out to the nearby demand at high prices will take more than their usual advantage of the consuming public. Behind them will be the argument of short crops, and prices will go beyond the reach of many. What a pity it is that the producers themselves are not accustomed to supplying demands direct. If they were, the shortness of the present season would not be so severely felt. In that case all the surplus would be made available, and it would go to the demand as needed. Prices would give as near as might be profits to the producers, but they would not extort greed's unwarranted demands from the consumers. It looks like this is a condition that ought to appeal to everybody. It is a condition that all should do their utmost to remedy. Why ship the scant supply to the distant central markets when the real demand is in the country and near the home of production? Why add to the price even the legitimate cost of double shipment? And why waste in a distant market what is needed near at home? Oh, for the information that will enable farmers themselves to know of the demands that are near them, and for facilities that will enable them to supply those demands without either waste or extortionate charges. Time and again have we shown how this can be done. The Equity System will not only handle economically and get the greatest possible supply from meager crops, but it will handle to the best possible advantage the overabundant production that sometimes crowns the work in the fields. This is not a theory; it is a fact, as hundreds who have availed themselves of it can testify. Once more we appeal to farmers to unite more solidly; to organizations to confederate for this great purpose, and to all to aid in so desirable an accomplishment.

The Producer, the Consumer and Prices

(First Article)

WHAT is a fair price to the farmer for the products of the farm? And just how would it affect the consumer if the farmers were to receive prices that would make farming really profitable, year in and year out? Let us get into the heart of this matter and uncover the facts as they are.

The farmers are told the city consumers are suffering from a disease known as the high cost of living. Government investigators have found that retail prices of many products have been advancing right along, until, it is said, the average city workingman finds it almost impossible to obtain all he should have of life's necessities. And the best, if not the only way to bring relief to these burdened consumers, is to lower the prices paid to the farmer, which will be accomplished if greater quantities of farm crops are produced. These are the claims made. What are the facts? Is the cost of living as burdensome as it is said to be? If so, how is the farmer to blame? Are prices paid to farmers for their products too high, in the main? Can he produce them for less without hardship to himself? If prices advance still more, how much will the increase cost the average consumer? Just what constitutes the high cost of living, anyhow, and who or what is the cause?

We believe that the farmer is not even now receiving all he should receive for his crops; that he is not getting sufficient returns, year in and year out, to live as he should, improve his farm and his stock as he should, educate his children as he should, or do those things he should be able to do for himself and his community. We also believe the average consumer is living better than he has ever lived; that he gets higher wages, enjoys more pleasures, has better clothes, better furniture, better food than ever before. We believe the increase in his living expenses, outside of rents and taxes, with which the costs of food products have nothing to do, is caused by his mode of living, and not because life's necessities cost him materially more than in the past. He is no longer satisfied with the living he had ten years ago, but demands better, and as his wages have increased, enabling him to have better things, the demand for these better things have increased until they do indeed cost him more than his former mode of living cost him. On some of these the farmer receives better prices than formerly, but the increase paid to farmers on these articles is but a fraction of the increase to the consumer. We assert, and will bring facts to prove the assertion, that if the consumers will live as economically and frugally now as they did ten years ago, their increase in wages, and the regularity of their employment, will enable them to live even better than before; that the burden of the high cost of living is more apparent than real.

It is our hope that every reader of this paper will follow this series of editorials through with earnest consideration. Great pressure is being brought to bear to bring about lower prices by increased production. Greater production is necessary, but lower prices are unnecessary and most inadvisable. The prosperity of farmers is an essential in the welfare of the nation. It is absolutely essential to the much-desired greater production, and can be made posible when farmers come to a knowledge of how easily good prices can be made, and how little this need affect the pocketbook of the consumer. These things will be made clear in the following issues.

More Money to Teach Farmers

(Concluded From Page 3)

the farmers need is education. With this in mind, I move that a fund of $100,000 a year be voted for a period of five years, to be expended among the farmers in a campaign of education. Until the farmers raise cattle for beef, the price of meat can not be lowered. As long as the supply is scant the price must of necessity be high.

* * *

Unless the farmers of the United States are educated at once to the necessity of raising cattle, a period of national decline will set in within the next ten years, porterhouse steak will be sold at $1 a pound, and the American workingman will begin to lose initiative and take on the characteristics of the rice-eating Chinese."

Among other things the president of this great packing company declared that unless more beef cattle is raised the "packing houses will be closed up and workingmen who now are making good wages and comfortable livings will be thrown out of employment." We also make the following quotation:

Much of the success of the American people—much of our virile force and splendid enterprise—is due to the fact that as a race we are eaters of rich, juicy, red beef. Draw a comparison between the meat-eating Americans and the rice-eating Chinese. What is more reasonable than to suppose that, should our workingmen be confined to a diet of rice and potatoes, their characteristics will take on something of those of the Chinese?

The reader must not forget that the business of Mr. Bischoff and those he represents is to buy beef cattle, butcher them, make everything possible out of the "waste" and pack the meat and hold it until a hungry demand compels the payment of the most extravagant prices. The most unthinking of our readers know that the more beef cattle there are in the country the lower are the prices paid for them by these same packers, and the lower the prices paid for the beef stock the greater the profits between the buying prices and their self-storage selling prices. Liberal as this action of the packers seems, and backed up as it appears by plausible arguments, it is selfish in the extreme. It is so with all these great monopolistic benevolences. The fertilizer companies want the farmers taught to use fertilizers because their business is to sell fertilizers. The handlers and speculators in farm crops want greater crops because there will be more to handle and greater latitude in speculation. The great railroad companies wish the farmers taught to raise more stuff because it is their business to haul it to market. This we regard on the part of the railroads as an entirely legitimate effort to increase business, for they have nothing to do with buying or selling or price. But in the other cases it is entirely otherwise. If the beef packers fear the people of the United States are to degenerate physically and mentally without "the rich, juicy, red beef," why do they not reduce their exorbitant profits and thus place "the rich, juicy, red beef" before the people at prices they can afford to pay? If they wish the people to have this civilization diet, why do they not make an appropriation to establish local butchering and packing plants that can buy the beef cattle at remunerative prices to the growers and then sell the finished product at reasonable prices to the consumers? If they want the farmers to raise more beef cattle, why do they not resolve to pay the growers remunerative prices for all that may be raised? Suppose that resolution had been to fix a definite and remunerative price to be paid for beef cattle during all of the next five years. Would not that have done more to increase beef production than all the educational campaigns and appropriations the packers can make? The farmers of the United States know how to raise cattle. they know how to raise corn; they know how to raise wheat, cotton and all other crops. Guarantee them a definite and remunerative price and there need be no fear of a lack of production. And the fertilizer people would thus accomplish THEIR purpose—the farmers would be served also, for crops would increase and there would be more freight to haul and not one way only, but both ways, for the farmers would become increased buyers as well as increased sellers. A guarantee of the price will do more to accomplish these desirable purposes than all the educational funds or extension campaigns that can be appropriated or devised. In fact, without the definite or assured fixing of the price, all these efforts, no matter what the motive, must fail. Farmers may need education, but a reward for their labors is very properly their first consideration.

Yes, we treat these matters different from the way they are treated by writers in other papers, but we can confidently leave with our readers the question of whether or not we are right. We study these things for the FACTS, and we feel it our duty to give them to our readers. We do not do so in the spirit of antagonism, but in the spirit of TRUTH and for the general welfare.

Need of Independent Thought and Action

THINGS get to running in grooves. This seems to be a fact, if not a law of nature. Water finds an inviting course and follows it until often a ruinous ditch is formed. In fact, it is thus the creeks and rivers came to be where they are. The ruts in the roads are thus made, and many evil things are the result of running in grooves It is characteristic of the human family, and has been since mankind has had a history. We are so inclined to do today what we did yesterday, and to follow in the same line tomorrow. It is so with human government. Rulers are very likely to follow in the steps of those who preceded them, and unfortunately, as in the roads and fields, the grooves become deeper and deeper, the evil in them constantly increasing. By and by a revolution—it may be of thought and quick action, or of turbulence and blood—fills up the grooves, and humanity moves on for a time on possibly a higher level.

Farmers are struggling in a disastrous groove, one that many years have made deeper and deeper. The agricultural world has become so accustomed to it that even the most progressive seem unable to see a way out of it. The teachers and creators of public opinion see no other way, and teach little that is new. It is plow and plant and cultivate; produce more and more of everything that grows; harvest at the appointed time and hurry the surplus into the market. This course has been traveled so long and the groove is worn so deep that few can see over the banks the better methods that everywhere surround them and the opportunities that are hidden from the multitudes that struggle along in the marketing groove.

Yes, there is a need for independent thought and action. Farmers must get out of that groove. Every bit of their stuff is needed, and they may produce more and more, and yet it will all be needed. It is only a question of getting it out of the groove, and to the ones that are eager for it and are fully able to buy it. Farmers, when you pass through the fields and orchards and note the waste too often there for lack of a price, and then listen to the increasing demand that you produce more and more, don't you think there is something wrong somewhere—something inconsistent? Don't you realize that this old-time system of marketing, this century of grinding along in a groove, has become an unbearable evil that belies the agricultural intelligence of today and calls loudly to progressive farmers to get out of it?

But how? Organize, confederate—co-operate. As a class be the managers of your own business. Supply your customers with unswerving fidelity and receive a business man's reasonable reward. Study equity. Learn of the Equity System. But whatever your organization, co-operate with us and get out of the old marketing rut.

Why We Must Farm Better

TEN YEARS from now, possibly sooner, the people living in the United States may require every bit of the foodstuffs grown here. In the past we produced far more grain, meat and vegetables than was needed to supply our population. We still produce a surplus, though much smaller. In a few years, unless our farmers bring much more land into cultivation, or make their acres yield with much greater abundance, consumption will overtake production and this country of ours be looking abroad for food supplies.

The most successful methods of planting and cultivating crops, and of maintaining and increasing soil fertility, can not work miracles. It will take the average progressive farmer ten years to so build up his farm and readjust his farming operations that his average yields will be increased by half. It will take many farmers much longer than ten years to do it. Hundreds of thousands will not even try to any great extent. Thousands are already producing close up to the maximum. So, while it is a possibility to eventually double our acreage yields, there is little probability that the farmers of this country will double their present output in the next twenty years. Farms that have been "mined" for thirty years can not be immediately restored. It will require many years of careful soil building to accomplish the feat. In twenty years of scientific soil building and farming, Germany has not succeeded in doubling her yields, with millions of tons of commercial fertilizer to help. The German farmer tills much less land than the American farmer, and, though he raises more bushels per acre, each bushel costs him much more to produce. The German farmer, with his larger yields, is not as well off as the American farmer with his larger fields and less expense.

The problem of our agriculture is not to farm less acres per person, but to adopt a soil-building system of farming. Improved machinery, improved stock, improved varieties, improved methods of producing and marketing are the means whereby our farmers should meet the future's demands for food and clothing.

Smile Awhile

Kept It Convenient

"No, my husband is not in. He walks out every morning for a 'constitutional.'"
"Mine buys his by the gallon and keeps it in the house!"

A Natural Croak

"Jim seems to have a frog in his throat."
"I suppose that accounts for his being such a croaker."

Loved Nature

"I love the very noise of the forest."
"Does that include the bark of the dogwood?"

In a Safe Place

"That was my first battle and the bullet struck me just under the heart."
"It's a wonder it didn't kill you."
"Not at all. My heart was in my throat at the time."

More Than Ordinary

"I am sure you and your wife only have sham disputes."
"That may be, but they cover more than the pillows."

Small Business

"See that woman. She is small enough to go through her husband's coat sleeve."
"My wife beats that. She goes through my pockets."

Only One Kind

"What variety of corn is this?" asked the boarder from the country.
"Canned. That is all the variety there is this year," replied the waiter.

It Was His Trade

Dentist—Now open your mouth and I won't hurt you at all.
Patient (after the tooth was out)—I know what the business of Ananias was now—he was a dentist.

Quite Likely

"You are the wise man of this neighborhood, and I want to ask you a question."
"Out with it."
"Is an inquisitive man a questionable character?"

Gets the Last Word

"Does your wife always have the last word?"
"No, I say 'Yes, dear,' or 'Certainly, darling,' and that ends it."

Mr. Dooley and the Packers

"I see by th' paypers, Hinnissy," remarked Mr. Dooley as he rubbed up against the door and scratched his back, "that our ould frinds, th' bafe an' pork packers, in convinshun assimbled in th' hogshtockin' city iv Shekawgo, wint on record as offerin' foive hoondred thousand good hard dollars if any man would take upon himsilf th' trayminjous task iv idjukatin' th' fahrmers in this land iv cahrn flakes and shlap jacks an' lahrnin' thim to kape their baythin hands off th' bald-faced calves whin they shtick their heads through th' fince an' bawl f'r sivinty-cint cahrn.

"Hinnissy, it's a boornin' shame th' way th' farmers slaughter their calves f'r veal loaf an' their soocklin' pigs f'r sassidges. Why, they think no more iv cahrtin' a heifer calf off to markit than they do iv wringin' th' nick iv a shpring chicken till they take all th' spring out iv it.

"What do thim packers want to lahrn thim, Mister Dooley?"

"To plant shpring calves in their paschoor lands and lave thim shprout until they're able to cast their vote to raydooce th' cost iv high livin'."

'An" thin what, Mister Dooley? Who's goin' to git th' binnyfit? Is it th' mon with th' impty feelin' rattlin' around in his dinner boockit, or is it th' fahrmer with th' mud on his boot-heels an' th' mortgage on his sway-backed roof, or is it th' packer himsilf with his autymobeel loaded down with golf shticks an' poodle dawgs?"

"Hinnissy, ye're gittin' more inquisitive than th' Amerrycun fahrmer himsilf. Year after year he's bin raisin' shteers an' crammin' th' cahrn down th' pigs, an' some wan ilse has bin crammin' th' money into his pockits an' laffin' oop his fat shleeve. Th' fahrmer should lahrn his lisson frum th' harvist field. Whiniver he wants to thrash, what does he do? He calls in th' naybors. He couldn't thrash without thim. Whiniver he wants to raise bafe an' pork, what should he do, Hinnissy? Don't till me, f'r it's on th' tip iv yer tongue, but think, mon, think!"

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Markets and Trade

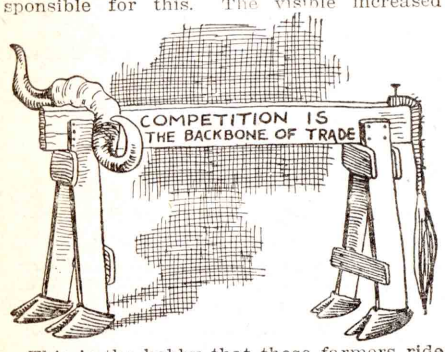
WE WILL soon begin to see how American farmers will fare under free trade. The new tariff may prove the most stunning blow ever given a great American industry. We hope not, but we can not but be apprehensive. It is too late now to make any change, but we may, perhaps to good purpose, make some observation. One of them is that farmers themselves were passive while the bill was before Congress. Inquiry reveals that out of the thousands of letters received by congressmen, not one in a hundred was from a farmer. Other interests and industries were alive to the situation, and that their protests counted is evidenced by the new law. We believe if there is one American industry that needs protection more than another it is agriculture. This belief is founded on the fact that free farm products bring the American farmer in direct competition with the cheapest labor in the word—for instance, the farm labor of Argentina, Russia and India. This competition will come heaviest on wheat and oats, as there are practically unlimited areas in the world yet that will produce wheat and oats, and which will not produce many other crops, and with cheap labor and the new land practically for nothing, can produce wheat on the basis of 50 cents a bushel and oats at 25 cents a bushel in the United States. Even now our prices are being affected by the prospect of such foreign competition, as shown by this market report:

"Chicago, Oct. 6.—Possibility of Russian, Manchurian and Indian wheat being shipped to the Pacific slope and of Argentina taking steps to compete in Atlantic ports of the United States formed a weight on the wheat market here today. The close, though steady, was at ⅝c net decline. Other leading staples, too, showed setbacks—corn, ⅛@¼c to ⅞c; oats, ⅛c to ¼c, and provisions a shade to 15c.

"Russian shipments of wheat to this country under the new tariff will, it was said, be of considerable magnitude. Shipments from the other countries referred to were thought likely to be less important."

We believe there will be a gradual reduction in the crops of wheat and oats in the United States and an increase in the cultivation of corn. Also there must be a readjusting in many lines. Whether this, if it comes to pass, was worth while, only time can tell.

Wheat seeding has been done under favorable conditions. Reports indicate an unusually large acreage sown. The failure of the corn crop in some sections is partly responsible for this. The visible increased



This is the hobby that those farmers ride who continue to think that competition is the backbone of trade. About all they get out of farming are the horns, hoofs and tail, while the other fellow gets the meat and hide.

nearly three million bushels, against five million in the same period last year. Corn, oats and barley also show increases.

The price of wheat has advanced 1 cent a bushel at Chicago, but declined at St. Louis and Kansas City. The price is 11 cents under a year before. Corn is decidedly lower and will rule still lower on the pressure of new corn that will soon be in the market. Oats are also lower, although 10 cents a bushel higher than a year before. Wheat and oats are world crop and will suffer most because of the tariff law, while corn is very strictly an American grain and need not fear importations. While the new tariff law is now in effect, its influence on grain, whatever it is, is only sympathetic, because grain can not come in from Canada until that country changes its law to also let our grain into that country free.

Potatoes have suffered a big decline in price, being 20c a bushel lower in two weeks. The crop in this country is a very moderate one and higher prices would rule except that potatoes are also on a world's basis, with the duty removed, and handlers are wondering what Canada will do in the way of exporting to this country. Therefore the business is largely of a hand-to-mouth order and little storing being done. Higher prices will be paid later.

Cotton reports show 7 per cent more ginned to Sept. 25 than last year, while the last government report of condition is 64.1, against 68.6 as the ten-year average. Price fluctuations have been quite wide, with a gain in two weeks of 65c a cwt. With free marketing now, as the ginning report shows, 15-cent cotton is hardly to be realized for some time yet.

Advice

WHEAT—Hold it for higher prices or feed it. CORN—Market surplus old corn and contract new corn from the field if at 55 cents or better. OATS—Hold for higher prices. POTATOES—Hold for higher prices. Prices are temporarily low, but don't depend on such high prices as potatoes have sold for in the past under protection. HAY—Market gradually. BROOM CORN—We look for higher prices. BEANS—Will be higher. APPLES—Ask a good, fair price. Growers should store if it will not be paid.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on Sept. 27, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Sept. 27, '13. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	55,108,000	X 2,788,000	X 5,104,000	X 17,493,000	X 3,851,000
CORN	8,751,000	X 2,050,000	X 1,550,000	X 4,528,000	X 1,339,000
OATS	37,310,000	X 2,747,000	X 3,892,000	X 14,307,000	X 11,085,000
BARLEY	5,182,000	X 2,278,000	X 1,105,000	X 2,088,000	X 1,616,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 22,681,000 bushels. This is 14,751,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 13,019,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 5,629,000 bushels on the same date, which is 74,000 bushels less than two weeks before and is 4,651,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Oct. 4, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED

	Oct. 4	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	93¼@94	92 @93	1.05
St. Louis	92½@94	94 @95	1.07
Kans. City	84½@90½	92 @93	1.03
Cincinnati	.....	96½@97	1.05
New York	96 @97½	96 @97½	1.05

Minneapolis—Spring wheat, No. 1 hard, 86¼c; No. 1 northern, 83¼@85¾c. Two weeks before, 85¾c and 83¼@85¼c respectively. A year before, 90½c and 87@90c respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	70 @71¼	75½@75¾	67
St. Louis	72¾	75½@76	68
Kansas City	73½@73¾	76½@77¼	71
Cincinnati	.....	77 @77½	72
New York	78½	82½	59¾

OATS, No. 2 WHITE

Chicago	41¾	43½@43¾	35½
St. Louis	42½@43	44	34½
Kansas City	42¾	43¼	34½
Cincinnati	.....	46 @46½	37
New York	46 @46½	48 @48½	39

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Oct. 6, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—December, 86⅝c; May, 91¾c. Two weeks before, 87⅞c and 93¼c respectively.

CORN—December, 68⅞c; May, 70⅝c; July, 70¾c. Two weeks before, 72⅜c and 73⅝c respectively.

OATS—December, 41⅞c; May, 45¼c. Two weeks before, 43¾c and 45⅝c respectively.

COTTON—New York, Oct. 6.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 14.20c; middling gulf, 14.45c. Two weeks before, 13.55c and 13.80c respectively. A year before the prices were 11.10c and 11.35c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Oct. 6, 1913.

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	125	135	110

Market was 2@3c lower. Some of the receivers were inclined to balk at making reductions, and only a moderate business was done. Sales made were at reduced prices, however, and the demand was not particularly urgent. Weather conditions were unfavorable, it being warm and sultry.

Sales reported were, per bushel: Wisconsin round white in bulk—3 cars at 55c, 3 cars at 58c, 6 cars at 60c. Burbanks—1 car at 57c, 1 car sacked at 60c. Dakota mixed—12 cars at 53c, 2 cars at 60c.

Per bushel, Minnesota and Dakota

Ohios, bulk or sacked.....53@60c

Wisconsin round white, bulk or sacked .....55@60c

Rurals .....55@60c

The price is 23c a bushel lower on Ohios and about 20c a bushel lower on white stock. A year before round white were quoted at 40@46c.

SWEET POTATOES—Were selling pretty well today. Trade usually is good on Monday. There is an ample supply with prices ranging as below:

Barrels, Virginia	$2.00
Baltimore	1.75
Jerseys	2.85@3.00
Hampers, Jerseys	85@ 90
Delaware	60@ 75

Virginias are about 10c lower and Jerseys a little higher than two weeks before. No demand in the north now for southern sweets, which should seek markets in the south and southwest.

HAY—Receipts, 913 tons. Demand continues good and market firm for all descriptions. Offerings small.

Choice timothy hay	$19.50@20.00
No. 1 timothy	18.50@19.50
No. 2 timothy	17.00@17.50

The price is $1.50 to $2 a ton higher than two weeks before. The price is about $1 a ton higher than a year before.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $7.00@8.00. Oats straw at $6.50@7.00. Wheat straw at $6.00@6.50.

Rye and oats straw are 50c a ton higher than two weeks before. Wheat straw is unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Not a great deal doing. The offerings are very moderate. A firm feeling prevails.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$150.00@160.00
Oklahoma	110.00@150.00

Illinois corn is $20 to $40 a ton higher than two weeks before and Oklahoma corn is unchanged to $30 a ton higher. A year before the price of Illinois corn was $90.00@100.00; of Oklahoma, $60.00@100.00 a ton.

BEANS—Are quotably firm. Not enough on the open market to take any notice of. Beans in hands of dealers are steadily held.

(Concluded on Page 22)

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

This department is exclusively for producers and handlers of farm produce, grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, poultry, eggs, etc. :: ::

There is no charge for this service but a condition is that before using it the accompanying Crop Report be sent for full instructions, blanks, etc., so all business may be conducted systematically. You will appreciate the advantage of this after you get the instructions.

This department is instituted to enable farmers to sell at the right time and place, and to reliable customers; to help you get the real worth of your crops, your rightful share of the consumer's dollar—therefore do not do any marketing without first consulting with our market experts. If you want to obtain the highest prices your available market affords, report your crops on the blank provided and get the benefit of our advice and service. Our representatives in all the best markets are reliable, capable and *thoroughly equipped* to handle your products to best advantage. "Team work" and co-operation with headquarters will result in larger profits to you. If you have any crops to market in car lots, or could co-operate with your neighbor and make up car-lot quantities, fill out the blank below and mail at once to Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., and we will advise you where, when, how and to whom to ship for best results. Your shipments will be followed by this department until sold. The net proceeds will be sent promptly to you from our special representative to whom you shipped. This service will save and make you money. Send in the report today, now. This will supply us with advance knowledge of products to be marketed and our service will be made more efficient and satisfactory to you.

WHEAT—We have 15 cars good milling wheat for sale. Those interested should write for further information.—H. C. Miller, Carlton, Neb.

POTATOES, CANE, KAFFIR CORN, MILO MAIZE, FITERATTA—Members having any of the foregoing for sale should write J. H. Harmon, State Union Secretary, Shawnee, Okla.

BLISS TRIUMPH SEED POTATOES WANTED—Preferably from the northwest, for our Gulf Coast District planters. C. B. Lozier, Business Mgr., Robertsdale, Ala.

APPLES, POTATOES, WANTED—in carlots. Geo. M. Wolfe, Secretary, Dennis, Kans.

TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—H. E. McDade, Hagerstown, Md.

DRIED PEACHES—Two cars for sale. A. L. Cross, Kingsbury, Cal.

CORN, HAY, FOR SALE—J. A. Huston, Mulbury Grove, Ill.

APPLES—Three cars choice for sale. W. S. Kerstetter, Secretary, Sunbury, Pa.

HORSES—Carload for sale. Parties interested should write to Oscar Burns, Upton, Wyo.

POTATOES—One car medium size and smooth. Ready now.—Fred Newmiller, R. R. 4, Clyde, N. Y.

APPLES—Wanted. 100 to 500 bushels now and a car load of winter apples later.—J. E. Evans, Sisterville, W. Va.

CORN—This community wants a few cars.—W. D. Reddock, Personville, Tex.

FENCE POSTS, MOLASSES, CHRISTMAS TREES—For sale by Sulphur Local Union, James F. Powell, Pres., Sulphur Springs, Ind.

POTATOES, APPLES—We have lots of potatoes to sell and want to buy apples.—J. U. Flemming, Organizer, Ellendale, N. D.

POTATOES—Wanted to buy in car loads.—A. E. Weber, Sec., Geneva, Neb.

DRIED FRUIT—Prunes, raspberries and canned fruit and vegetables, also winter apples and potatoes to sell.—Equity Warehouse Co., Portland, Ore.

SWEET POTATOES—Car loads to sell.—C. B. Lozier, County Secretary, Robertsdale, Ala.

CORN, OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES—We want to correspond with locals that have these to sell.—Henry Vauck, Sec., Shiekley, Neb.

WHEAT, OATS, APPLES, POTATOES—For sale. W. S. Kerstetter, Sec., Sunbury, Pa.

WHEAT—300,000 bushels for sale.—F. C. Saxowsky, Sec., Hebron, N. D.

WHEAT, POTATOES, APPLES—Large quantities for sale.—O. E. Scott, State Secretary, Pocatello, Idaho.

POTATOES—Parker's Prairie Local Union has car loads to sell.—L. H. Brockman, Sec., Parker's Prairie, Minn.

WHEAT, POTATOES—Carlots, to sell.—C. H. Dent, Sec., Dent, Minn.

Crop Report

Crop Report of .....

P. O. .....Co. .....State .....

For and in consideration of the advantages to be derived from co-operating with the Farmers Society of Equity, National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., and in consideration of the services rendered by Headquarters I hereby report the following crops which I can furnish in car-lot quantities and I agree to co-operate with headquarters in preparing and marketing same to best advantage:

Kind of Crop	Number of Cars	Grade or Variety	When Ready	Sacks, Boxes or Bbls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Date .....1913. .....
Signature.

Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity?.....

Put Yourself in His Place

"All Things Work Together for Good to Those Who Love the Lord"

PERHAPS I should have taken "Thou Shalt Not Kill" as my text for this sermon. Instead I have chosen the above scriptural promise, for reasons that will appear later.

The old farmer depicted on our front cover is having troubles of his own. Every farmer has them. And if what we now read in newspapers is true, the calf problem is assuming a far more serious aspect. On account of the high cost of living, especially of that class of living that requires porterhouse in its daily fare, pressure is being brought to bear to prohibit by law the slaughter of calves for veal. No farmer is to be permitted to dispose of veal calves, if the wishes of the promoters of a lower cost of living are to obtain.

As this article is written partly for farmers and partly for those who are bent upon regulating the farmers' business, I shall, in strict compliance with scriptural usage, deal with the last division first. "The first shall be last and the last shall be first," you know. So to the self-appointed guardians of the consumers' tables I would say, put yourself in the farmer's place in this matter before you pass judgment upon him. Remember that a farmer is not farming merely for fun, nor particularly to gratify the wishes of any certain class of consumers. He is farming to make a living, and as he, like others, has many expenses to carry, he is also farming to make the money he needs. He has rents, taxes, interest and doctors' bills to pay. He must buy food and clothing, notwithstanding he is a farmer. He must be constantly replacing his machinery, repairing his buildings, replenishing his farm stock. He must face crop failures and disasters. Then, too, until this time, he must sell his products not always at what they are worth, or cost him, but whatever he can obtain for them. Consequently he must look ahead and plan his work as nearly as he can for the greatest measure of profit. He has no assurance of a profitable price on any crop he may produce, so he plans to take the least possible risk. It is absolutely necessary that he should do so.

Do you gentlemen who chafe under the high cost of porterhouse know what it costs to produce it on the average farm? Do you realize the added burden that the enactment of such a law as you propose would place upon the farmer? And have you any sound foundation upon which the farmer can base his hope for profit in the cheaper beef you would have him raise? Go out on the typical farm and view the matter from the farmer's standpoint, and see if you would want to assume those expenses, those burdens, those risks. What would it mean to the farmer to be compelled to increase his herds immediately to the extent of your desire? It would mean the employment of more help; to increase the extent of his pastures; building more fence, and erecting new buildings; the production of more grain and grass, and many other things requiring extra labor and expense.

Where is the money, the time, the labor to come from to effect all this reorganization? Farms can carry only a certain amount of live stock. To protect himself, in order to raise his calves, many a farmer would need to sell part of his cows. It would be many months before the calves arrived at maturity. Taking veal off the market would enhance the price of beef. I fear me your scheme to make beef plentiful and cheap would react, and beefsteak at a dollar a pound might become a reality instead of a nightmare.

You are going at this matter the wrong end first. In the days of cheap grain, big grass ranges and range cattle, beef could be produced at low cost. That day is forever past. It is no longer possible to produce the cheap grain. The farmer is doing his best, so far as he knows, and he really does know something about farming, regardless of the impression that has gotten abroad to the contrary. True, there is much for him to learn, but he knows enough now to know that he can not improve his farm as he would gladly do, with the prices of his products a risk on his hands—a risk that experience has taught him is a very real one. Assured of good prices for all he produces, the farmer can gradually bring up his farm to produce more, and, possibly, produce at less expense. But it can not be done by fiat of law.

No doubt you think, gentlemen, that at the prices the butcher charges you the farmer is rolling in wealth at the prices he receives. To make sure about it, before you call the culprit before Congress, why not go out and obtain a few figures on first costs, and base your reasoning on facts? Then, if you still believe the farmer is wilfully shirking his duty to his country, suppose you take the farm under the same conditions he must be governed by, and wrestle with the weeds, the weather, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, hot winds, disease and disaster, and raise a lot of additional beef "right off the bat" and then sell it to the packers at a price that will insure the consumer all he wants to eat, cheap as dirt! Try it, then fix up your law.

A few words now to the farmers who are the objects of the solicitous consideration of a group who have started out to "reform" agriculture. I call your attention to the second part of my text: "All things work together for good to those who love the Lord." The old farmer on the cover—does he truly love the Lord, I wonder? And when I see so many strange and marvelous things "working together" in your behalf, with tendencies that are so distinctly bad, I am constrained to think none of you love the Lord as you should! However that may be, there are now no end of things working together to reform the farmer, his wife, his children, his mode of living and the way of doing his business for him. All the ills of the high cost of living high are laid at the door of the ignorance or indifference of the sons of toil who till the soil. So the railroads, the grain exchanges, "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, lawyer, doctor, merchant, chief, rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief," all start working together to show the farmer how and then compel him to do it. If the true facts were known, the writer believes it would appear that those who are making the most noise about the high cost of living are those who, after paying for luxuries which a few years ago were considered the exclusive privileges of the Astor-Vanderbilt-Gould class, find that choice cuts of beef, breakfast bacon, and Smithfield ham and eggs every day, and chicken for Sunday, eats rapidly into what remains of their income. Therefore, in order to make expenses meet (and meat expenses), the rich, lazy farmer must bestir himself and turn out endless supplies of 60-cent wheat, 30-cent corn, 5-cent cattle, 4-cent hogs, 15-cent eggs and other products on the same basis! Of course, the farmer can do it if he wants to! He has horses and hired men, mules and muscle, and plenty of dirt, so why can't he? And if he proves stubborn and perverse, why, Congress must pass laws to bring him to time!

This is an exaggerated statement, but it takes something out of the ordinary to enable some minds to see things as they really exist. It will be well for all farmers to plan to keep more stock, and to produce larger crops. They need all the practical knowledge and assistance the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, farm papers and others can give. But the law of profit and loss is far more potent in effect, so far as increased production is concerned, than enactments of Congress to regulate the methods of farm practice. Price is more potent than statutes in increasing crops. With profitable prices farmers will increase the quantity they produce as rapidly as their intelligence, their soil and the weather will permit, and they will be quick to take up new methods to increase production without the necessity of legislation.

Be not deceived and misled by the howl over the high cost of living. You have for years supplied the consuming world with food and clothing at prices that made your life a hard battle with poverty. Your own expenses are increasing and will increase. Now that the demand for certain food products has reached a point where you can see light ahead, and have a chance to get a taste of the fruits of your labor, you should weigh carefully the words of those who are leading you to make strenuous efforts for greater production for their own benefit, regardless of what may be your portion. The needs of the world are for more food than you have yet produced. The desire of the world is to obtain its food as cheaply as you can produce it, but there is no justice in the world's demand that the farmer shall give a service for which he is not well paid.

The Benefits of Practical Co-operation

South Dakota Farmers Make it Pay

NOTE—This article was prepared by the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Antler, S. D., having ninety-two members and owning an $8,000 elevator.

WHY is co-operation among farmers an agency for good, and a blessing to every individual in our land? Because co-operation means an elimination of waste, a fair distribution of earnings. It is, in one form or another, the order of the day in which we live.

"The grain dealers and grain commission merchants at terminal markets organize stock and grain exchanges and establish rules for the guidance of their members in selling and buying. Those familiar with the operations of these organizations know how well this form of co-operation among the terminal grain dealers, stock and grain commission merchants protects the interests of the country dealers. This co-operation gives dealers a sense of security, for they know that they have protection in the strict enforcement of the rules of the organized grain and stock exchanges.

"Two hundred people of any community, patronizing and supporting an individual or private corporation in a business way, contribute toward making the individual or corporation rich.

"Co-operation has saved to the grain growers of our great grain growing states over a billion dollars in the last five years; keeping that amount away from the coffers of the greedy line house monopoly, where it would have been used to debauch our politics and build palaces for the rich instead of being applied to the improvement of the farms and to the purchase of the comforts of life for those who produce them, as is done now.

"Some who call themselves co-operators are in the movement from a selfish motive and cannot, or possibly will not, understand that real co-operators are prompted by a higher motive and a nobler ambition than the mere accumulation of dollars for themselves regardless of the cost to or influence upon co-operation in the future. Of course, we are all liable to extremes. After farmers have been enjoying the benefit of co-operation for a number of years they are prone to lose sight of the fact that 'loyalty' to the co-operative cause is as essential to success and a lasting benefit today as well as yesterday.

"We frequently hear farmers make the remark somewhat on the following order: "I want to take my grain to the elevator offering me the highest price. I am entitled to all I can get out of my crop, and what is the use of supporting the Farmers' Elevator Company when the line houses pay more than I can get at the farmers' house.' It is just on account of such individuals, who can only realize what they can see in their hands for the time being that hinders the solution of this problem of creating better conditions and making farming more profitable and pleasant. It is hard to argue with them. But patience will do her work though the few who have faith in the ultimate triumph of the co-operative principle must do a lot more than ought to fall to their share.

"The expense of operating our plant is approximately $3,500 annually, whether we handle 100,000 or 400,000 bushels, for the expenses of an elevator are somewhat fixed regardless of the volume of business done by it. Now, if we handle only 100,000 bushels of grain three and one-half cents a bushel must be retained to pay operating expenses. But we could handle 400,000 bushels at less than one cent a bushel margin, and could pay over two and one-half cents more a bushel for grain we buy, as compared with the price we would pay on a 100,000 bushel volreceipts yields a great advantage in enume of business. If we could get every bushel of grain sold in Antler we could pay two cents a bushel more for it than is paid now and have a greater net profit. If we could sell every pound of coal sold in Antler at the same price it is sold for now, by the five dealers, the profit on coal alone would pay all our operating expenses and we could then handle the grain at freight off and yet be almost even. What a financial gain to both producer and consumer that would be!

"But to return and in conclusion. If the farmers want all they can get out of their crop why do they not adopt the only method that will bring them the desired results, namely, by selling every bushel of their grain to the farmers' elevator and buying every pound of coal from the Farmers' Elevator Company? Nothing but jealousy, ignorance, disloyalty to their own interests, prejudice fostered by the line houses stands in the way."

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:

Subject: My Most Profitable Crop:

First Prize $3.00 Second Prize $2.00 Third Prize $1.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

KIT AND TOPSY—STANDBYS

(First Prize)

As I look over the record of the money-producing crops on my farm, I find that my greatest profits were realized from my two mares, Kit and Topsy.

These mares have produced sixteen colts. Each has her eighth colt by her side this season. They have all been good individuals and bring good prices. I have usually sold them when three or four years old, and have received as much as $200 for a four-year-old.

When I consider that these mares do nearly all the work on a 135-acre farm I believe their colts are nearly all clear profit.

I give them no particular care. In winter, when not doing much, I feed little grain, mixed with bran. Corn should not be fed to a brood mare. I have never lost a colt, and but two were blemished.

I work the mares until the colts arrive, at which time they are allowed a week's rest. They are then worked with care, never being overheated. The colts are kept in the barn, never once being allowed to follow their mothers. Topsy, the one of which I think the most, came to me from a horse trader. She was in poor condition and cost me $75. With kind treatment and good feed she showed great constitutional vigor. She has brought eight colts, three of which I have sold for $525, and have five left.

Both mares are in foal. I consider them money makers and I will keep them as long as they live. When unable to work I will give them a comfortable old age.—J. R. Timmons, Pennsylvania.

PROFITABLE CHILDREN

(Second Prize)

Farming and fruit raising has been my occupation all my life. I am now three-score-and-ten years old. I consider our children the main and most important crop I have ever raised—a family of five robust and industrious boys and a buxom girl, all of them with us on the farm at this time. Their mother and myself have raised them with industrious, praiseworthy habits, and we have succeeded admirably by setting them the example.

To keep children happy and contented on the farm, numerous things must be done by the parents. Buildings must be kept in repair and neatly painted in order to give them pride in their farm home. An ample lawn with nice grass, shrubbery, a croquet set and an abundance of shade trees all contribute to make home life on the farm a pleasure.

Plenty of fruit trees and berry bushes and a good strawberry patch, all well cared for, also help to make life on the farm worth living. Above all things else, provide good reading, books, magazines and a good, live, up-to-date agricultural paper that is up-to-date in all farming operations. Keep good live stock, a flock of thoroughbred chickens, a good horse and buggy and an automobile if possible, and the children will appreciate their home and work for its elevation and advancement. A family raised under such conditions can not help but be profitable, not only to the father and mother, but also to the community and to the country.—H. G. Norris, Michigan.

MONEY IN RIPE RED WATER-MELONS

(Third Prize)

There is money in raising watermelons if you go at it right and have the proper soil. To go at it right you must have the very best seed you can procure from the most reliable seedsmen, of varieties that are delicious and will do well in your locality. Proper cultivation will do the rest. Those who have a deep, sandy loam soil can do well with melons if they will follow simple rules of operation.

I plow the ground late in the fall, just before freezing. This helps to destroy the insects, which may be very troublesome if plowing is left until spring.

As soon as the soil is workable in the spring, harrow thoroughly and repeat the harrowing to kill the small weeds until the time to plant melons. Commercial fertilizer and well-rotted manure in proper proportions will be a wonderful help in procuring a large crop of highly flavored melons. I use a very small amount of commercial fertilizer immediately in the hill—just sufficient to start the plant.

My melons are planted in hills about seven feet each way, on a slight ridge thrown together by a back-furrowing. I cover the small plants to help protect them from the bugs, and also use air-slacked lime. The hoe is the most valuable implement in raising melons, and should be used frequently and with effect. After the vines begin to run, I mulch the entire patch in order to keep out the weeds and keep in the moisture. This also protects the vines from being blown around in the wind. I am careful at all times not to bruise any of the vines, which would decrease the quantity and quality of the output, from my acre patch of melons. I raise from 3,500 to 4,000 melons and get a net profit of 10 cents each, making from $350 to $400 on my acre. If any others have made a larger profit from the same acreage, without more labor or expense, I have not heard of it.—S. D. M., Pennsylvania.

TURKEY RAISING

My most profitable crop for several years has been turkeys, and this year will exceed all former years, for the amount invested.

I started this spring with three hens and one tom. Hitherto I have always raised Mammoth Bronze, but hearing that Bourbon Reds were hardier and more easily raised, and about as large as the Bronze, I purchased one fine pair and kept two Bronze hens, which mated with Bourbon Red tom. I sold $12 worth of eggs, besides raising forty-two youngsters, which are now nearly all half-grown, and so far have not lost a poult this season by sickness, but several by accidents. They are now past the danger point, when they begin "to shoot the red." The Bourbon Red hen I broke from setting every time until she had laid four settings. The last setting I let her hatch.

I now have twenty-two thoroughbred Bourbon Reds, for which I ought to obtain a good price, for breeding stock, and twenty fine birds of the cross, many of which will also go for breeders at a good price.

Here, where we have so much green alfalfa, it is only necessary to feed the poults for about four weeks, and then after that just a little each morning. Evenings they come in so full they can hardly walk. Amount of cash paid out for feed up to date has been about $1.50, mostly expended for oatmeal, the balance of their rations being onion tops, stale bread and curd.

If I obtain the price for mine which I paid for the pair I purchased, they will net me over $200, and I have no doubt I can, as there is a great demand for them because of the hardiness of the poults, and I will advertise extensively.—Mrs. H. E. Guthrie, California.

BEE KEEPING FOR WOMEN

This letter comes from a woman who lives in sunny Arkansas, and who makes a little pin money by keeping bees.

The bee business is interesting beyond measure and quite a profitable thing in which a woman on the farm can engage. Bees are but little trouble, and they board themselves. They do not take much time from other duties. It is not expensive to get a start. Even with a single colony, by good care and management one can soon have quite an extensive apiary.

I know nothing whatever about the care and management of bees, except what I have learned by experience. At present I am using the old-fashioned stands, which I can make myself with little expense. Later on I hope to supply myself with modern, improved stands.

I have the Italian bees, and they are not bad to sting, especially to those who are not afraid of them. My little girl helps me, and we do everything in connection with the bees. We are very seldom troubled with stings.

Last year I took 170 pounds of fine honey from four stands of bees and will do as well this year. I received 16 2-3 cents per pound in the comb, or 30 cents per pound drained. After one becomes acquainted with the busy little workers they find them not half as formidable as they think, and one can make them pay the little household expenses. I sell from $3 to $4

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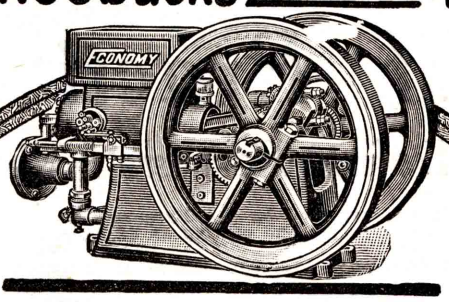

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worth of honey from each colony of bees.—Mrs. L. L., Arkansas.

A SOUTHERN LAD AND HIS CORN

I have always declared my intention of becoming a profitable farmer. My father plants a large area to corn every year on the side. I took one acre of land, turned it deep in the fall and sowed to rye. In the spring I re-turned this land, turning under the rye as a green manure crop. I then harrowed my ground until it was perfectly pulverized. I then took a bull-tongue plow and laid off my rows four feet apart. Then I sowed my fertilizer in the rows, using about 500 pounds to the acre. I then took a narrow calf-tongue plow and ran through the rows so as to mix the fertilizer with the soil, and drilled my corn one grain every six inches. After it had come up I cultivated it according to the instruction of the best scientific growers. On this one acre of corn I went through at the proper time and selected twenty-five bushels of seed corn. In selecting this corn I took into consideration the height of the stalk, where the ear was on the stalk and several other minor points that I will not mention. At gathering time I gathered seventy-five bushels of good corn, besides twenty-five bushels of seed corn, which made a total of 100 bushels off of my acre, while my father gathered about thirty bushels off of the adjoining acres. I sold my seventy-five bushels of corn for $1 a bushel and the twenty-five bushels that I gathered for seed I sold for $1.50. Thus the one acre of corn brought me $112.50. The cost of fertilizer and cultivation was $30, thus leaving me $82.50 net profit.—E. W. Wyatt, Tennessee.

GOOD FOR GEESE

In the year 1911 I was keeping Brown Leghorn hens, and their yearly profit over and above feed, etc., was $2 a head. I have something now that beats them in this section of the world, on the Straits of Juan De Fuca.

In the spring of 1911 I traded a setting of fifteen eggs to a neighbor in exchange for a pair of baby goslings, just two days old. I brought the goslings home and raised them by hand, with no expense except the little watching they required the first three weeks until they no longer needed a brooder.

They ate nothing but grass and such weeds as they liked, no grain or table scraps being eaten by them at all, as I could not coax them to eat anything that did not belong to the grass family.

The next spring the young goose laid thirty-one eggs during March and April and I sold all the eggs but nine that the goose was sitting on, and on May 30 she hatched seven goslings. She raised six of them, and in the fall I sold them for $2 each, dressed, and had five pounds of feathers left, worth 50 cents a pound here. I fed the pair of geese during the winter $1 worth of grain and what vegetables they would eat.

This year the same pair has fifteen goslings worth $2.50 apiece, weighing twelve to fifteen pounds apiece alive and having cost nothing.

This is what I call finding money, and is surely my most profitable crop.

I also have Indian Runner ducks, but that's still another story.—Miss Clara Dorr, Port Angeles, Wash.

RAISING SWEET PEAS IN THE SUBURBS

I think I have a good money-making scheme for any schoolboy or girl who lives in the suburbs.

The year 1911 was my first in business. That year I had six rows of sweet peas, each seventy-five feet long. Three rolls of 36-inch woven wire, 1-inch mesh, and three pounds of seed cost me $7.80. The posts were given me by my father.

A florist in town gave me 40 cents per hundred for all he could handle. After counting up at the end of vacation I found I had made $68.

Last year I tried a few asters in addition to peas. The peas netted $71 and the asters $35. Having such success, I tried again this vacation. I planted the seed very early and they got a good start, but continual dry weather made the bearing season short, so I only cleared $35 on both flowers. The above is my best and only crop.

My father has his vegetables, but none pays as well as my flowers.—R. Paul Kite, Delaware.

GROWING SWEET POTATOES IN ALABAMA

My most profitable crop is sweet potatoes. I will mention a few things I consider essential to profit. Success in growing this crop, to my mind, is getting a big yield and a good price as well.

I bed the seed in an elevated bed, warmed underneath by a small furnace at one end and a flue at the opposite end. By maintaining a moderate heat I grow plants by the first of April. I use plants of uniform size and engage plenty of help when the ground is wet—the wetter the better—and set them shallow. Plants should never wilt in the sun and suffer for moisture. I want potatoes to grow shallow, I plant them shallow, getting them to root immediately.

Some will set the plants when the ground is quite dry, by setting the roots deep for moisture, but nine times out of ten a poor crop is the result from such setting. Few potatoes will set, and those that do are injured in digging. Either draws or cuttings may be used, as preferred. I use cuttings of three joints, pushing two joints down evenly, leaving one outside. The object is to get two clusters of potatoes in the same hill, one from each joint.

Inferior plants, or plants set when the ground is too dry, will produce a stringy crop.

The best time to kill weeds is when they first appear, otherwise the grower pays the penalty in dollars and cents.

In harvesting I use a digger drawn by two horses. The most of the work is done by machinery.

A good crop usually grows shallow. Consequently many tubers are partly exposed. Such exposed potatoes, dug after the frost has killed the vines, will develop black streaks lengthwise of the potato. Cool weather may delay decomposition for a time, but these potatoes are not fit for market.

Sweet potatoes should be stored where they can dry out readily and be kept dry. Uniform temperature is necessary for this.

The largest degree of success is obtained by having the potatoes to sell at any time. I have potatoes to sell almost all the year around, and at good prices, and I get the money. A few years ago "prices" were all we got—no money.

All I have to do is to produce. I leave the selling to our secretary, manager of the County Union of the Farmers' Society of Equity.—G. C. Oscar, Alabama.

ONE BROOD MARE'S PRODUCT

As I have been reading this evening about the most profitable crops others have raised, I feel a desire to write to your good paper of my best money maker.

I bought a large draft mare filly some thirteen years ago for $35. When she became four years old she brought forth a fine mule. The next spring she gave me another. I then bred her to a fine perchon sire and in the next four seasons I got four fine colts.

The mules I sold when three and four years old for $400. Two of the geldings were sold when three and four years old respectively for $500. The mare missed one year and I then went back to the jack and got another mule, which I sold as soon as weaned for $70. This makes $970 in money and I have a mare colt left which is worth $225. The brood mare has done as much work on the farm as any of the other horses.—Charlie Scheffler, Indiana.

EDITOR'S COMMENT.

We give the blue ribbon this time to Kit and Topsy, the old standbys. Possibly our love for the faithful farm horse influenced us. We've owned them, and know their worth. One thing worth the prize money in neighbor Timmons' leter is his assurance that Kit and Topsy are to be cared for in their old age. This is right. Kindness and consideration of of great value to the world. Money isn't all that is worth while. So many people, we are sorry to say, sell their horses, when too old to be of regular service, to some one who wants a "cheap horse," and, being cheap, they receive scant consideration. Good for you, friend Timmons! May your tribe increase and your own shadow never grow less.

Our venerable friend, Mr. Morris, out of his ripe experience, gives the key to success in producing the kind of children in whose hands the future of our country is safe. With an appreciation of the good, the true and the beautiful, by personal contact, possession and enjoyment, such children will be a credit to their parents, and builders of high ideals. Keeping children at home isn't hard if one goes about it right.

Whatever else we may do, if we would succeed we must start right, and in growing crops the best is none too good, and anything less is not good enough. S. D. M. knows that in the seed he plants is the vital spark of vigor and life that makes his melon crop a success. Good seed alone can not bring success, truly, but without good seed the very best of soil and cultivation would be a disappointment. In building profitable crops a good foundation is half the building, and good seed is the best foundation for any crop.

No less interesting or valuable in their suggestions are the letters of the others. Our contributors' department is growing more and more valuable. Here we are seen at our best. Everybody welcome.

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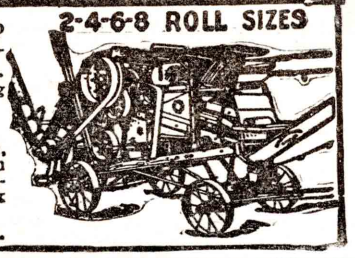

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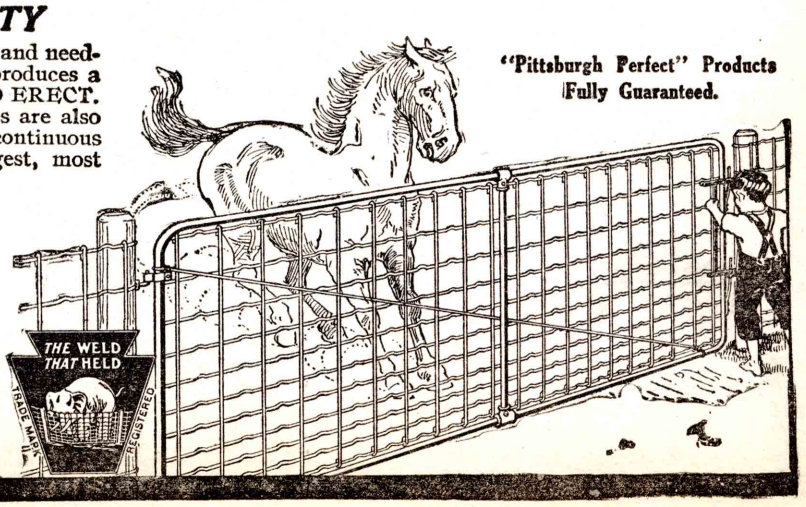

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Pastoral Paragraphs

Fall plowing helps wonderfully with the work in the spring. Plow deep.

Sam Saxon says it is an uphill business to put a rundown farm on its feet.

Now is the time a willing working tramp would come in handy on the woodpile.

Good health, strong muscles and broad shoulders are an asset not to be ignored. "Jim, take keer o' yerself."

Farming should be a living-making, as well as a money-making, endeavor. The good farmer first makes a good living. If he does that he also makes good money.

No matter what political party you belong to, you ought to belong to a telephone party line. The telephone is more and more a necessity to the progressive farmer.

Farmers have as much time to think as any one. They can think all the time they are at work. Given facts to think about, and they think to some purpose. What farmers want are facts.

Ventilation is an important part of storing seed corn. Cold weather does not injure the vitality of corn kept in a dry, well-ventilated room. The corn should be dried out thoroughly before being stored.

Make it a set rule that each member of the family will do at least one thing each week to make an improvement on the farm, if nothing more than burning some trash or nailing fast a loose board. Keep going ahead.

There are plenty of farmers who have 160 acres of land who are making it yield them an income of $10 per acre each year. It's all in the management. Others with equally as good land fail to do half as well, and work fully as hard.

FACTS ABOUT WHEAT AS A STOCK FOOD

With the largest wheat crop ever produced, and a very decided shortage in the corn crop, wheat comes into prominence as a stock food. There are thousands of farmers who have plenty of wheat, a shortage of corn, and stock to be fed. Corn is high, and while wheat is not unusually low, it is far below its ordinarily relative value compared to corn. Will it pay to sell part or all of wheat and buy corn or cottonseed meal, bran shorts or other foodstuffs?

This problem every farmer to whom it applies must work out for himself. Much depends upon the class and thrift of his stock, the character of his wheat, the market for wheat, and for the live stock, the distance from market, the price of corn and other foodstuffs laid down at the farm, etc., etc. But to arrive at a correct conclusion the farmer must know something of what he could expect in gains from wheat in comparison with the other feeds.

Compared with corn, wheat carries the same total amount of digestible matter per 100 pounds. It has more protein and more starch, but less fat. See the table below:

Name of Feed	Dry Matter	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
Wheat	89.5	10.2	69.2	1.7
Corn	89.1	7.9	66.7	4.3

Wheat is more nearly a balanced ration than corn, and is better suited to feeding young and growing animals.

The inferior, shrunken, cracked and broken grain of wheat are as good for feed, pound for pound, as the best wheat. Therefore, in years of low-priced wheat, every farmer should grade his wheat rigorously, removing all inferior grain and feeding it.

Fed pound for pound, corn alone puts on less weight than wheat alone. It requires approximately 470 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds of pork, while 460 pounds of wheat will put on 100 pounds of pork. On the other hand, 500 pounds of corn and wheat mixed, in the proportion of 300 pounds of corn to 200 pounds of wheat, will make about 105 pounds of pork. Cornmeal and wheat middlings, equal parts, will produce 100 pounds of pork for each 440 pounds of mixture fed. The farmer who has wheat, but no corn, can figure out from the price he can obtain for his wheat and what he would have to pay for corn (counting in the cost of hauling) whether or not he should sell wheat and buy corn to feed. This problem was put up to our readers in the issue of Sept. 15, and several solutions are printed elsewhere in this issue.

If the manure is carefully saved and applied to the soil, there is a slight advantage of wheat over corn, as wheat contains a larger percentage of fertilizing constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. In other words, manure from wheat-fed animals is "richer" than that from corn-fed.

Wheat bran is not a satisfactory food for pigs. Bran, however, is a fairly good feed for fattening steers, as 680 pounds of bran and 800 pounds of hay will produce 100 pounds gain on a common, thrifty steer. Wheat alone produces about the same gain in weight as corn alone. A mixture is slightly preferable. Therefore it depends upon local prices for wheat and corn whether to feed wheat, or sell and buy corn.

For dairy cows it has been found that by feeding the same weight of corn or wheat the milk flow is the same, but when wheat is fed the cows gain in weight over corn-fed milkers. For cows to be marketed at the end of the milking season wheat is the more economical with prices of the two grains equal per hundredweight. The best results from milk cows are obtained from mixed grains. The milk flow increases from 5 to 10 per cent when mixed grains are fed. Here again local grain prices are the determining factor whether to feed all wheat or part wheat and part corn or other foodstuffs. It is well, also, to note here that the kind and character of the roughage makes a difference. If timothy or prairie hay, corn fodder or corn silage is fed, wheat will give highly satisfactory returns, while if clover, pea vine or alfalfa hay is fed the advantage of wheat over corn will be less apparent.

With wheat at from 60 to 80 cents a bushel, corn at the same price per bushel, it is our conclusion that it will pay best to feed wheat, or to buy very little corn to give variety. With corn higher, buying corn is not advisable. Lower-priced corn will justify selling wheat and buying corn.

A farmer succeeds or fails according to his judgment, which must depend upon his knowledge. To get the largest possible profits he must know the factors that govern his work. He must know the amount and value of the feeding qualities of the foodstuffs and what he can expect from their use in the different proportions and combinations. Knowledge is power. The farmers, like other business men, must know their business in order to obtain the greatest degree of success.—C. H. Taylor.

FEEDING WHEAT TO HOGS

In the issue of Sept. 15 we published a problem on feeding wheat, which was submitted by a subscriber, offering an award of $1 for what we considered the best answer.

Below we repeat the problem and publish the solutions so far received.

With wheat at 75 cents a bushel, corn at the same price, shorts at $1.50 a cwt., will it pay to sell the wheat and buy shorts and corn to feed a bunch of pigs? Or should the farmer grind and feed the wheat?

Solution No. 1—Corn fed alone to fattening animals yields about 10 per cent less net gain than wheat alone, but when mixed with corn, oats or barley the mixture is superior to any of these feeds. It requires 469 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds gain and 463 pounds of wheat to net the same amount of gain, while cornmeal and middlings mixed yielded 100 pounds gain for 439 pounds of grain, a saving of over twenty-six pounds of grain for each hundredweight of gain. I would sell half the wheat and put the money into corn.—M. O. Gordon, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Solution No. 2—I have always thought that when the farmer let the miller have the grain, while he (the farmer) had the shucks, he was making the miller rich at his own expense. I believe it will pay every farmer to grind, or have ground, his own wheat, with corn added. I am no college graduate, so can not figure as close as you may wish, but will do the best I can.

Wheat at 75 cents per bushel equals $1.25 per hundredweight.

Corn at 75 cents per bushel equals $1.34 per hundredweight.

Shorts at $1.50 per hundredweight is higher than either. The farmer should sell part of the wheat and buy corn to replace it.—Alfred Gregory, Chatham, N. Y.

Solution No. 3—Since 200 pounds of wheat is worth $2.50, and 200 pounds

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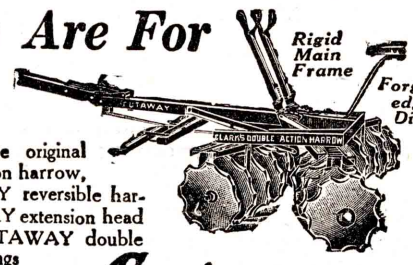

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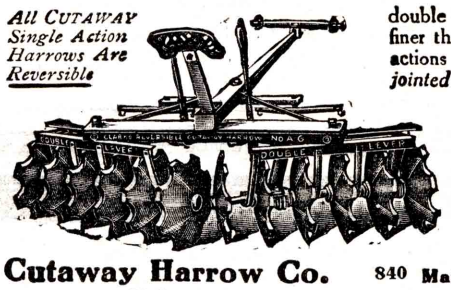

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A fortunate purchase enabled us to secure a limited amount of brand new, high grade corrugated iron and galvanized steel roofing, some of which we are offering, while it lasts, for as low as $1.25 a square of 100 sq. ft., f. o. b. cars, Chicago. This is only one example of how much we can save you on all your roofing purchases. Never before in the history of the roofing business has such a remarkable money-saving roofing offer been made. It doesn't make a bit of difference what kind or make of roofing you have in mind to buy—corrugated, iron, galvanized steel or ready roofing, rubber surfaced, pebble, marble, flint or gravel coated—we can supply your every need with just the kind you want. Write today for—

$1.25 Per 100 Sq. Ft. Buys Best STEEL ROOFING

FREIGHT-PREPAID PRICES

and let us prove that we can save you big money on every kind of Roofing, Siding and Ceiling. We can furnish you the material necessary for re-roofing your house, barn, granary, church, residence, garage or poultry house. We can also furnish you the siding, conductor pipe, eaves trough, and everything needed. METAL ROOFINGS ARE BEST and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent; fire and lightning proof; cooler in summer, warmer in winter; do not taint rain water; with ordinary care will last a lifetime.

New, Heavy, Galvanized Roofing 2¾c per Sq. Ft.

Just another example of how hard we've smashed roofing prices this season. Never before and probably never again will you be able to buy such roofing at this price.

We Save You Money

Now is the time to send in your order for this roofing—don't delay it a single day. Even if you do not intend to use it for several months to come, send your order in now with a reasonable deposit which will protect you in your purchase, and the material will be shipped when you are ready to use it. Metal Roofings are best and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent; fire and lightning proof, cooler in summer, warmer in winter; won't taint water; with ordinary care lasts a lifetime.

Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Prominently known everywhere to the public for 20 years as the great "Price Wreckers" and now owned by the Harris Bros. Co., have decided that their best interests require that the name of the principal owners of the company be more prominently brought to the public's notice. There is no change in our business, except that the four Harris Bros. will, in the future, advertise and sell their goods, under the name of the Harris Bros. Company, instead of the Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Write Today For Free Samples—and Freight Prepaid Prices

REMEMBER, no matter what kind of roofing you are contemplating buying—corrugated steel or ready roofing—it will pay you to hold off a few days until you first get our free samples and freight prepaid prices. Just drop us a postal. We will absolutely prove to you that, quality for quality, we are underselling all competition by a wide margin. You run no risk in sending us your order. Our binding guarantee, backed by this $10,000,000 Company fully protects you. Write for free samples today.

HARRIS BROS. CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Dept. BN-135 Chicago

of corn and shorts (100 pounds of each) is worth $2.84, wheat is the cheaper feed. Corn and shorts are the best-balanced ration, however, and in point of returns would be cheapest. —Laura Lewallen, Arkansas.

P. S.—Tell Mr. Endfield to try gasoline on those thistles.

(Gasoline makes lots of other things "go" and it may do the same with thistles, even though they are great "stickers." Try it, Endfield, and report.—Ed.)

The Editor's Solution—Inasmuch as it takes 470 pounds of corn (which, at 75 cents a bushel, is worth $6.30) to make 100 pounds of pork, the corn produces pork at a cost of 6.3 cents a pound. Of wheat, 460 pounds (worth, at 75 cents per bushel, $5.75) produces 100 pounds of pork at a cost of 5¾ cents per pound.

Two hundred and twenty pounds of corn, worth $2.95, and 220 pounds of wheat, worth $2.75, will make 100 pounds of pork at a cost of 5.7 cents per pound. With wheat and corn at the same price per bushel it will not pay the farmer to haul his wheat and exchange it for corn. With wheat at 80 cents per bushel, and corn 60 cents, wheat would make pork at a cost of 6 cents, and corn at 5 cents. Corn would thus effect a saving of $1 per hundredweight, or about 12 cents on each bushel of corn fed. Under such prices one could sell 1,000 bushels of wheat, buy 1,300 bushels of corn and clear about $150 by the exchange, so far as cost of feed is concerned. The price of hogs, however, must be considered. Will the market prices for the hogs make it profitable to feed either wheat or corn at 75 cents per bushel? With hogs at 6½ cents or above it will pay. If below this figure it will pay the farmer to sell his hogs as soon as marketable, and then hold his wheat for the higher price that is almost sure to come.

Subscribers are invited to submit other problems to UP-TO-DATE FARMING for solution in this way. One dollar will be paid for the best solution of each.

Shorty's Shortcuts
(By Himself)

Every now and then neighbors fall out with each other over something that comes between them. Like as not, it is the line fence. Neighboring women talk over line fences, and neighboring men fight over them, and one is about as big a nuisance as the other. A fence, if it is what it ought to be, can keep cattle from passing back and forth, but if it isn't right where it ought to be it don't keep cuffs and cuss words from crossing the line. It usually takes two lawyers, two lawsuits, two fights, two doctors, the county surveyor and the whole neighborhood to move a line fence six inches either way, and then only half the folks are satisfied. Farmers like to see a good thing come their way, but this doesn't include line fences. In the old days, when worm fences of oak rails, staked-and-ridered, were the only kind we had, I don't blame a man for fighting before he would move his fence. Most men would about as soon die. If they had to move it over on their own land they would prefer to die.

Division lines between farms are pretty well established now, but the fence problem is not settled on the average farm. While the line fence is not so much a source of trouble, there are few really well-fenced farms. Every farmer has more or less fence building to do, and very frequently a fence must be moved. At least the farmer thinks so, which amounts to the same thing in the end. It is almost as big a job to move the modern fence as the old timer. For that reason, when I bought my farm, I made a study of the fields, planned my farming system so that my fences would be permanent and very little fence moving would be necessary. This meant a lot of it at the start, for the fences were not where I thought they would better be. And now, let me tell you, if you ever saw a very short, very fat man hugging a fence post in a vain endeavor to lift it out of the ground, you saw something that looked a lot funnier than it was. I know what I'm talking about. It takes a long, lean, lanky fellow to wig-wag a fence post out of the ground. When a man gets so fat he can't wiggle a fence post loose without pounding himself on the point of the stomach with the post, it is time he invented a new method of doing the work, or hiring a man with a pit to his stomach instead of a point. After wearing out the front of two or three new pairs of overalls, I studied out a plan that beats all others hollow. I rigged up an outfit to make my mules pull the posts.

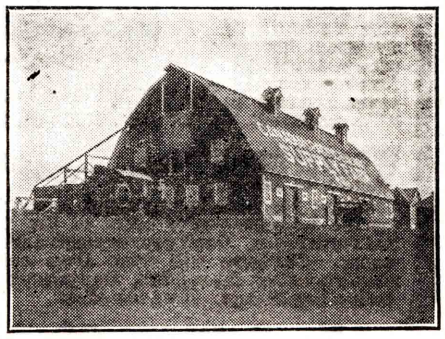
The outfit consists of, to-wit: One oak plank, two inches thick, six inches wide, six feet long; one log chain, one wagon, a pair of mules and a driver. I fasten one end of the chain around the rear axle of the wagon, the other around the post, next the ground. Then I put the plank at an angle from the top of the post to the ground toward the wagon, letting the chain run over the top of the plank, and then drive ahead. As the plank straightens, the chain lifts the post out, easy as you please, and I put it right into the wagon. I only wish I could invent as easy a way to set those same posts again in the ground. Brains help in many things, but it takes a maul and muscle to drive a fence post.

Yours as ever, SHORTY.

RAILROAD HELPS BETTER FARMING

The Canadian Pacific railway has started demonstration farms of its own along its line in the Canadian northwest. This road employs 4,000 men in its sleeping and dining cars alone in that section, and has provided houses for them all across the continent from Toronto to Vancouver. Not only homes, but food supplies, for both employes and the traveling public must be had when needed. The difficulty experienced in obtaining these supplies led the railroad company to start demonstration farms to show what could be done, and profitably done, in the way of producing milk, cream, vegetables, eggs, etc. The farmers near these farms were surprised to see the difference between scientific farming and the old-fashioned way.

The products from the demonstration farms were doubled, and farmers have not been slow to perceive the advantage of copying the farming methods of the company, which today obtains increased quantities of supplies as a consequence of the lesson learned. Milk and cream, pasteurized, are put in sealed bottles, with the date of milking shown thereon, and the bottle is only opened in the presence of the passenger. The eggs, too, are stamped with the date, packed in cartons and sealed for the commissary store, to be turned over to the



Dairy Barn on a C. P. R. Farm

dining cars as needed.

The immense equipment of the Canadian Pacific railway may be illustrated from the fact that this company could transport an army of 30,000 persons from Vancouver to Halifax, giving each a berth to sleep in and supplying 90,000 meals per day, or practically half a million on the five and a half days' journey across the continent.

In order to look after the welfare of the 4,000 employes, in connection with the sleeping and dining car attendants, the men are housed by the company. The quarters are home-like, provided with baths, clean clothes, medical attention and so forth, so that when the men take their trains they are fresh, clean and ready for work.

The C. P. R. is the only company on the continent which has gone to such trouble and expense with respect to its employes and the comforts of its traveling patrons, whose every need and want is supplied from the best the world affords.

Dairy farmers in Cook County, Illinois, making bids for contracts to supply Chicago institutions with fresh milk direct from their farms, bid as low as 4½ cents per quart. Members of the North Ohio Milk Producers' Association in convention declared they could not produce milk for less than 5½ cents per quart. Query—Can the Illinois farmers sell milk at less than 5 cents a quart and make money?

Every farmer who wants to know more about farming by irrigation should write to the Southwest Trail, Chicago, for a copy of the September issue, which is full of examples of successful farming by pump irrigation. Also send for a new book entitled "Irrigation," which will be sent free of charge to any one interested by Henry R. Worthington, 115 Broadway, New York.

Doesn't Walk

"What is your brother's walk in life?"
"He hasn't any. He runs a street car."

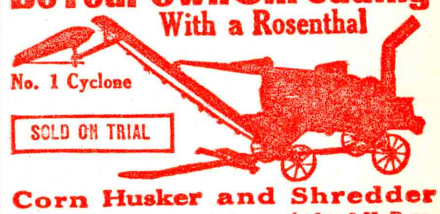
— Fall Planting is Best —

Our prices are the lowest, on all kinds of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and other trees, and plants. Send for catalog at once, and order for early fall planting. ERNST NURSERIES, Moscow, O., Box 11.

Farm Lands Suitable For GENERAL FARMING

fruit raising, dairying, stock raising, etc. Improved and unimproved farms from 20 to 160 acres near railroad, about 25 miles from Pensacola. Good roads, good schools, healthy climate, good markets. Three crops a year. Write for particulars today to BARRINEAN PARK LAND CO., Office 352 Brent Bldg., Pensacola, Fla.

Do Your Own Shredding With a Rosenthal



Corn Husker and Shredder

Made for farmer's own use; only 6 to 8 H. P. required. We also make three larger sizes requiring 10 to 20 H.P. 18 years in the field. Shredded corn fodder is natural food. Will keep cattle in healthful condition. Write for catalog. State how many horse power you use.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis.

We also make Rosenthal Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

I Ask Only $1.00

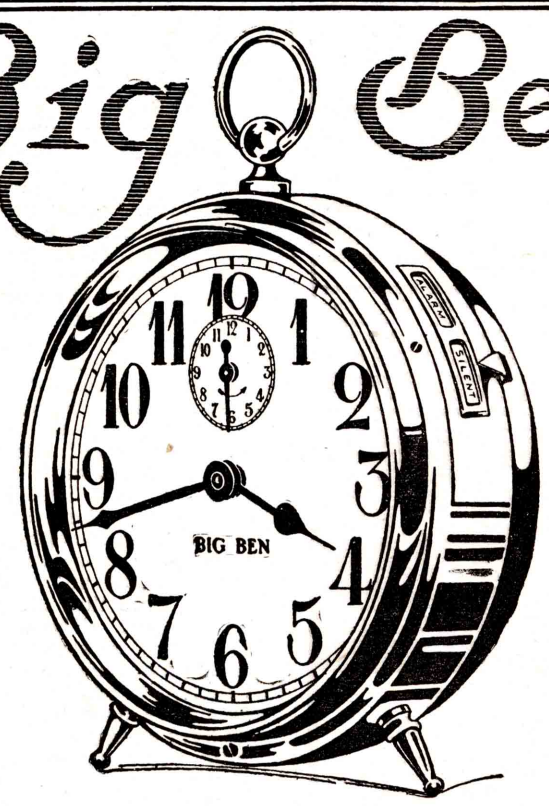
Send for Free Book on Cleaning and Grading Grain. Then ask for the size machine you want, send $1.00 and I'll ship 1914 Model Chatham, freight prepaid, with special screens and riddles for all Grains, Grasses and Weed Seed where you live. Give it a month's hard test. If not satisfied, send it back and get your $1. If satisfied, pay me any time before 1914.

CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner

MANSON CAMPBELL Handles all grains and grass seeds; takes out weed seed; separates mixed grains; leaves big, pure seed. Over 300,000 Chathams in use, and every owner satisfied! Write a postal now for my FREE copyrighted book, "The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops;" description, price, terms, etc. Address nearest office. Dept. 31

MANSON CAMPBELL CO.
Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

Big Ben



He works 36 hours at a stretch

And overtime when needed. Anyone can afford him, for he only costs $2.50 to buy and nothing at all to keep. 3,000,000 American homes have taken advantage of this and have employed him to get the family up in the morning.

Even if you have a *preference* about waking up, he's ready to get you up *your way*. If you like to be wakened gradually, he'll ring little short rings every other half-minute for ten minutes. If you're a hard sleeper and need a strong dose, he'll sing out with a long, vigorous, full five-minute ring. Either way, you can shut him off at any point.

20,000 jewelers are necessary to take care of the demand he's created for himself. He's made a World's Record as a success.

He's invaluable on the farm, because he not only helps you get the hands out on time, but serves as a first-class clock to tell the *day*time by.

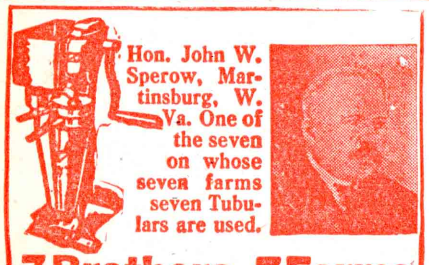
He stands 7 inches tall, is triple nickel-plated—has a vest of good implement steel that keeps him hardy; large, bold figures and hands to tell the time by in the dim light of morning. He is as fit for the parlor as the bedroom.

If your jeweler hasn't him, send a money order for $2.50 to *Westclox, La Salle, Ill.*, and he'll come anywhere in the States by parcel post, prepaid.

He bears this imprint, "Made in La Salle, Illinois, by Westclox," which is the best alarm-clock insurance you can buy.

$15 95 and Upward AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR
FREE TRIAL. FULLY GUARANTEED. Easy running. Easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, obtain our handsome free catalog. Address BOX 1149
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!
$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.
30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2298 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO (12) No. 51/2


Hon. John W. Sperow, Martinsburg, W. Va. One of the seven on whose seven farms seven Tubulars are used.
7 Brothers—7 Farms
7 SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separators
You know the six Porterfield brothers—J. M. and J. B. Porterfield, Martinsburg, W. Va.—T. H. and G. A. Porterfield, Hedgesville, W. Va.—C. N. Porterfield, Bunkerhill, W. Va.—W. S. Porterfield, Bedington, W. Va. Each operates his own high class dairy farm, and is making money. You know their brother-in-law, Hon. John W. Sperow, Martinsburg, W. Va., retired dairyman, member of legislature, whose wife was formerly Miss Porterfield. Like the most successful dairymen everywhere, these shrewd men selected and enthusiastically endorse
SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separator
They will use no other make. No disks. Twice the skimming force. Skim faster and twice as clean. Pay a profit no other can pay.
Read this letter: "Glen Lot, Tarkastad, United South Africa, July 12, 1912. I have used the Tubular for years. Six Tubulars are in use in my family, and all are highly pleased with them. OSWALD HARRIS."
When whole families cast their solid vote for Tubulars, you will wisely do the same.
Want a free trial? Want to exchange your present separator in part payment for one that pays you better? Then ask for Catalog No. 136 and get quick and courteous attention.
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere

DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS
Make Fall and Winter Dairying More Profitable
THERE are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months.
The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream—and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.
Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.
Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.
There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. A De Laval machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on such liberal terms if desired as to actually pay for itself meanwhile.
See your local De Laval agent.

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Live Stock and Dairy

It is quality that pays with live stock.

Clover hay is fine for the pigs. Let them have all they will eat of it.

Sheep can not stand abuse and thrive. Neither feast nor famine is good for them.

Know the exact date your sows will farrow. Then be Johnny-on-the-spot to care for them.

A well-bred, well-fed Hereford steer is one of the best "profit-paying industrial stocks" we know of.

Sam Saxon says he never saw one of the old-timey horse doctors who ever had a good horse of his own.

Plenty of pure water is cheap. Give all kinds of stock all they want of it, and offer it to them frequently.

When ensilage is fed it is not necessary to feed much corn. Oats is best for grain when feeding ensilage.

Daily exercise is an important part of keeping the work horses in good condition during the winter, and having them so in the spring. When not working, turn them out for a run.

High-priced beef will bring mutton into greater favor and use. Sheep can make meat with more economy than cattle. Feed sheep 464 pounds of hay and 383 pounds of grain and they will put on 100 pounds in weight. Cattle fed 464 pounds of hay require 914 pounds of grain to make 100 pounds in increased weight. Sheep are the poor man's friend, if he handles them right.

MILK, BUTTER OR BEEF

There are thousands of farms throughout the country where cows are kept for milk and butter. The milk is hauled to a creamery (co-operative in many instances) and after being "separated" the skimmed milk is returned to the farm and fed to calves and pigs.

For many years a controversy has held the attention of this class of farmers. The question is: Is the dual purpose cow as profitable as the strictly dairy type? Some authorities have gone so far as to say there is no such animal as a dual purpose cow—she is either a beef animal, a dairy animal or else, if neither of these, she is nothing, for she can not be both.

There can be no question but that there are cows that are good for both milk and beef. The actual existence of thousands of such animals on our farms is proof undeniable. Shorthorns, Red Polls, Lincolnshire Reds and South Devons have been bred so that entire herds have averaged over 8,000 pounds of milk per cow, and when it comes to putting on fat and producing beef of high quality at low cost, they are superb. They are very profitable, for the owners of such herds make money. To attempt to quarrel with these well-known facts is pure foolishness.

But here is the real meat of the controversy: Should these same farmers dispose of these dual purpose animals and replace them with Jerseys, Guernseys or Holsteins of the milk and butter type, or Herefords, Angus or beef-type Shorthorns of the beef-producing type, would their net profits be greater or less? Would the increased amount of milk and butter from the dairy types, or of beef in the strictly beef types, outweigh in profit the advantages of the dual purpose type? The calves, steers, inferior milkers and superannuated milkers of the dairy type are not nearly so valuable for the meat market as the cattle of the dual purpose type. Will their greater value as milk producers more than counteract this inferiority? It may be that the dual purpose cow will not produce quite as much profit at the pail as the dairy cow of equal breeding, or as much beef at as low a cost as the purely beef type, but does not her combined advantages outweigh the single advantages of these other types on the average farm, where enough cows and hogs are kept to consume the grain and grass grown?

This is a problem of great interest and importance to thousands of farmers. Send in your solution. One dollar for the best one received. Solutions will be printed in the Dec. 15 issue.

FINE BUTTER MAKING A SCIENCE
No. 2

Good butter is a product of science. There may be more than one way to make good butter, but certain details must conform to certain rules, or the product will not be satisfactory.

What we mean when we say "good butter" is the kind that has a certain color, texture, flavor and keeping qualities. It takes them all combined to make good butter, and as we explained in a previous issue, butter that is to all appearances "good" when first churned may not long remain so. Unless it is made right, it soon deteriorates. The butter maker who wants to build up a reputation and a profitable trade in high-class butter must meet all the requirements.

The first thing in butter making is good milk. It must be kept pure and clean. The care of the barn, the cow, the milkers and the milk utensils must all be considered.

The second consideration is the cream and its management. Cream from perfectly good milk may be so mismanaged prior to churning that a strictly high-class produce is impossible.

The third matter is churning. There is science in churning, also. The churn must be of the right kind and properly operated, or the result may be—in fact, will be—a disappointment.

After the butter is properly churned it must be properly washed and worked and salted, or all the precautions that have been taken up to this point will go for nothing. Then it must be put up for the market in a manner that will win the high approval of the handler, the groceryman, and the ultimate consumer.

This is the outline of successful butter making. To know what good butter is, and what steps are necessary to produce it, is the need of the home butter maker. In our next issue we deal with the first element—milk.

THIS O.I.C. SOW WEIGHED 932 LBS. AT 23 MONTHS OLD
IONIA GIRL
I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I have the largest and finest herd in the U. S. Every one an early developer, ready for the market at six months old. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for my plan, "How to Make Money from Hogs." C. S. BENJAMIN, 36 St. Bl. Portland, Mich.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. $2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 K Free.
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles. Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Allays pain. Price $1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Two Money-Making Rules for Every Farmer—
Keep Out the Weeds and Worms

You can't make money raising weedy corn—or wormy stock. It's impossible. Worms cause even bigger loss than weeds, because most farmers don't fight what they don't see. But one thing's sure, and that is—
Every Farm Animal Needs SalTone
Government reports say nine out of every ten animals are wormy—that the annual worm loss is more than $25,000,000.00. It's nine chances out of ten YOUR animals are wormy.
SAL TONE Will Stop Your Worm Losses.
What It Is
SalTone is the oldest medicated salt on the market. John E. Robbins, the famous stockman, has been making it for over thirty years. You feed it like common salt.
Send the Coupon and Try 100 lbs. of SAL TONE
The Wormicide and Conditioner for All Farm Animals.
What It Does
SalTone has made International prize-winners for Mr. Robbins—you've heard of the famous SalTone herds. Don't pour expensive feed into worms. SalTone will drive them out—will make your stock fat and fine. One penny's worth lasts a hog 12 days. Read our offer:
Read These Letters
I have not had a sick animal since I commenced to use SalTone. Oscar Robards, Robards, Ky.
SalTone saved me from losing a bunch of 30 hogs. Louis Krautz, Higginsport, Ohio.
SalTone made my stock do many times better than ever before. Albert Miller, Batavia, N. Y.
My hogs wintered better than ever before Earl Rogler, Atlanta, Iowa.
Try SalTone 60 Days—See for Yourself
Send the Coupon—No Money

THE JOHN E. ROBBINS COMPANY, Greensburg, Indiana
Ship me your special 100 lbs. 60 day trial order of SalTone. I will tell you in 60 days whether it does as you say and if it does will pay for it. If it does not I owe you nothing.
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We'll send 100 pounds of SalTone on 60 days' trial. Give it as directed and at the end of that time tell us your experience. If it does not do as we claim, it will cost you nothing but the freight charge. If it does, it will make you ten. perhaps a hundred times its cost. Send no money—just sign and mail the coupon TODAY.
The John E. Robbins Company
Greensburg, Ind.
Prices:
40 lbs., $2.25;
100 lbs., $5.00;
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300 lbs., $13.00.
No mail orders filled for less than 40 pounds; SalTone is sold in "trade-marked" packages. Never in bulk.

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Run on gasoline, kerosene, distillate, any cheap fuel oil. Cost less to run—develop more power. Patent throttle gives *three engines in one.* Many other exclusive features—guaranteed 10 years—we pay freight—30 days' free trial. Send for catalogue today.
Ellis Engine Co. 115 Mullet St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit Kerosene Engine
Saves Time, Trouble, Expense

The Detroit Kerosene Engine is the simplest and most powerful engine you ever saw or heard of. Direct transmission of power with 3 moving parts only—no useless cams, gears or valves to take up power or get out of order. No trouble—no extra expense. Starts without cranking.

Runs on Cheap Kerosene

Will run on distillate and gasoline; but kerosene costs less than half as much as gasoline. Besides, kerosene contains more heat units than gasoline. Result—more power—steadier power—at one-half the expense of fuel. Comes to you all ready to run feed grinders, separators, pumps, saws, electric light plants, etc. All sizes in stock ready to ship.

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Detroit Engine Works, 396 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Buy Direct For Factory Prices

and get better engines. We sell to users direct for less than dealers pay for low-grade engines. No one can sell better engines than the

WITTE Engines

Gasoline, Gas, Kerosene, 54 styles and sizes, 1½ to 40 H-P. Standard for 27 years. Thousands in use everywhere, winning highest praise. Easy to Start, Without Cranking, and continuous running, (24 hours a day if needed), is a sure thing, summer or winter, of every WITTE.

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New Book FREE—(most understandable yet printed) with latest reduced prices by return mail.

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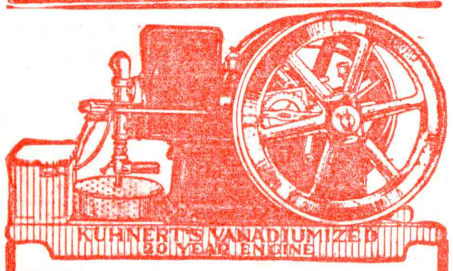

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Write for particulars of this free offer. This is your chance to try out a vanadiumized engine free, at my expense. Write for all particulars. Just send your name on a post card or letter. But write today.

L. C. KUHNERT, Jr., Pres.

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Poultry Pickings

Skim milk is fine to wet the morning mash.

Keep every hen busy a part of the day at least.

Common sense, abundantly applied, is anexcellent thing for poultry.

Don't let apples rot under the trees if you can help it. Apples are excellent for chickens.

Now is the time to put the young cockerels, old hens, etc., intended for the market in pens and feed for fat.

Fat makes the meat of a fowl more tender, juicy and delicious. Put your fowls in shape before sending to market.

Hens being saved for breeders need roomy quarters during the winter—light, airy, but not breezy. Fowls need plenty of air, but not in rapid motion.

We want stories of successful work with hens, ducks, turkeys and geese for this department. Write us your experience.

Sam Saxon says that many a poultryman attends to the feeding and housing properly, and then loses out by neglecting the culling.

There are three ways to make money in the poultry business, says an advertisement. Yes, and thirty ways to lose it if you don't go about it right. Learn the right ways.

Concrete makes a good floor for the henhouses. No rat, skunk, 'possum or weasel is going to go through it. A good idea is to make the foundation walls to a height of four or five feet also of concrete.

Chickens need some salt in their food in winter. In summer green grass furnishes salt. Highly salted food, like pickled pork or salt fish, is fatal to fowls. Feed salt by salting the warm mash "to taste."

If the fowls are crowded in the poultry house, sell some of them. The money thus obtained will be clear profit, for the others, with plenty of room, will do as well as all of them crowded together. Do you know which ones to sell? If not, you don't watch your birds as you should.

THE MOST POPULAR BREED

The question of breed is one always before us, and one that will never be settled, at least to the point where one breed will be admitted by all to be the most profitable, for the words "popular" and "profitable" are synonymous when applied to poultry. And as to profit, there are profitable individuals in nearly every breed found on the farm. After all, it is not breed, but individuality, that makes fowls profitable.

But, object some, I raise the —— variety. Some years ago I raised the —— fowls and I find that the breed I now have produces a great many more profitable individuals than the other.

We do not doubt it in the last, yet this very condition was brought about because some one carefully selected a few individuals from that breed and developed a highly productive strain. It is strain, not breed, that has accomplished the result. Other breeders have developed strains of the breed discarded by this objector that are fully equal in productiveness to those of any other breed.

As a matter of fact, class, strain and individuality are all that one needs to consider in building up a profitable farm flock. As for breed, that depends upon class and the personal likes of the owner. Class depends on markets, if one desires the most profitable fowls. There are three classes of utility fowls—the heavy meat producer, the all-purpose bird and the egg machines. Suit the class to your market, the breed to your fancy, but pay close attention to individuality and strain and you will soon have what will prove a very popular (with you) breed of fowls.

New breeds have replaced some of the older ones in superficial popular favor. The Black Langshans and the Silver Wyandottes are not now regarded as being in the same class as producers with the Orpingtons or Leghorns, yet in the great Missouri egg-laying contest the Silver Wyandottes led all the other breeds, and the Black Langshans came second.

The Black Langshans won the Australian egg-laying contest two years ago. Leghorns from England won an egg-laying contest in an eastern contest. A Plymouth Rock hen has a record that has seldom been equaled by any individual from any other breed.

If you want the most popular and profitable breed, produce it yourself by breeding up your own fowls. If you do not feel capable of doing this, get your foundation stock and renewals from a breeder of known ability as a utility breeder. By carefully watching your flock, culling the laggards and feeding for heavy production, either for eggs or meat, or both, there is no reason why you should not have one of the most profitable flocks in the country, and the color, shape or name of the breed will be of no consequence.

TAKE MORE INTEREST IN POULTRY

If the farmer would take half the interest in poultry that he does in other stock, pure bred chickens would take their proper place on the farm. Aside from their value as layers and meat producers they have another advantage and another sourse of revenue is possible. Pick out the best ones and show them at nearby poultry shows. Advertise the stock and sell eggs for hatching, and also breeders to your neighbors. Not only will it become profitable but fascinating work as well. By all means get pure bred poultry as well as pure bred horses, cattle, hogs and sheep on the farm.

Fully Accounted For

Hubby—Did you spend as much before we were married as you do now?

Wifey—Certainly I did.

Hubby—Then I fully understand why your father was so glad for us to marry.

Hard to Do

Teacher—My boy, you don't put force enough into your declamation. Just open your mouth and throw your whole self into it.

Pupil—Gee, I couldn't do that!

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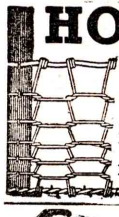

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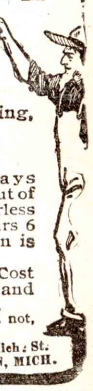

raise themselves—you don't have to lift them up. They spring up free and clear the moment they are unlatched. No more sagging, dragging, cumbersome, unwieldy gates.

PEERLESS GATES

are perfectly reliable—they always work—no springs or toggle to get out of order. Filled with the famous Peerless fencing of all No. 9 wire, crossbars 6 inches apart; a heavier filling than is used on any other gate made.

Every part heavily galvanized. Cost no more than the common kind, and you get your moneys worth of gate.

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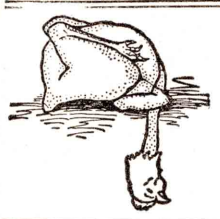

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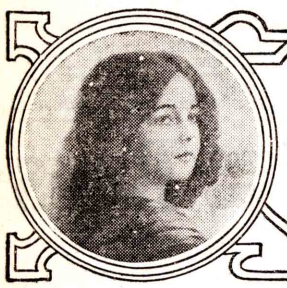

Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

The Home Builders

A man can build a mansion
And furnish it throughout;
A man can build a palace
With lofty walls and stout;
A man can build a temple
With high and spacious dome,
But no man in all the world can build
That precious thing—a home.

No, 'tis our happy privilege,
O woman, far and wide,
To turn a cot or palace
Into something else beside,
Where brothers, sons and husbands
With willing footsteps come—
A place of rest, where love abounds,
A perfect kingdom—home.

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

OUR little department is beginning to grow really quite interisting to me, and I am sure many others find it so. I know there are numbers of our women readers who can, and will ere long, join us in making this department more interesting and helpful. Every woman who may have a message to bring, a burden to share (for did not Jesus bid us bear one another's burdens?) or a favor to ask, is cordially welcome. Enter the portals of our Woman's Progressive Social Club. If you can only send a single thought it will be worth while.

* * *

The editor permitted me to read a communication from "Uncle John." It was not intended for our department, but I begged for it so hard he let me have it. And I wanted it particularly because we folks here where the paper is printed all know Uncle John personally. A kindly man, mellowed by the experiences of a useful life, with that rare touch and insight into the hearts and hopes of humanity that is only acquired by a great and noble soul with a broadened vision. Although approaching the twilight zone of life, Uncle John sees into things with a keenness of vision not found in one in a thousand in the full vigor of early manhood. And he has the happy faculty of letting pleasures flow from his ready pen, "which is why" I wanted him with us for this time.

* * *

The country club idea is spreading in a really wonderful way amongst the farm women, and it would spread a great deal more if the average farmer's wife had a convenient way to go to club meetings. Every farmer's wife should have a trusty horse and a buggy so she can go when and where she likes. Women as well as men stay too close on the farm. I have no use for the gadabout, and far be it from me to encourage neglect of home duties; but a club meeting once a week, or at least once each fortnight, will do wonderful things in breaking the humdrum mototony of farm life, and will contribute greatly to its pleasures. It only takes two or three "leading spirits" to institute and conduct such a club. And right here let me unburden my mind on one thing. Club meetings, to be of real value and greatest helpfulness, must be absolutely democratic. There must be no "cliques," no "class distinctions." All must meet on equal terms. The calico dress must be given the same consideration as the silk gown. No one can be neglected or permitted to feel out of place. No one is one whit better than anybody else, after all, so why make out as though we think we are. Some of us have had better opportunities, greater advantages, that is all. And therefore added consideration should be given to those in less fortunate circumstances. So don't make the club a parade ground for fancy dresses.

* * *

I have been wondering if we can not have on exchange circle, for the exchange of little things, such as books, quilt patterns and, in fact, anything we have we do not now need for something others may have. A really and truly "swapping" club. We have parcel post now, so postage on such merchandise is not burdensome. What do you think of it?

* * *

Well, Mr. Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, is getting thousands of letters from farmers' wives, I am told, in response to his request that they let him know how the department of which he is chief can help the woman on the farm with her share of the duties. Mr. Houston says he is getting many practical suggestions that will be carried into effect. If there is any good to come of it for us, we must be quick to take advantage of it. I shall try to keep you fully informed.—AUNT SOPHIA.

COUNTRY CLUBS

For farmers' wives in general, and myself in particular, I think a farmers' wives country club has meted out more real profit along all lines than any "crop" which ever grew. Our club is called the Royal Home Workers. We meet once each fortnight on Thursday afternoon. Each member pays $1 a year to cover the cost of the beautiful little calendars, of which we are proud, and other incidental expenses. At these meetings we come together with new ideas to be exchanged better methods of performing the various talks, all the 'shortcuts" are brought forward. Then the literary work in which all take part, and the cobwebs are brushed from tired brains. The current events which have stirred us through the week, and last, but not least, the social side, that subtle influence of the hearty handshake, the friendly greeting, the refreshment hour, all to broaden the soul and increase our capacity for being and doing.

How we all look forward to these meetings! We plan our home duties with greater care in order to have more time for the development of our neglected intellects. We write papers and are ever searching for something new and inspiring. Farmers' wives who read this and haven't a country club, get together and organize; you will be surprised to see how the years roll back and you take on a new lease of life.—MRS. F. S., Iowa.

TO HAROLD'S MOTHER

Dear Aunt Sophia: I think your page is just what we farmer women need. I hope all will contribute something to make it helpful. I would like to say to Harold's mother, "Don't." By all means not now. He is only 16. If he is easily influenced by his young associates, and most children are at his age, in a few months a lad of young associates can undo all the teaching and training you have given him in all those sixteen years, and he will come back to you thinking home is a dull, slow place and become a disappointment to you in many ways. I don't mean he is sure to fall in with company that would thus influence him, but he is liable to do so. Better not take any chances until he is older.

Give him all the opportunities at home your means will admit, and when he gets older, if he feels the need of the training of the agricultural college, he will still have the way to get it. Then he will be more able to resist any evil influences that might beset him.—Laura Lewallen, Hot Springs, Ark.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

THE whole secret in making stylish and becoming dresses lies in correct cutting and proportion. Clothes without these qualities can never be well made nor becoming to the wearer. There must be a feeling for lines which must be cut true. Do not think that to vary a fourth of an inch more or less in cutting will make no material difference. It may not and again it may spoil the effect of the whole dress. The habit of cutting true lines is easily formed and is the basis of good dressmaking.

If you want to become a good dressmaker it is necessary to learn that the scissors play a more important part than the needle.

A skirt should be fitted and hung from the hips rather than the waist. Whether we wish to make a skirt with the straight lines of the present styles or one with more fullness at the bottom the same principle holds true. In fitting, first adjust the skirt properly around the hips so that it falls in becoming lines. After this fit it and pin it to the waist.

The direction in which the seams of the skirt run has a great deal to do with the general effect of the skirt. If they run toward the front they make the wearer look as if she were tilted backwards. They should slope toward the back. The more flare at the bottom the more slope toward the back.

With a few of the primary principles in mind it is comparatively easy

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to draft a plain skirt pattern. A little practice in this line will make it possible to copy skirts from magazines. The ability to do this is particularly valuable in remodeling old garments, for then adaptions of styles will be easy. Sometimes the cloth of the old garment is cut into such shapes and sizes that no pattern can be bought to exactly fit the need.—Mrs. A. R. Kohler, in the August Farmers' Wife.

LATE AUTUMN STYLES

THE matter of outfits for school for the junior members of the family naturally suggests new garments for the older ones. These need not be elaborate, for the earlier fall has undoubtedly seen at least one new dress added to the outfit. In the way of the more simple frocks there is nothing to equal the one-piece models and these are either designed as such or are formed by the use of a waist and skirt that harmonize.

In the dresses made in one piece we find the drop shoulder as one of the most noteworthy features. No. 6288 shows how prettily this is introduced in a very simple design, and the same dress gives a good idea of the lines of slenderness which are the prevailing mode.

Other dresses are somewhat more ornate. For instance the one shown in No. 6312. This has the new vest effect which is now so popular and the little frilled guimpe is easy to vary so that the dress has many changes possible.

Quite a novelty is shown in the empire apron in No. 6300. This could quite easily take the place of a dress and it can be made as one without losing its practical qualities.

There is certainly an added amount of material in the newer skirts, even when there is no increase of width. Pleats are introduced at the seams, folds are gathered into straps and other devices are used. Above all we find nearly all the newer skirts gathered around the waist, at least at the sides and in the back.

The manner in which these new additions are introduced into the late skirts is seen in the misses' costume in No. 5988. The same fashion is found in ladies' gowns, while one of the latest skirts will be found in No. 5954. This can be combined with any pretty waist and made into a stylish costume.

It is said that the normal waistline will soon displace the raised waist. If this be true, let us make the most of the high waist while we have it, for it is certainly becoming to all figures, slender and stout alike. We do indeed find the normal waist already in many dresses, but it is somewhat disguised by the use of sashes and girdles, which are perhaps the most pronounced feature of the late fall styles.

What is Now the Fashion

6288. LADIES' DRESS.—Serge or cheviot can be used to make this dress, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The closing is at the front and either the long or short sleeves can be used. The skirt is cut in four gores and can be used with either the empire or the regulation waist line. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material and three-fours yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6300. LADIES' WORK APRON AND CAP.—This garment is called an apron because it can be worn over the dress, but it can also take the place of the dress, as is made just like one. It has an empire waist line, with a plain blouse and a plain gathered skirt. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 27-inch material.

5954. LADIES' SKIRT.—This skirt can be used to complete a coat suit or it can be worn with separate shirtwaists. It is cut in two pieces and closes at the left side of the front. Any of the soft woolen materials can be used for this skirt. Sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6312. LADIES' DRESS.—This simple dress opens in front, a little to the left of the center of both blouse and skirt. A smart collar trims the neck, which is cut out deep in front to display the front of a one-piece guimpe which is worn with the dress. The skirt is cut in three gores. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch material for the dress and three-fourths yard of 36-inch lining and one-half yard of 22-inch net for the yoke.

5988. MISSES' DRESS.—This frock closes at the front and has a six-gored skirt. The sleeves may be either long or short. Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used for this dress, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material, with 1⅛ yards of 24-inch contrasting material.

6035. LADIES' APRON. Linen, muslin or cambric can be used to make this apron, with the trimming of embroidered edging. The apron is made with a bib, which protects the front of the waist. The apron ties with two strings in the back. One size requires one yard of 36-inch material and 2¼ yards of 11-inch wide edging.

6356. GIRLS' DRESS.—This little dress shows the stylish low-belted effect which is the newest thing in children's fashions. The short skirt is kilted and the blouse is fulled slightly into the stitched belt. The long or short sleeves can be used. Sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

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Fashion Department

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

THOUGHTS AT RANDOM
By Uncle John

A large portion of the United States felt the need of water during the past season. What a blessing a good pond on each farm would have been! Aside from affording a perpetual water supply, a good pond may be stocked with fish, and if properly cared for and kept clean it may afford an ice supply in winter and a skating place for the young folks.

* * *

During the extreme heat of last summer a supply of ice at the farm home would have been a great thing, wouldn't it? Why not put up a supply this winter? It is a simpler proposition than many farmers think.

* * *

The up-to-date farmer does not allow trash to accumulate in and about the barn and outbuildings. Besides being in the way, it affords rats a harbor and enables one of the very worst pests to multiply.

* * *

Do you think too many apples are produced in this country? Noting the great quantities that go to waste in the orchards, one would say yes, but considering the high prices charged for apples in the cities, and the number of people even in the rural districts that have no apples to use, we are compelled to say no. Bad marketing and worse distribution. That tells the tale of the fruit situation. Help get a better marketing system.

* * *

Some one has wisely said that the Lord helps the farmer to raise stuff, but nobody helps him to market it. The only help for that is for the farmers to help one another. Come to think of it, that is easy if they only would.

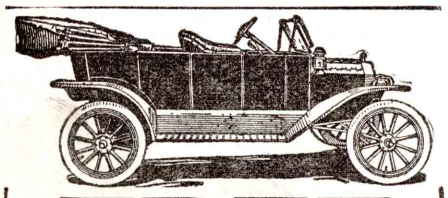
* * *

You'll need the cellar pretty soon now. In what condition is it? Like everything else, it needs attention, and right now it should have a thorough cleaning out. Things that ought not to be there accumulate in the cellar.

* * *

Save the steps. There is many a one between the cradle and the grave, but that is no reason we should be reckless of how many we take. Do not neglect the chores or any of the work, but see to it that everything is arranged conveniently so that unnecessary steps need not be taken.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming



FREE

Superb Ford Automobile

Yes, given away absolutely free. It doesn't cost you a penny. Flashing diamonds, glittering gold watches. All given away. You do not risk a penny. All free to Reliable agents.

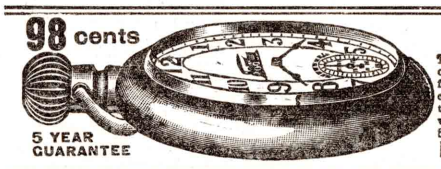
Be Our Agent Wear the swellest, niftiest clothes in town. All the latest styles to choose from—the niftiest fabrics. Your own suit free. A wonderful opportunity.

$60 a Week You can't possibly miss sixty a week on this big, new offer. Write quick and get in on the greatest tailoring offer ever made. We'll send you our swell sample outfit so you'll be ready to start at once.

We Pay the Express You do not risk a penny. No obligations of any kind. Write for full particulars and the handsome new samples and styles. All free! But hurry—hurry—hurry. The big, free automobile offer is limited. Write NOW!

Reliable Tailoring Co., 4057 Reliable Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

98 cents



5 YEAR GUARANTEE

Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 98 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

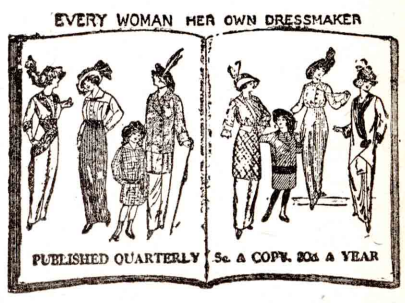
5 YEAR GUARANTEE

98 CENTS POST PAID

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch postpaid for only 98 cents. Gent's size, high grade gold plate finish, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, accurate time keeper, fully Guaranteed for 5 Years. Send 98 cents today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 1034 CHICAGO, ILL.

Latest Fashion Book

2 CENTS POSTPAID



Very Latest Fashion Book Only 2c

READ THIS VERY SPECIAL OFFER

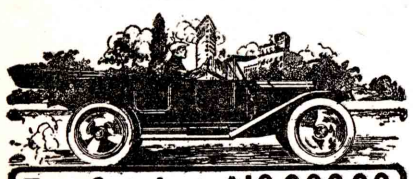
FOR the benefit of our readers who use patterns, we publish four times a year the well-known fashion book, "EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER."

The Spring Fashion Number is ready February 1.
The Summer Fashion Number is ready May 1.
The Fall Fashion Number is ready August 1.
The Winter Fashion Number is ready November 1.

The price is 5 cents a copy, or 20 cents a year. "EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER" tells how to make Coats, Waists, Skirts, Costumes, Aprons, Dressing Sacques, Underwear, Baby Clothes, Clothes for Boys and Girls, etc., etc. Every woman who uses patterns or does sewing at home should buy "EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER" four times a year. Besides telling how to make clothes, it illustrates and describes hundreds of the newest styles for Ladies, Misses and Children.

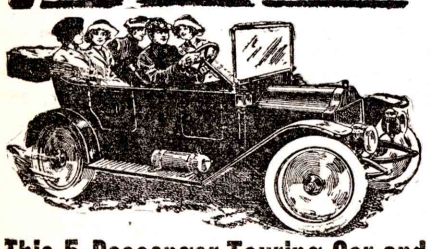
OUR SPECIAL OFFER—If you order any pattern shown in this or any other issue of Up-to-Date Farming we will send you the very latest issue of "EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER" for 2c. Just send 2c for postage when ordering a pattern. Address FASHION DEPARTMENT, UP-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU can EARN an AUTO
HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO GET A NEW FORD TOURING CAR FOR A FEW WEEKS' WORK.
By my new, easy plan, anyone over 16 years old can get a brand-new Ford Touring Car for a little easy, respectable work among neighbors. FREE BOOK tells all about it—Postal brings it. SEND.
AUTO TOM, 672 S. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.



THIS CAR AND $10,000.00 IN EXTRA PRIZES FREE
WRITE TODAY Free—1st lesson in Motoring. Free—Big Catalog about my school. Free—Giant Prize Offer showing all prizes. C. A. COEY'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING
Prize Manager 2 1424 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

$950 Auto Free!!



This 5-Passenger Touring Car and 5 OTHER GRAND PRIZES

Given Away In Our Great SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

This great Prize Contest starts immediately and will close December 15th, 1913. Our object in conducting this contest is to secure more subscriptions for our big home and farm magazine, "The Valley Farmer."

It is easy work for anyone anywhere to get subscriptions to "The Valley Farmer" and in this contest it will be especially easy because we have an exceptionally liberal clubbing offer for you to present.

For a one-year subscription at 25 cents you get 100 points to your credit in the contest—a three-year subscription at 50 cents gives you 300 points, and a six-year subscription at $1 gives you 600 points.

The six contestants having to their credit the greatest number of points at the close of the contest on December 15th, 1913, will be awarded the Six Grand Prizes as follows: First, a $950 "Paige" 5-passenger Touring Car; Second, your choice of a piano or a $285 Harley-Davidson 8 horsepower Motorcycle; Third, $100 in Gold; Fourth, a $50 Diamond Ring; Fifth, $35 Talking Machine and Outfit; Sixth, a $25 Gold Watch.

Any man, woman, boy or girl may secure subscriptions in this contest anywhere in the United States, except in cities of more than 10,000 population.

10,000 FREE POINTS and Big Cash Commission for All Who Enter Now

To all who mail at once the Entry Coupon printed below we will give 10,000 points free, thus giving you a fine start in the contest.

Furthermore we will pay you a cash commission of 40 per cent on every subscription you secure—in other words, you keep 10c out of each 25c, 20c out of each 50c and 40c out of each $1 you collect for subscriptions as your pay in addition to the chance you have of winning the Auto or one of the other Grand Prizes. You should be able to earn $2 to $5 a day on this liberal commission offer.

Send your name and address on the Entry Coupon at once for the 10,000 free points, sample copies of "The Valley Farmer" and description of the Six Grand Prizes, subscription blanks, full instructions how to work, etc. Make your start for the big prize today! Address

Manager VALLEY FARMER Contest
905 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

FREE ENTRY COUPON

Manager Valley Farmer Contest,
905 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

Please send me free full information regarding great Valley Farmer Prize Contest, Commission Offer, Samples, etc., and enter my name with 10,000 free points to my credit as per offer.

Name .....

Address .....

LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER
Just Out and Entirely New
This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.
75c
O. K. SEED STORE
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR CADET SCHOOL is still in session, and the young people of the United States, and even of other countries, are learning important lessons. Conditions are different from what they ever were before and it is very clear that, though "all men were created equal," all have not now the same opportunity. Hence we are teaching equity in an effort to bring about equal rights and privileges in all the business affairs of life. The Cadets of Equity are thinking along these lines, and they'll be masterpieces in the new structure that is being erected for the good of all.

DEAR CADETS: Since I returned this spring from college, where I had been for two seasons, I have been reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Cadet letters, which I like splendidly. I also took violin lessons, and I like to play. I am not really a farmer, as my father owns the Richfield flour mills and we are now having a new concrete dam built. I would appreciate postals or letters from Cadet boys and girls.—Frederick J. Mayer, Richfield, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 16 years and live near the Industrial Home for Girls. They have three large buildings, and it is a beautiful place. I would like to exchange cards with all the boys and girls and will answer all received.—Clara Jenkins, Industrial, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years of age and live in the small village of Wauneta, near the southern line of Kansas. I have been primary teacher in the Wauneta school during the past two terms, but this term I am teaching ten miles from home. I attend Sunday school and church every Sunday that it is possible for me to do so. I find great pleasure in reading the Cadet letters, and would be pleased to receive cards from the Cadet friends. I would like a card from each state in the Union, and will answer all.—Myrtle Doty, Wauneta, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I became interested in the Cadet page only a short time ago, and consequently have missed a great deal, but I hope to make good from now on. I am a farmer boy of 20 years, and live on a farm of eighty-nine acres. We take several other newspapers and magazines, but UP-TO-DATE FARMING is my favorite. I have heard from twenty-two states, as follows: Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, California, Florida, Iowa, Colorado, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kentucky, Michigan, Virginia, Tennessee, New Jersey, South Carolina, Texas, Minnesota, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Montana. I would love to hear from some girls and boys of Arkoe, O., as I hope to go there in the near future. I would like to receive photos also. Will try to answer all.—Ernest E. Bailey, Rock Fork, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter and like the country fine. We live on a farm of 358 acres. I will be 17 years old in February. We take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it is a fine paper. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls. Will try to answer all cards and letters I receive.—Clara Hollingsworth, Lincoln, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I come to thank one and all for the pleasure they gave me last winter. I received almost 400 letters and cards and answered all I could. Some sent stamps, and they were answered sure. We have a good crop of corn here and lots of apples, but not very many melons. There are also a good many grapes, peaches and plums. I would like to have view cards from every state Oct. 16, as I will be 19 that day.—Lillie D. Lovell, Woodburn, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: UP-TO-DATE FARMING came today, and as quick as I could grab it I turned to the Cadet page. I have been reading the paper for over a year, and I think it a grand paper, both instructive and amusing. I am 14 years old, but am large for my age. I keep house for my father and I dearly love both housework and outdoor work. I have only lived on a farm a year, but I dearly love it. I hope to hear from all the Cadets, and will leave room in our glorious paper for some one else.—Pearl White, Almeda, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a 16-year-old boy from the southeastern corner of Wisconsin. I love farm life more than anything else. I live on an eighty-acre farm and raise corn, oats, potatoes and fruit. We are running a dairy of twenty-five cows, fourteen of which are giving milk now. We ship the milk. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE for the last six years and thinks it a good paper. I would like to exchange cards and photos with all the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all.—Clarence Calver, Kenosha, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I live up in sunny Alberta. We came four years ago, when the country was quite new, but now it is well settled. There is lots of sunshine in Alberta, and looking across the stretches of rolling prairie we can see field after field of wavy, golden grain. The summers are beautiful, but the winters are cold. Our winters are spent in town, but in summer we come back to the ranch. Most people in the states think Canada is a wild and frozen country, but they are very much mistaken. We came from Nebraska, and the only things I miss are the corn and the trees. We have wonderful variety of wild flowers, especially wild roses. In spring the prairies are a solid pink bloom and the fresh air is filled with the most fragrant perfumes. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for over a year and think it one of the best farm papers published. I am a girl 15 years of age, and if the Cadets will write I will give them a full description of sunny Alberta. I want correspondents, and would be pleased to hear from A. W. McClurg.—Marion V. Osborn, Flowerdale, Alberta, Canada.

DEAR CADETS: Mama takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and thinks it is grand, and I think so, too. I live on a farm of 180 acres. I would like to get cards and letters from all of the Cadets—will try to answer all.—Mary Sue Warner, Louisville, Miss.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old and live on an eighty-five-acre farm. I think UP-TO-DATE can not be beat. I am taking a course in shorthand and like it very much. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet girls and boys and will try to answer all I receive.—Geary A. Illias, York, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I never lived on a farm, but I have spent a vacation on one and have relatives that are farmers. I think the farm is much better than the city and I might live on one in the future. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING a long time and enjoy reading it, the letters especially. I am 19 years old and would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Frank L. Harden, 556 Chestnut street, Manchester, N. H.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 16 years old, and live on an Illinois farm of forty acres, where we raise corn, oats, wheat, some rye and all kinds of vegetables. Now, boys and girls, don't be afraid to write, for you will all get answers. With three cheers for UP-TO-DATE.—Ray Cole, Whittington, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 18 years old and live near a cranberry marsh, where in the fall, or just at present, many Indians and American people come to pick the berries. I am going to pick this week. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls.—Agnes Sanderson, Valley Junction, Wis.

DEAR CADETS: I agree with others that UP-TO-DATE is the best farming paper published. I live on a ranch in southern California and will be 16 years old Sept. 29. I would like for all the Cadets to write to me telling me about themselves. If possible, send photos.—E. Mae Jones, Lucerne Valley, via Victorville, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: Will you please let a crippled boy of 29 years join your band? I have been afflicted with paralysis all my life, and am blind in one eye. I live on a 215-acre farm and own forty acres of it myself. I am not able to work much on the farm, but I love to live there. I have a little business of my own in taking subscriptions for papers. My idle time I spend in reading, and have a library of nearly 400 volumes. I love nature and love to roam around the farm and in the woods. There are many squirrels in the woods here. I have been out of school for about eight years, but I have been reading some of my old school books that I used several years ago. It did me good. Many a piece came to my memory. How many of you boys and girls are willing to write to me? I will answer all cards or letters.—Lester E. Records, Wadesville, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy 17 years of age and live on a farm of 175 acres. We own a traction engine wheat thresher and a clover huller. We have four horses, seven cows and thirty-five hogs. I would like to correspond with the Cadet girls and boys.—Oscar Haynes, Henry, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old and live with my parents and three sisters on a thirty-acre farm that joins a nice, large lake. We run a summer resort, but we take UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very well. I like farming, but I love to fish and hunt also. I would like to exchange cards or letters with all the Cadet girls and boys, and will send my photo to the first girl that sends me hers.—Virgil Smith, Allegan, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I am 13 years of age and live on a farm of 800 acres. Papa takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I enjoy reading it fine. We plant corn, peanuts, potatoes, oats and peas. I have a lot of box flowers, among them ferns, cactus,

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

32 NICE POST CARDS different sorts, and a Good Magazine for one year. The WHOLE THING for only ten cents. ROBERTS & CO., 3247 WOOD ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

OLD COINS WANTED, $1 to $500 paid for hundreds of coins dated before 1884. Send 10 cents for our coin value book, it may mean your fortune. ROCKWELL & CO., 3265 Archer Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

CARDS New Series 10 Color Pennant Post Cards and Name Cards, (all the rage). Illustrated Lovers in all sorts of Antics, Life Photographs, true to nature, 10¢ for a DIME. They sell like wildfire. Samples, etc., free. Send stamp for postage. UNION CARD CO., B 7 Columbus, Ohio.

YOUR NAME and address on 200 stickers about the size of a postage stamp and our illustrated family magazine 9 months—all for 10c.
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FREE. Sell 9 Beautiful Handkerchiefs at 10c each. Send us $1.80 and we will send you 2 handsome Gold fin. Rings, guaranteed 10 yrs. 1 as im. of $100 diamond. INOLA CO., 42, CHICAGO

FREE 4 RINGS
Just send name and address. We send you 24 papers Gold eye needles. Sell 2 papers for 10c, giving a thimble free. When sold return us $1.20 and these four beautiful rings are yours.
Address GLOBE CO.
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14 INCH GOLD PLATED CHAIN FREE
Handsome, perfect beads, heavy gold plate, old English finish, 14-inch length, smooth pliable chain. Looks exactly like $30 chain. Given for selling 24 pckgs. Bluine at 10c each. Write for Bluine.
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25c Takes pictures 1½x1½. Our "Little Beauty." Leatherette covered Camera and Complete Outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, &c., with complete instructions so that even a Boy or Girl can take Good Pictures of landscapes, buildings, friends, &c.
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FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN

We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made stem-wind stem-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. GUARANTEED 5 YRS. Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send $2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We Guarantee Satisfaction.
Dale Watch Co., Dept. 53 Chicago

21 RUBY JEWEL $25 GOLD WATCH $3.95
The watch you have always wanted—sent to you without your sending any money to us—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $25.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.95 and the watch is yours. Write today.
Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 126 Chicago

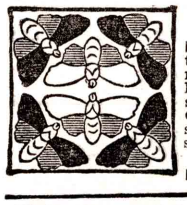
FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to *anyone* for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now; when sold send $2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE.
HOMER WATCH CO., Dept 48 CHICAGO

WATCH RING and CHAIN FREE
STEM WIND & SET
SELLING NEEDLE BOOKS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, RICHLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch. Guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful im. Diamond Ring for selling only 20 Needle Books at 10c. Each book contains 3 packs large-eyed needles and 3 darning wool carpet needles. Order 20 books, when sold send us $2, we will send you Watch, Chain & Ring. Willard Watch Co. Dept 1037 Chicago

Quilt Patterns



Every quilter should have our book of 450 designs, containing the prettiest, queerest, scarcest, most grotesque patterns, from old log cabin to stars and puzzle designs; also crazy stitches and Cat. All postpaid, for six 2-cent stamps (or silver dime); 3 for 25c stamps (or silver dime); 3 for 25c.
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This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75
Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain free.
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20 Year Guarantee MODEL
EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.
HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1065 CHICAGO, ILL.

What 15c Will Do

The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you the Pathfinder for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its 21st year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the PATHFINDER is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper and we will send the PATHFINDER on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new Friends.
Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied. Address Pathfinder, Bx 7, Washington, D.C.

Given to Ladies

35 Embroidery Designs
WITHOUT COST

Here are 35 Beautiful Embroidery Designs that I have secured exclusively for the ladies of my large up-to-date family. In the assortment are 6 Embroidery Borders, 4 Butterflies, 5 Emblems, 2 Alphaoets, 2 Initial Wreaths and innumerable other beautiful and attractive designs.

The designs can be easily and readily transferred to the fabric without the use of a flat-iron, stamping compound or any other out-of-date accessories. Each design can be transferred six or eight times. This set cannot be bought in stores, but we give it free for a new trial subscriber.

How to Get the Designs

For a limited time we will give this complete 35-piece Embroidery Transfer Outfit for a NEW three-month trial subscriber at 10 CENTS.

This offer may not appear again.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind

FREE to Boys

SEND NO MONEY — JUST YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS —A POSTAL CARD WILL DO

It Shoots 350 Times at One Loading With Remarkable Force and Accuracy—Not a Toy, But a Real Gun Built for Business.

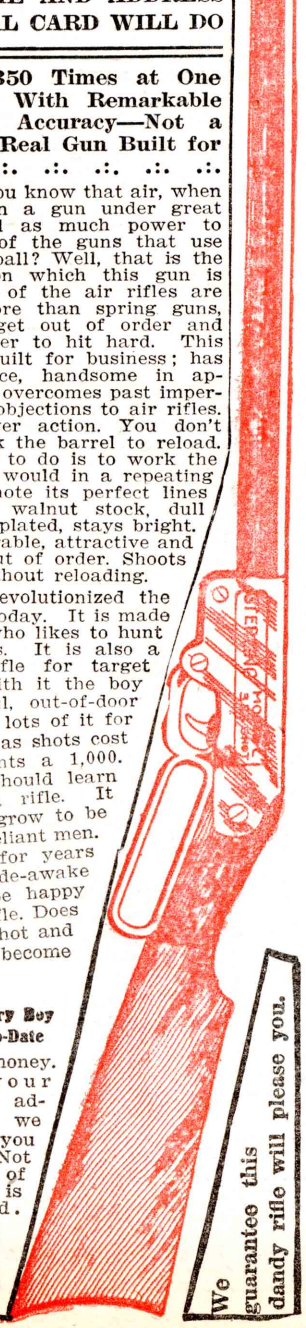
Boys, did you know that air, when compressed in a gun under great pressure, had as much power to kill as any of the guns that use powder and ball? Well, that is the principal upon which this gun is made. Most of the air rifles are really no more than spring guns, which soon get out of order and have no power to hit hard. This air rifle is built for business; has powerful force, handsome in appearance and overcomes past imperfections and objections to air rifles. Note the lever action. You don't have to break the barrel to reload. All you have to do is to work the lever as you would in a repeating rifle. Also note its perfect lines easy action, walnut stock, dull finish, nickel plated, stays bright. Accurate, durable, attractive and cannot get out of order. Shoots 350 times without reloading.

This gun revolutionized the air rifles of today. It is made for the boy who likes to hunt in the woods. It is also a very fine rifle for target practice. With it the boy gets healthful, out-of-door pleasure and lots of it for little money, as shots cost about 10 cents a 1,000. Every boy should learn to handle a rifle. It makes boys grow to be manly, self-reliant men. It will last for years and every wide-awake boy would be happy to get this rifle. Does not cut the shot and can not become clogged.

A Gun for Every Boy who reads Up-to-Date

Send no money. Send us your name and address and we will tell you what to do. Not one cent of your money is required.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING Indianapolis Indiana



We guarantee this dandy rifle will please you.

coleus, pinks and others. I want all the boys and girls to write to me and I will answer all leters and cards I receive.—Erie Falsom, Hakira, Ga.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter of 18 years and live with my father, mother, three sisters and a brother on a farm in Oklahoma. Everything here is dried up. We take UP-TO-DATE and I love to read the Cadets. I would like to hear from all the boys and girls, and I will answer all the cards and letters I get.—Lela Tipton, Butler, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a girl from a state that is famous for its mild winters, fruits, flowers and sunshine, for its enjoyable summers with balmy breezes from the Pacific ocean. Tulare county has the largest tree in the world and the highest mountain in the United States, Mt. Whitney. I have a brother younger than I that would like to exchange post cards and letters with the boys and girls. Now all the boys and girls that want answers drop us a card and get a view of California.—Lena Chatterton and Wesley E. Chatterton, Tulare, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 15 years of age and live on a 200-acre farm near the beautiful Blue Ridge mountains. We raise corn and wheat for our main crops and many other things in smaller quantities. I always anxiously await the coming of UP-TO-DATE so I can read the Cadet letters. I would be pleased to exchange cards and letters with the Cadet boys and girls.—Juliette F. Brown, Novum, Va.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE for a year or more and think there is none like it. I am 19 years old and live on a farm of 220 acres on the banks of a lake famous as a summer resort. I am certainly supplied with all kinds of pleasure at the lake. This is mostly a grain and stock country. Crops look fairly good. I work inside mostly, but sometimes outside. I am my mother's helper, because my sister is not large enough to help much. Girls, do not get scared when I say I can do most any kind of work in the house, and enjoy it, too. Will be glad to exchange letters and photos with the Cadets.—Everett E. White, Knox, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading your letters for a long time and think they are very interesting. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and we all think it is a very interesting paper. I live on a farm near Bethany, where we get our mail. I am 18 years old and would like to exchange cards with the Cadet girls and boys.—Daisy Richey, Columbus, Ind.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 160 acres in the beautiful Snake River Valley. I am 18 years old. We have a nice Sunday school, and I am the treasurer. I would like to receive letters and post cards from all of the Cadets.—Isaac Shultz, Marysville, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Texas farmer boy, and live on a farm of nearly 400 acres. I wish to become a Cadet of Equity, for I am sure the Cadets wish to succeed in life. If so, always be honest for "Honesty is the best policy." Be self-confident, for this is the key to success. Be industrious for "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." Be polite, and thus win the confidence of others. Those who observe these things will succeed.—William Cleaveland, Miami, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I think UP-TO-DATE is a grand paper. I am 17, and live on a farm of 125 acres. Papa has 4 head of horses, 8 cattle and 14 hogs. My brothers make a crop every year, but papa practices medicine. I will teach school this summer. It will be my first school, and I am anxious to succeed. We have picked and canned six gallons of blackberries. I would be glad to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Mae Brooks, Bath Springs, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 106 acres in Clarion county, Pa., 4 miles from Sligo and 6 miles south of Clarion, the county seat. I am 15, and the oldest of 9 children, 8 of whom are living. My father has taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for over a year, and thinks it is a great paper. I love to read the Cadet page. Would like to receive cards and letters from the boys and girls, and will answer all I get.—Amanda O. Byers, Sligo, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I have been reading UP-TO-DATE for over a year, and surely think it is a fine paper. I am 16 years old, and live on a farm of 78 acres. This is an agricultural country, and I would like to hear from all the Cadets, and will answer all the letters I receive.—Alice Blough, Sunnyside, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I am 17 years old, and live on a farm of 120 acres. I go to school, and believe every one should have an education. I also think music is grand. I can play reasonably well, and have been teaching some this summer. I would like to exchange letters and postals with the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all I receive.—Nellie Williams, Vivian, Okla.

Letters Crowded Out

Again we have to give a list of those whose letters we could not print. We feel their disappointment keenly, but we trust our young friends will write them the same as to those whose letters are printed:

Maude Williams, Walsh, Wis.	17
Marion Morris, Delphos, N. M.	17
Lillian Koontz, New Enterprise, Pa.	13
John J. Rodgers, Georgetown, S. C.	15
David Rodgers, Georgetown, S. C.	13
Kathryn Conley, Lanham, W. Va.	14
Mayme Garrison, Tennyson, Ind.	14
Ethel Scales, Tennyson, Ind.	16
Guy Enla Nelson, Jackson, Tenn.	12
Ruby A. Ashford, Monroe, Ore.	14
Jessie M. Wheeler, Blanchard, Mich.	16
Mary L. Allen, Florence, N. Y.	13
Catherine Schmeck, Rte. 2, Reading, Pa.	17
Lottie Herbeck, Athol, Mass.	13
Mildred Burdette, Harnell, N. Y.	18
Harlan Hiatt, Council Bluffs, Ia.	16
Charlie Farries, Leonard, Tex.	18

FIRESIDE TALES

He Was Willing

Most of us have had the experience of dropping off to sleep and, on awakening, being unable to tell anything about the passage of time. The new "hired man" of the following story exhibited his "willingness,' 'as the anecdote is related by a farmer's son:

Father hired a new hand—a big, good-natured Dutchman. Evidently the poor fellow was tired from tramping about the country, for he went to bed immediately after supper.

As usual, father went down to the cellar about half past nine to throw some coal in the furnace and adjust the drafts for the night. Evidently this made enough noise to rouse the new hired man, for mother, who was sitting beside the table in the dining room, saw the stair door suddenly open and disclose the broad form of the Dutchman. Blinking drowsily before the light, he exclaimed:

"Goot morning, misses; Goot morning! I could chust as vell come down von hour ago if you had only voke me up!"

What's in a Name?

A hungry diner in a restaurant ordered some chicken pie. When it was brought he raised the crust and sat looking at the nether contents intently for a while. Then he called the waiter. "Look here, sir," he said. "What did I order?"

"Chicken pie, sir."

"And what have you brought me?"

"Chicken pie, sir."

"Chicken pie! Why, there's not a piece of chicken in it, and never was."

"That's right, sir. There ain't no chicken in it."

"Then why do you call it chicken pie? I never heard of such a thing."

"That's all right. There don't have to be no chicken in a chicken pie. There ain't no chicken in a cottage puddin' as I knows of. Chicken pie—that's just the name of it."

More Than Original

"Don't you think the idea of an Indian opera is original?

"If it is Indian it must be aboriginal."

She Understood It

"Don't it alarm you when the papers refer to your husband as a grafter?"

"Not a bit. He keeps everything fixed so he could stand any kind of an investigation."

YOUR FALL SUIT FREE

Made to Your Measure

$30 to $40 would not buy a better one, but you get it for nothing. Not a cent to pay. Simply wear it, tell your friends where you got it and make

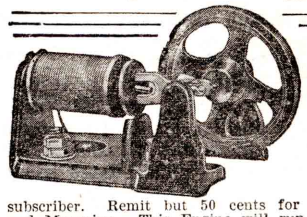
$10 to $15 a Day

taking their orders. It is dead easy. You never saw a nobbier suit or a more stunning pattern, cut in strictly advance style (3 months ahead of the times). Your choice of 60 patterns to choose from. Drop us a postal card for heavy pattern book, inside information about styles, self-measuring, blanks, etc., etc. Don't wait. Everything free—we pay expressage. Get ahead of the other fellows—write this very minute. A postal will do it.

Hand Tailored
Classy Linings
Millionaire Trimmings
Swell Cut

AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO.
Dept. 1044 CHICAGO

Make Your Boy Happy



In order to introduce **The Boys' Magazine** to thousands of new readers we will give away one of these splendid Electric Engines to each new 4-months' subscriber. Remit but 50 cents for both the Engine and Magazine. This Engine will run 1,000 revolutions a minute on one dry battery. Safe; easy to operate. A marvel of scientific and mechanical ingenuity. (Engine is much larger than illustration.)

The Boys' Magazine is the finest boys' publication in the world. Clean, fascinating stories—beautiful illustrations—handsome covers in colors. Departments devoted to Electricity, Mechanics, Athletics, Photography, Carpentry, Stamps and Coins. Edited by **Walter Camp.**

Order today. We'll refund your money immediately if you are not more than pleased with both the Magazine and Engine. (We prepay transportation charges.)

The Boys' Magazine is on sale at all news-stands

The Scott F. Redfield Co.
1430 Main Street. Smethport, Pa.

A Cart Load of Fun

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A Cart Load of Fun" are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A Cart Load of Fun" is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.

For 10 Cts

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Shetland Ponies FREE

5000 Prizes

Miss Ruth Haney and her Pony

"PRINCE"

Do you want a Pony like this one? I gave this pony free to Miss Haney. See her smile! See how pleased she is! Wouldn't you be pleased, too? Well here is your chance. The best you'll ever have. I'll give you one too—Pony, Wagon, Saddle, Bridle, and the Whole Outfit.

To Boys To Girls

The ponies I give away are all young and beautiful. Broken perfectly so any child may ride or drive them. They are real little pets that's what they are. Some of them have been taught to do tricks just like they do at a circus. The carriages, saddles and bridles are the best that money can buy. The very highest quality and the prettiest. I wish you were here to see them.

Send Me Your Name Today

I'll give you money to help keep the pony! My plan is new, original and easy. My plan is to allow you "Pony Votes;" (I give you 2000 votes for answering this advertisement) the one who gets enough votes gets a pony, carriage, harness, saddle and bridle and cash, all free. I even pay the shipping charges so as not to cost you a penny. The votes are easy to get. My plan will do that. I'll show you how to get a pony, just as sure as the sun shines. My plan is entirely different from all others. The answering of this advertisement may be the means of your getting a pony outfit free. Will you do it? Do so and see what I have to say to you

A postal will do. Address, **Uncle Billy, Pony Man, 142 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.**

Hunting and Trapping

For Pleasure and Profit

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN

This department is open to contributions from readers. Accounts of actual experience, and practical methods of hunting and trapping, either as pastime or as a business, are solicited. Prizes are awarded to all whose letters are published, and at the end of the season, a grand prize of considerable value will be awarded to the best contribution received during the entire season. Write one one side of paper only, and address all communications to TIM, THE TRAPPER, Sporting Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

GAME LAWS OF 1913-14

OHIO and Pennsylvania now require licensed hunters to wear badges conspiciously exposed, bearing the number of the hunting license.

In Manitoba hunters are required to wear white coats and caps, in order to prevent the hunter from being mistaken for game, and shot by other hunters.

Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have prohibited killing of elk under any conditions for a term of years, in order to increase the amount of big game. Massachusetts has provided an absolute closed season for moose, also. Wyoming and Montana, the principal hunting grounds for elk and sheep have limited the hunting area to a few counties in each state, and shortened the season.

Four states at least have passed laws lengthening the open season. Illinois added a week for hunting prairie chickens; Michigan, fifteen days for ruffled grouse and spruce hens, and forty-five days for shore birds and rail; Oregon, sixteen days for ducks, east of the Cascade mountains; Vermont, sixteen days for ruffled grouse and woodcock, and two weeks for plover.

Deer hunting is permitted in thirty-six states, twelve of which limit the hunter to one deer a season, and ten to two. Kentucky, Virginia, Arkansas and North Carolina have no limits, except in a few counties in the last two states.

All hunters, traders and trappers should send at once to the United States Department of Agriculture for Bulletin No. 22, entitled "Game Laws for 1913," which contains a summary of the laws and provisions relating to game, seasons, export, sale, limits and licenses.

ENGLISH RING-NECK PHEASANTS

THIS bird is the finest game fowl known. Superior to the quail in size, in delicacy of flavor, and in characteristics which make it a true sportsman's delight.

The prairie chicken was plentiful a few years ago, but without restrictive laws, the too eager and enthusiastic hunter short-sightedly killed them off so fast he has deprived himself of the sport he once enjoyed. The prairie chicken is about to become practically extinct. "Bob White" is in a fair way to follow. Rigid laws may keep some of them for posterity, but their numbers are so weakened that other foes than man may complete the destruction begun and well-nigh finished by man.

Just now there is an earnest effort being put forth to introduce the English pheasant. Over 200,000 of these birds have been hatched and liberated in Illinois alone, and the intention of our game wardens is to distribute them and protect them from coast to coast until the country is abundantly stocked with them.

It is an extremely hardy bird, and thrives and fattens under wintry conditions that would be fatal to prairie chicken and quail. It prefers an open country at the edge of woods, but will thrive in woodland or prairie.

TRAPPING IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

ARCHIE RIDALL, a young and enthusiastic trapper of Luzerne county, Pa., in a recent letter to a trappers' journal, gives an interesting account of the fur business in his section, as follows:

"For fur we have foxes, red and gray, a very few coon, skunk, opposum, muskrat and weasel, and about one mink every winter in a radius of about five or six miles. Muskrats are fairly plentiful along the river about three or four miles distant, but we don't trap there and there is scarcely any along the creeks. We trap skunks. They are about one-fourth as plentiful as ten years ago. Opossum seems to be increasing within the last two years. Foxes were plentiful till last winter when they just seemed to be almost gone. I don't know what reason.

"About four or five years ago, mink were plentiful, as one would travel up or down the stream we trapped every night we could see, and when there had been a snow, but then a trapper, trap thief, and "digemout" moved into the community and stayed about two winters. Since then I haven't seen one mink track along the streams that used to be full of mink. So you see what one man can do towards destroying fur if he goes at it. Probably some one has put out a lot of poison that almost cleaned up the foxes.

"Then for game we have rabbits, grey squirrels, pheasants, quail and on the river a few ducks, ground hogs, and an occasional porcupine.

"There is a bounty on foxes here, and about all the farmers trap on their own account. They post their land so no one else can trap. The country is more full of trap thieves than it is of foxes.

"My brother and myself trap together. Last season, up to January, we had six skunks, two red foxes, one grey fox, twelve 'possum, one musk rat, and four weasel. Later we caught six more skunk, seven 'possum and four weasels. We hope to have a successful season the coming winter."

In loading shot shells, measure by weight both powder and shot. This is much better than by bulk measure.

Wild ginseng is going up in price right along. The cultivated variety does not share in the advance.

Fur farming is becoming so much of a business they are talking of raising skunk, coon and fox by the square rod.

TRAPS AND GUNS AT FACTORY COST

We pay highest prices for furs and sell you Guns, Traps, Supplies, etc., AT FACTORY COST. Write for FREE CATALOG, TRAPPERS' GUIDE, and Fur Price List. E. W. BIGGS & CO., 118 Biggs Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Now is the Time

to get your name on our regular mailing list. Write today for prices—a postal will do. Remember that we guarante satisfaction or return furs and pay all express both ways. Yours for an honest assertment and a square deal.
JONAS D. EMERY, Concordia, Kans.

TRAPPERS!

Get More Money For Your Furs

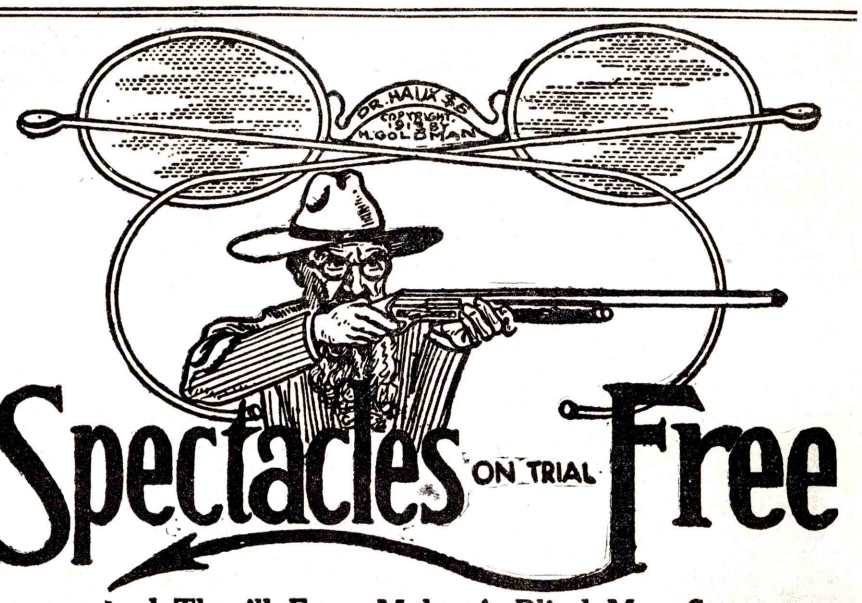
Don't ship anyone furs till you get *Our Free Bulletin* quoting cash prices we actually pay for *Coon, Mink, Skunk, Opossum* and other furs. We charge no commissions. Write today for Free Bulletin, it will pay you big.

NATIONAL FUR AND WOOL CO.,
Dept. 247 St. Louis, Mo.

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH

And pay highest prices for **Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat,** and all other **Furs, Hides** and **Ginseng.** Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY,
Dept. 216 St. Louis, Mo.



Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

—And They'll Even Make A Blind Man See—

Of course, I don't mean one blind from birth or disease—but near-blind and weak-eyed on account of old age.

Now it makes no difference if you're as near-blind and weak-eyed as the old gentleman shown in the above picture, I'm going to send you a handsome pair of 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED "Perfect Vision" spectacles without a cent of money, and if you like to go out hunting occasionally, you'll find that you can shoulder your gun and drop the smallest squirrel off the tallest tree top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, they'll easily enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach.

Write me today for a pair of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine, and as soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, no matter how weak they may be; sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on, even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye-pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough try-out, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep the lenses forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. If you want to do me this favor just write your name, address and age on the below $3.50 certificate at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

3.50 DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.—Room 130 ST. LOUIS, MO. 3.50

Please send me on 7-days' free trial a handsome pair of 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED spectacles, set complete with your famous "Perfect Vision" lenses, all ready for use, also a fine leatherette plush-lined German-silver-tipped gold-lettered pocketbook spectacle-case, and if I find that the 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED frame is really overlaid and stiffened with genuine 10-karat pure gold, and will positively stand the 10-karat solid gold acid test without the slightest discoloration (so that I will be proud to wear them in company and to church on Sundays) then and then only will I pay you your special reduced advertising price of $1.50, if in my opinion they are really worth $5, the price you have them stamped in the nosepiece, as shown in the above picture. If, however, I don't want to keep the spectacle-frames for any reason whatever, I am positively going to remove the lenses and put them into my own frames without paying you one single solitary cent for them, as you have agreed in the above announcement to accept this certificate in full and complete payment of a pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" lenses as an advertisement, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

MY AGE IS.....

NAME .....

POSTOFFICE .....

RURAL ROUTE AND BOX No.....STATE.....

3.50 3.50

IMPORTANT—Fill out this certificate right now and mail it to me at once without a cent of money.

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

National Union Officers

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, Wm. Schulmeric, Hillsboro.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

From an exchange we get this:

Too many farmers are still dreaming about co-operative associations which will take in all the farmers of the nation or the state or the county. It is time to put aside such ideas. The real business co-operative association is the comparatively small group of men whose interests are identical. For example, the dairymen in a community can co-operate in buying foodstuffs and selling dairy products. The truck growers can unite to market their produce, the cotton growers to sell their cotton, the farmers who feed hogs to secure better markets or to cure their meats. Then all who buy fertilizers—whether truckers, cotton growers or general farmers—can unite to buy their fertilizers. That would be business co-operation. The attempt to unite cotton growers, stockmen, truckers and general farmers into one big organization to handle every man's products or do all his buying would most certainly result in failure.

—o—

As this is exactly opposite to the teaching of this paper, we cannot let it pass unchallenged.

—o—

The writer of the above evidently belongs to the class who, while seeing the ever-present evidences of great benefits from broad and comprehensive organizations and co-operation by other classes of people, believes, or wants the farmers to believe, that they and their industry must always remain an exception and continue the destructive competitive methods.

—o—

On the contrary, we hold to the belief that the underlying laws of business that have been made to rule other businesses, are equally applicable to agriculture. The same plan of organization—the federating and uniting of the many small units, be those units factories, stores, mines, railroads, labor organizations, or whatever they are—that brings all like interests under one central intelligence, are applicable to agriculture.

—o—

The unifying of the knowledge of supply and demand, coupled with an accurate system for accounting, to know every day the whole supply and the whole demands of the markets, and the ability to send just enough from the point of production to the final demand by the direct route, we claim is just as possible for the farmers as for any other class of people. Yes, we will say, because of the indispensableness of the products of the farms, the marketing problem of agriculture presents an ease of solution not found with any other class of commodities.

The writer of the quotation above is the kind of farmers' friend the boards of trade and produce exchanges like. He is a pliant agent in their hands to continue conditions that would perpetuate the gamblers and exploiters in dictating prices for farm crops, and the terms on which they shall be handled between producers and consumers. He is, no doubt, fully in accord with the Council of Grain Exchanges, which is the expression of the leading gambling boards of trade and exchanges of the country, as we showed in former issues. And his paper is approved by those agricultural colleges that "assist and co-operate with the Council of Grain Exchanges" to perpetuate the old, robber marketing system.

—o—

Papers of this kind befuddle the farmers and keep the real marketing issues obscured, which is what many self-appointed leaders in agricultural direction today, want. They talk loud and long about a rural uplift and help for the farmers, but they always mean nine points of uplift for themselves to one for the farmer, and the help they give the farmer is the kind that gets the farmer to help them more.

—o—

"The real business co-operative association is the small group of men whose interests are identical," says the writer. And then he explains: "For example, the dairymen, the truck growers, the cotton growers, the farmers who feed hogs—then all of these can unite to buy fertilizers," etc.

—o—

This means that the farmers who produced the four crops mentioned, milk, vegetables, hogs and cotton to sell, or any other four crops, would have to belong to four associations for selling. But the writer says all of these can unite to buy their fertilizers.

—o—

By this plan the producers would find it necessary to belong to four associations for selling and as many more as he raises crops to sell, and at least one for buying. He would be expected to support a set of officers or a business agent for each association and attend the meetings. If he is a trucker and a dairyman and a grain farmer and has some live stock to sell, he would need to seek advice about marketing at four different places, and it is assumed that the stuff would need to go in four different cars to market, even though the total offering of a day made only a car load.

—o—

"Business co-operation" of the brand recommended by the writer would combine, say, one hundred producers in a community in five or more separate and distinct associations for selling their crops and buying supplies. Assuming that the number of such communities in a county are twenty, then there would be one hundred associations in a county. When the country would be organized on this plan there would be 300,000 associations in the country and each one independent and for itself, because the writer says: "Too many farmers are dreaming about co-operative associations which will take in all the farmers of the nation or the state or the county. It is time to put aside such ideas."

—o—

If farmers can not co-operate in units larger than a community, and if they must be divided there into crop associations, then it must be clear to the most obtuse reader that the farmers' dream of benefits through co-operative marketing is an empty one. No person need have any illusions on this point.

—o—

If the writer really believes what he writes, viz: that "the attempt to unite cotton growers, stockmen, truckers and general farmers in one big organization to handle every man's products would most certainly result in failure," then what do our readers say of his scheme to set up the biggest competitive system that was ever proposed? Can one hundred or more competitive farmers' associations in a county solve the marketing problems? They must be competitive because this apostle of "the real business co-operative association" says "it is time to put aside such ideas that the farmers of a county can be taken into a co-operative association."

—o—

In defense of our well-known position that the farmers of a county, all the farmers in a state and all the farmers in the country, producing all the crops, can co-operate with each other, and all, in marketing, we submit the following:

—o—

First, we organize the community taking all the farmers, regardless of crops produced, into one association. When this is done all the producers of truck report to the business agent for marketing. Likewise all the producers of dairy products report to the same place and the cotton grower, the grain grower, the stockman, etc., do the same. If the volume of business justifies, more than one business agent may be employed. But the advantage will be in having only one association to support, only one place where all the intelligence about all the crops of the community and the markets is obtainable, and the further advantage that often mixed cars may be dispatched, giving an advantage to all who contribute to it.

—o—

We submit to the intelligent reader whether a community can not co-operate to market all crops through one association? We might as well try to defend the proposition that a farmer should not grow more than one crop because marketing more than one crop, as an individual, he could not possibly do it. Individual farmers have been growing diversified crops and they have been marketing them. Then how can it be proved that what they have done individually can not be done co-operatively. If it can not be done, then where can the benefits of co-operation come in?

—o—

Outside of mere theory we know that broad community co-operation is practical because it is being successfully and profitably practiced in thousands of places now. So our next point is to show that county-wide co-operation is just as practical, but with benefits multiplied.

—o—

Take twenty communities in a county that are organized for selling crops. In the first place, each of these local associations gathers a report of the crops of its members that are ready to market or that will be ready soon. Now, if, instead of each local business agent seeking the final markets for the crops of his community and thus com-

Don't confuse this with ordinary "make-shift" roofings. We guarantee it 15 years and inside each roll furnish modern ideas for laying it artistically and permanently.

Certain-teed

Rolls Roofing Shingles

You can't tell how long a roofing will wear by looking at it—so for your own protection, accept no substitutes—be sure that the *Certain-teed* Quality Label is on each roll. Sold by dealers everywhere at a *reasonable* price.

General Roofing Mfg. Co.
E. St. Louis, Ill. York Pa.
Marseilles, Ill.

Farm Lands

That will pay you big dividends in a short time can be bought at reasonable prices now. Irrigated and non-irrigated lands suitable for General Farming, Fruit raising, Dairying, Stock Raising, etc. Close to markets. Located in good communities near the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad. Write to me and I will send you complete authentic information regarding these lands.

R. A. SMITH
Colonization and Industrial Agent
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Room 2627 Union Pacific Bldg.
Omaha, Neb.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN
THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWING SECTION ALONG THE
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
In Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Write To

Wilbur McCoy,
A. & I. Agt. Desk 1
Jacksonville, Fla.

E. N. Clark,
A. & I. Agt. Desk 1
Wilmington, N. C.

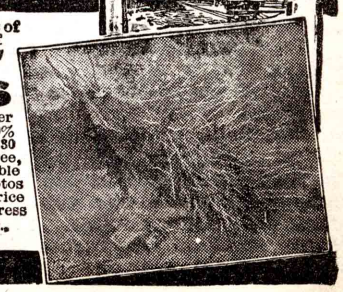
Biggest Stumps Pulled For 4c Each—In 5 Minutes!

Free Book

E. C. Culbreath, Johnston, S. C., does it. Thousands of others doing it. Why not you? Pull an acre of stumps a day. Double the land value—grow *big crops* on virgin soil! Get a

HERCULES

—the only all steel, triple power stump puller made. More power than a locomotive. 60% lighter, 400% stronger than cast iron puller. 30 days' free trial. 3 year guarantee to replace, free, castings that break from any cause. Double safety ratchets. Free book shows photos and letters from owners. Special price will interest you. Write now. Address
Hercules Mfg. Co., 160-22nd St., Centerville, Iowa



1913 Annual Convention of the Farmers Society of Equity

The next national convention of the Farmers Society of Equity will convene at Indianapolis on December 16, 1913.

At that convention national officers and directors for a year will be elected and every other thing done that may be considered for the benefit of the Society. As relates to the election of officers, we quote from the by-laws as follows:

ARTICLE VIII

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a National Organizer, and seven directors.

Election—Representation—Term

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, or printed in the official paper, and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail or by delegate representing the union or unions, to be voted in the Annual National Convention of the Society.

Sec. 6. The term of the officers shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualify. The names of all candidates must be published in the official paper at least three times, the first publication being at least six weeks before the time of the annual meeting.

To comply with the terms of the by-laws it will be necessary to print the names of all candidates in the November 15th number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING the first time. To do this the nominations must be in the office by or before November 5th.

Any member can make nominations or local unions can agree on the candidates and cast the membership vote solid for the nominee. The nominations should be accompanied by a statement of the fitness of the candidate for the position, which may be published for the information of the members. Local unions should take this matter up in their next meeting, although the nominations need not reach headquarters before November 5th. The names of candidates will be published in the issues of the official paper until the convention meets.

Nominations should be made on this blank and sent to Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

For Prsident ..... Address .....

For Vice-President ..... Address .....

For Treasurer ..... Address .....

For National Organizer ..... Address .....

and Seven Directors ..... Address .....

. . . . Address .....

. . . . Address .....

..... Address .....

..... Address .....

..... Address .....

..... Address .....

From ....

....

peting with the other nineteen in marketing, and the other nineteen competing with him, they would all report up to the county association what they have to sell and delegate him to sell all of the crops, co-operation would be multiplied twenty times. Under such a condition the county business agent, being relieved of competition over the county, can sell all the crops of the county easier than any one community under the the competitive system could sell its crops, and for more money.

—o—

Again we will say this is not a theory, but it is being done in many places already. Also there are numerous cases where co-operation has been made to cover several counties and all the reporting is done to the district headquarters, all the sales are made there and all the marketing directed from there. And we say that the larger the district organized in the way we are describing, the greater the benefits to the individual producer. This is because the EXPENSE of marketing is reduced, BETTER GRADES are made and HIGHER PRICES are secured.

—o—

Our EXPERIENCE, not theory, is that the satisfaction to the farmer, measured by effort required of him, relief from marketing worry and money returns, are in almost direct ratio to the size of the co-operative effort. The community association organized for all the crops immediately lessens the producer's labors and anxieties over markets and increases his money returns. These benefits are multiplied when the organization reaches a county standard and further increased when several counties combine and operate a district clearing house. These things being true in practice, may we not safely claim that national co-operation in marketing is possible and that it should be the goal toward which all sincere efforts should tend?

—o—

In a crisis such as confronts agriculture now, examples of tried, proven and successful co-operation in marketing are of tremendous value. Every step along lines that lead to a sound national organization of farmers, capable of successfully coping with the marketing problem, writes a new chapter in the history of a movement that is surely in progress for the emancipation of the greatest and most important class of people in the country—the FARMERS.

—o—

The agricultural awakening is becoming general. And as the demand for systematized, simplified, directed marketing becomes more insistent, we will find, and we do find, that the powers that prefer uncertainty to certainty, and who do not want a real change, are more active in their efforts to cloud the issue and to get farmers to move along lines that will bring up nowhere.

—o—

All such opposition, or misdirected effort, must be brushed aside by an aroused, enlightened and intelligent agriculture itself. We want to put the practical examples of successful, comprehensive co-operation in the hands of every farmer in every county.

—o—

In every rural community there must be a leader to co-operate with us. We want to get in touch with this man and we want to hear from him now. In this work the farmers must rely upon themselves when they once are in possession of the plan that is successful wherever it is put in operation. If they have an agricultural expert to teach them how to produce, let them order him to also organize them for marketing. Mr. Stewart of Branch County, Michigan, shows the right spirit when he wrote this in a letter to us on Oct. 4:

I assure you that, as the farmers of Branch County are putting up their money for our experts' salary, they will see to it that his influence will be in their interests and not toward the boards of trade and produce exchanges. I will watch this myself, now that you have brought it to my attention.

—o—

The Council of Grain Exchanges, which is the power behind the throne that is responsible for the county expert movement, may protest, but that should make every county more determined to get the marketing under its own control.

—o—

It is proper that farmers be helped to produce better stock and crops and more of them. They should have every advantage in finance and credit that any other class of people have. But above all else they want to be taught the successful co-operative methods of marketing.

—o—

In the carrying out of this program other lines of business except the speculative lines have nothing to fear, but all will be greatly benefited. The carrying out of the program will cause some readjustment, but isn't our country in great need of readjustment and improvement in many respects? But nowhere is it needed more than in the system of passing the necessaries of life from producer to consumer.

—o—

We want the co-operative idea to spread all over the country and take root in every community. Not the idea that there must be five or more independent organizations in each community, but the idea of community co-operation, joined with district co-operation, and all to build a national co-operative system for the whole country, for all the crops, for all the farmers.

—o—

Yes, we want community elevators, community warehouses, community creameries, community canneries, community packing houses, community cold storage and every other community utility to help produce good stuff abundantly, to receive it, to store it when wise and to market it. But we want them on a basis that not one will compete with another, but that all will co-operate for a common end—that equity and justice and prosperity may abound in our land.

—o—

As a final word: Whenever any one, not actually a farmer, comes and proposes to help you to greater prosperity, look him over carefully to see if he may not be more interested in getting you to work harder and better so he can make more money from what you produce. Look out for yourself. You can, if you have the way all charted for you, as you will find it is when you send the below blank.

—o—

If the Farmers' Society of Equity is not organizing in your community now, fill out and send this blank at once, please.

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

. . . .

This list was sent by .....

. . . .

P. O. .....

Co. ..... State .....

These people market mainly at .....

. . . .

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here:

. . . .

If a county expert in your county give his name and address here:

Name .....

Address .....

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

10 .....

11 .....

12 .....

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

DEFORMITIES CURED

CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operation, and the result is assured.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time should result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases usually make good recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and reference.

HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can often be corrected. No surgical operations or confinement.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, afflicted with Infantile Paralysis have been practically restored at this Sanitarium.

DEFORMED KNEES AND JOINTS of many varieties yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.

This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and paralyzed conditions.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE Write us for illustrated book which will be sent free on request to any address.

THE McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM

924 Aubert Avenue **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Question Box

QUESTION: *Our local shipped a car load of hogs to the representative in Kansas City. The car was unloaded at St. Joe and held a day before forwarding. The market went down 30 cents a cwt. We have put in a claim against the railroad company through the society's representative. Can you do anything to assist us?—Henry Vauck, Secretary, Shickley, Neb.*

ANSWER: What you have done is right. If more than the usual delay in adjusting the claim, headquarters will get into the case.

Q. *Some of us have joined the F. S. E. here and we are perfectly satisfied. But now some people are telling us that the society is only for white farmers and not for the colored ones. Please let us know if it is also for the colored farmer, the man who is doing the real farming in the south.—Robert Wynne, Helena, Ark.*

A. The Farmers' Society of Equity admits all American farmers, regardless of race or color, to membership. Where race prejudice exists, the colored farmers organize their own local unions. But see Section 3 of Article III, local union constitution and by-laws. We believe no organization can solve the marketing problem of the Southern States that does not take the colored farmers into account.

Q. *Can a widow who owns and personally manages a farm be admitted to membership in the F. S. E.?—A. D. T., Secretary, Satsuma, Ala.*

A. Yes.

Q. *Why not recommend to the farmers of each county the advisability of forming co-operative associations for the purpose of establishing depots in their respective market places where producers can reach the retailer direct and thereby doing away with one set of handlers and reducing the high cost of living? Such depots, it seems to me, could be established at a very small expense per capita for those who would be benefited.—Charles M. Bender, Jamaica Plains, Mass.*

A. The consumers in the cities should select the retailers they will buy of, perhaps one in five or ten now in the retail business. These retailers, co-operating with the citizens (consumers), should select the wholesale house handling each class of produce and concentrate orders there. In large cities the place would need to be districted. Thus the consumers could simplify and systematize the distribution in the cities and the producers would soon learn where the demand was concentrated and reach it there. This could be done without any expense on the part of the consumers, only their agreement to buy through the selected and designated stores. This, we think, is a better plan than to establish new depots, and for the time being at least still further enlarge the handling system and increasing the expense. What is needed is a machine with fewer wheels rather than more wheels.

Q. (1) *Now that Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Utah are well organized in the F. S. E., and states and district are marketing in large units, and as Washington is coming in line, would it be a good idea to make the whole northwest one district for marketing?* (2) *Where should the headquarters or clearing house be located?—W. F. B., Clackamas Co., Ore.*

A. (1) Yes, we think so. (2) This must be decided by your own people.

Q. *I am an organizer for the ——, but I have read the books and circular of the F. S. E. and like the plan better. Why cannot the two societies come together and we all be one grand united society? May God speed your noble work.—H. C. E., Knox Co., Neb.*

A. We hope they will some time. We are heartily in favor of a federation of all societies.

Q. *You seem to have a real live thing in your talks about "helping the farmers to market." I am interested in nearly 300 acres of land here. Do you think we, in Canada, can learn anything from your paper to help us? If we can we shall want several copies of Up-to-Date Farming regularly.—Chas. C. Tixon, Toronto, Can.*

A. The Farmers Society of Equity and its business plan for farmers marketing are as well adapted to Canada as the United States. Also, now that your country and ours have identically the same marketing problems, or will have as soon as your government repeals the tariffs against our products, it is highly important that this movement be developed simultaneously in both countries. Up-to-Date should be almost indispensible to you and your neighbors in teaching sound principles of organization and successful co-operation.

Q. *My regular business takes me to all points between Chicago and Cincinnati, on a certain line of railroad. In my business I come in contact with most of the farmers in each community, and I know of several places where only a leader is needed to establish creameries, elevators, etc. Does your organization include such utilities in its activities? I may in the future become a farmer myself and I am studying the questions of organization and co-operation closely.—H. E. C., Miami Co., Ind.*

Q. *One of my neighbors, Mr. A. H. Daves, in Mobile Co., Ala., reports in a letter that successful in your good undertaking.—F. W. Stewart, Coldwater, Mich.*
I have just received that he will have several carloads of Satsuma oranges. Now can your Society help him to market his oranges? I would like to see you completely

A. Mr. Daves is a member of our local union at Dawes and will get the full co-operation of the Society in marketing his oranges.

Q. *Our people will not accept the Farmers Society of Equity because of its secret work. Can we have a local union without it.—M. H. Hedrick, Sherburn, N. Y.*

A. The secret work, or second degree of the F. S. E., is not obligatory. It is entirely optional with the local union. The first degree, or more properly "The First Great Lesson in Co-operation," as it is called, is not secret and should be given to all members admitted, which can be in open meetings.

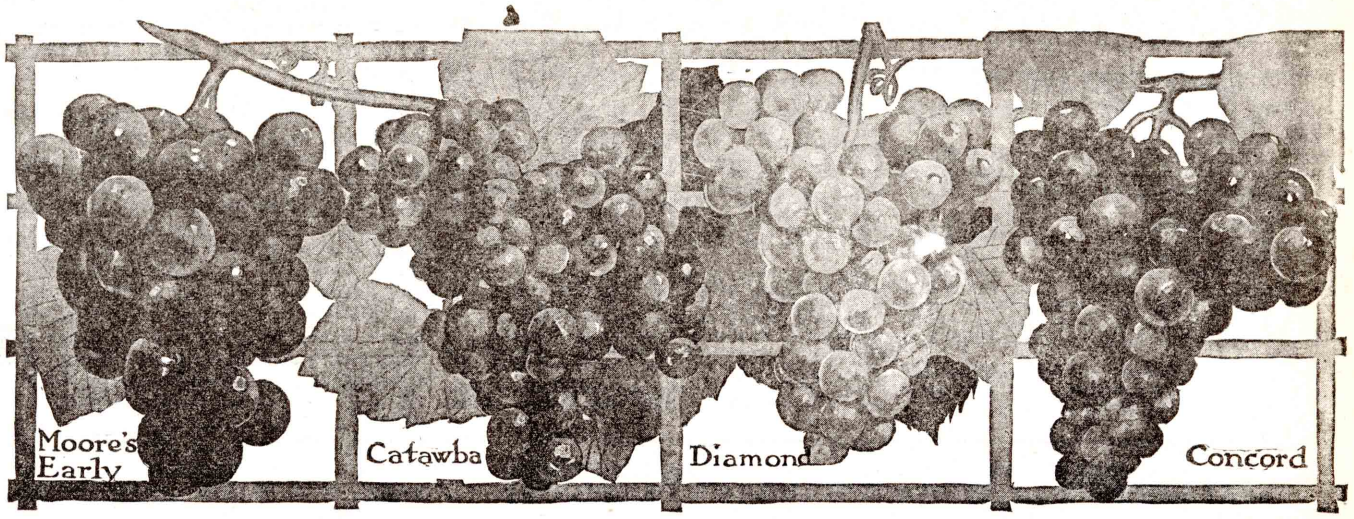
Q. *Having just organized we need instructions for marketing wheat. We have 3,000 bushels of wheat ready now.—A. O. Alexander, Secy., Arnold, Neb.*

A. Send samples and ask quotations of Farmers Grain Co., Omaha; Elwood Grain Co., and Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Also send for F. S. E. "Directory" for other millers and buyers. We believe wheat prices will be higher later.

A Queer Place to Get

"Why does an autoist get under his car sometimes?"

"To look over it, of course."



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

WE WERE surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They can be planted fall or spring; they are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and lasts longer. And in addition to all these things, grapes bear fruit practically every year and the fruit is valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages for the grapes, when we received the census report we were in doubt as to its correctness. We thought nearly every farm had some, so we wrote to the Director of the Census and received this reply:

Up-to-Date Farming:

Your letter requesting information regarding the number of farmers reporting grape vines in our recent report on the "Production of Grapes," received. As you probably know, the census reports on agriculture are based on a farm to farm canvass, and if a farmer grew but one grape vine, he would be reported. The intention is to get a report of every farmer who grew a grape vine in 1909.

Very respectfully,

E. D. DURAND, Per W. J. B.

The fact is that only one out of seven farms has a grape vine. Then there are hundreds of thousands of town homes that have until this time neglected this handsome vine and universally desirable fruit. There is no yard or garden that does not have room for a few grape vines, so we have set ourselves the task to place

ONE-HALF DOZEN GRAPE VINES ON EVERY FARM

and in tens of thousands of other smaller places, and at the same time employ the vines as a means to greatly increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

This is Our Offer

Send 75 cents and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full year and will also receive by mail or express, all charges paid, one-half dozen (6) strong two-year-old grape vines with full directions for planting. The varieties are Niagara, Moores Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawaba. This collection covers extra early to late varieties and the three colors, black, white and red. No better sort can be planted.

All vines will be sent at proper season for planting, no matter where you live.

Yours Free Send a club of four at 75c—$3, and we will send you the paper one year and the collection of six vines free. That is, five for the price of four, or we will send you the paper five years delivered. Paper and vines will be sent to separate addresses if requested. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

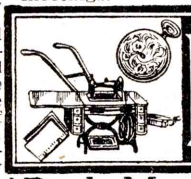
— — — — THIS IS THE COUPON — — — —

PUBLISHERS, UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.
Enclosed is ..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name .....

My P. O. .....

R. F. D. .....State.....Express Office.....
New or Renewal
Subscribers .....
(For more names add more paper.)



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You can sell anything or you can buy almost anything by Placing your offer before our million readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 *Cents a Line,* or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say *"I saw it in* UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

AGENTS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, would you accept and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 529, Chicago.

$18.00 WEEKLY easily made handling our "self-selling" needle cases. 15c brings sample, instructions, etc. Crown Specialty Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

HELP WANTED

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women. Commence $65 to $100 month. Thousands of appointments. List of positions available, free. Franklin Institute, Dept. R 26, Rochester, N. Y.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—160 acres rich bottom land in southern Minnesota, 10-acre grove of trees, 3 miles from railroad, 6 miles from town; accessible to schools; good water, rural free delivery and telephone. Here is a chance to deal direct with owner and save all agent's commissions. Write for full particulars to P. D. McMillan, 505 Tenth ave., S. E., Minneapolis.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis Minn.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8.00 to $15.00 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY—Will sell your farm for cash; will exchange it for rental property, merchandise stocks of any description. Isenbarger, 33 Union Trust Bldg, Indianapolis, Ind.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

CHOICE FARMS in eastern Ohio, forty to seventy dollars an acre; write for list; state kind wanted. J. N. Thompson, Warren, O.

WISDOM keeps posted on central Michigan farms. Write for free lists to Real Estate Exchange, Stanton, Mich.

BOOK, 1000 FARMS, ETC., everywhere for honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kansas.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 49 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

POULTRY, DOGS AND BIRDS

FOR SALE—Reliable White Wyandotte cockerels, $1.00 each. Adolph Lehmann, New Athens, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investiing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

RICE—New crop, 100 pounds beautiful, clean, white table rice, in double sacks, freight prepaid to your station, $4.65. 200 pounds, $8.30. Safe arrival of rice guaranteed. Cabaniss, Rice Farmer, Box 26, Katy, Tex.

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

Three Years for $1
OR A CLUB OF 3
One Year Each $1
Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind

Our Market Report

(Concluded from Page 6)

The time for new crop beans is about at hand. Quotable:

Pea Beans—	
Hand picked, choice	$2.00@2.10
Common	1.50@1.75
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red kidneys, choice	2.25@2.30
Common to fair	1.50@ 75
White kidney nominal	3.00
Brown Swedish, long	1.25@1.50
Round	1.60@1.75

The list is without change of price since two weeks before. A year before hand-picked choice pea beans were $3.15@3.20 a bushel.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases.	Last week. Cases.	Last year. Cases.
Monday.	6,979	6,525	4,570

A steady feeling is reported in this market and no change occurred in quotations.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 16½@24½c, according to quality. Top prices only realized where shipments contained mostly new-laid eggs.

Ordinary firsts quotable at 22@23c.

Firsts quotably 25@25½c. To bring quoted prices eggs must run mostly to new-laid eggs, with not over 24 eggs loss to the case.

Checks—In good supply and only merchantable stock selling. Some of the checks coming are mouldy and musty and sell anywhere from $3.50 to $4.50 per case for merchantable lots.

Dirties—Good supply and in only moderate request. Quotable at 13@16c, depending on quality.

Refrigerator eggs in moderate demand. April Firsts salable at 23@23½c and extras at 24c.

The price is 1c to 1½c higher than two weeks before. A year before Firsts were quoted at 24c.

GREEN FRUITS

APPLES—There is said to be coming in an outside demand for bulk apples, and a good business in these is in prospect. Oerings fairly liberal. Demand for choice to fine in barrels is fair. For common it is slow owing to some of the trade going to bulk stock. The market is well supplied with barrels. Instead of all selling last week there was some accumulation and some were held over. Bushel baskets rule slow and easy.

CRAB APPLES—Combining the western and Michigan offered and there was a good supply. The demand is tame. An easy feeling prevails. Any a little overripe or showing effects of holding, especially are easy. Hyslops are about the only kind there is any regular demand for. Easier prices quoted.

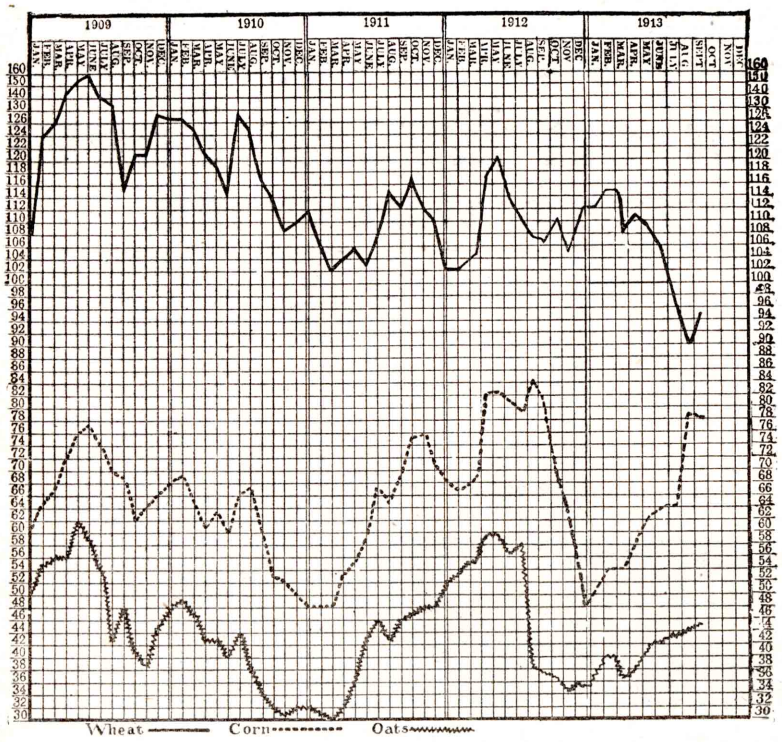
GRAPES—Eastern Concords are now coming. These, with the Michigans, give the market a fair supply. Offerings are not large. Demand is fair. Prices are too high for the usual active demand at this season.

PEACHES—Were quiet. Demand limited for Michigans and mainly for good stock in fifth baskets. Not many bushels offered and they are on sale.

PACIFIC SLOPE GREEN FRUITS—Trade is quiet in Plumbs. Peaches sell fairly. They remain very reasonable in price. Supply good. There are said to be still a good many to come. Grapes and pears have a very fair sale.

PEARS—Fine, large Michigan Bartletts out of coolers are held steady, but rule quiet. Eastern, smaller fruit, rule easy. Supply good and holders desire to keep closed out. They are very fair sale and steady. The other kinds are easy and just moderate sale. Keiffers in barrels and baskets slow and easy.

QUINCES—Are scarce as yet. They are quoted at $5@5.50 a barrel.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago, for the period, 1909 to September, 1913, inclusive. The prices are indicated on the right, and left margins. The lowest figures in September, 1913, were: Wheat, 90½c, on September 2; Corn, 71¾c on September 27, and Oats, 41¾c on September 2.

Quickly restores gray or faded hair to natural color, removes dandruff, stops falling hair and itching scalp. Grows new hair and makes the hair of man, woman or child heavy and beautifully glossy.

Send your name and address with this advertisement to the Foso Company, 4349 Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Enclose 10 cents in stamps or silver, as an evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and a full $1.00 package will be sent you at once by mail, prepaid, free of charge.

THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING

THE attendance was large as usual. The president said the principal object of the meeting was to discuss the question "How Can We Make It Better?" He said the unfavorable season had made every bushel of corn cost the grower nearly twice as much as it ordinarily does, therefore, corn the farmers have for sale ought to bring twice as much as usual in order for there to be any profits. But farmers do not make prices, and consequently never estimate profits like other business men do. Then how can we make it better?

Uncle Joe—I'll be doggoned if I know. On the hill where I live there is nothing but fodder, and a very poor article at that. So I've got nothing to make prices on, and there is no use for me to fool about it.

Jim Birch—It's not quite that way with me. My corn is all in rich bottom land, and I have a pretty good crop, and will have quite a bit to sell. But I have always sold to George Smith in town. He gives me as much as anybody else, and I don't see any use foolin' around town huntin' prices.

Uncle Ashley—That's about the way it is with me. It is about all I can do to get time to gather it and haul it to town. I guess they pay me all they can afford to, and I am glad to get what they give.

The President—But your corn is yours, isn't it? You had to work to produce it, didn't you? How much do you charge by the day when you work for other people? Ought you not to have that much when you work for yourselves in the corn fields? How can you get it unless it comes in the price of what you sell? It seems to me you ought to have something to say about the price.

Uncle Sile—Now, Mr. President, you have just about hit it. When I go to town to buy some soap or axle grease, I ask what it's worth and they tell me the price. Sometimes I jew them down a little, but if I buy I have to pay what they charge. Why? Because the stuff was their'n before I bought it, and they said they had a right to make the price, and I reckon they had. The other day I took to town a bucket of eggs and a few pounds of butter. They counted the eggs and weighed the butter and told me what they'd give. They didn't ask me about the price at all. But the butter, and eggs were mine just as much as the soap and axle grease were their'n. It is the same way if I buy a mowin' machine or sell a load of hay. When I buy the feller I buy from makes the price, and when I sell the feller I sell to makes the price. It's like the old game of flippin' pennies—it's heads they win, tails I lose. Here's one, two, three—yes, twenty-six farmers, and you've every one been playin' that game all your lives. Mr. President, tell us how we can make it better.

The President—I believe it can be done, and I learned how by reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING. But we must stand by one another and work together. We must get out of the old notion that when we produce a crop and harvest it we have no further control over it. It is ours yet and we must market it in a better way than we have been doing. That's what we're here for, and that's what we're organized for. Let's study it out, and get all the farmers to come to these meetings.

A PROGRESSIVE LOCAL

We have all the farmers of this place enrolled, and have been much benefited by thus being organized. We sold our wheat in a lump lot and obtained a better price than we would have received had each one sold his holdings separately. We have benefited ourselves in buying farm implements, as implement houses have made reductions in order to obtain the trade of our organization. Our county union is incorporated, and is doing a big business. Much of our local business is transacted through our county union offices.—W. A. Wagstoff, Idaho.

3-PIECE Kitchen Set

Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.

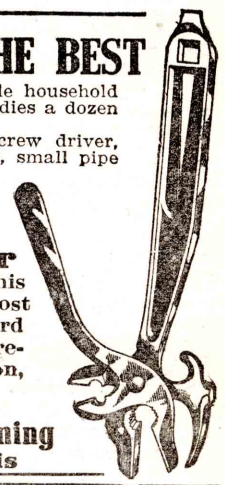
This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

ONE OF THE BEST

and most useful little household tools. Used by the ladies a dozen times a day.

It is a wrench, screw driver, tack hammer, plyers, small pipe wrench, nail puller, nut cracker, hot lid remover, and general all-'round help.



Our Offer

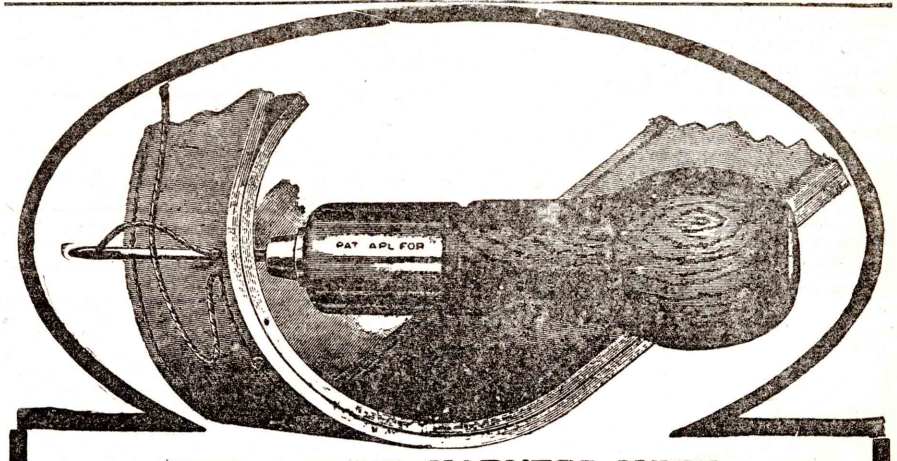
We will send this Handy Tool post paid as a reward for one new or renewal subscription, 50 cents.

Up-to-Date Farming
Indianapolis

Send in Your Own Name Today

for this big brass-bound telescope; 3½ feet long when opened, 12 inches long when closed. If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. 5 to 10-mile sight range. I have thousands of reports from my delighted friends who have sent for a telescope. I want to advertise our business and not one cent of your money is required. Send your name only for my big free telescope offer. Do this today. Geo. D. Allerton, Desk 227 W. Wash St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Great Big 3¼ Foot Telescope FREE



MEND YOUR HARNESS WITH

THE SPEEDY STITCHER

We want every reader to have a Speedy Stitcher *Absolutely Free.* The Speedy Stitcher is the best Automatic Sewing Awl ever offered. Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

The Speedy Stitcher is provided with a set of diamond pointed grooved needles including a special needle for tapping shoes. Everything is enclosed in the handle and out of the way. It has a tension which enables you to tighten your stitch. These valuable features you will not find in any other Awl. No screwdriver required to remove bobbin. No wrench needed to tighten needles. Any machine needle and thread can be used.

It's FREE to Those Who Are Prompt

Our Offer A Speedy Stitcher sent free for a 2-year's subscription, new or renewal at 75c. This is a great offer. Send today.

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

USE THIS COUPON

UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find 75c for 2-years' subscription to Up-to-Date Farming. Send me postpaid, free of charge, your Speedy Stitcher.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS ORDERS

Is yours here? These orders received at the office of UP-TO-DATE FARMING could not be filled because complete addresses were not sent. Parties corresponding will please repeat what was ordered, as a matter of identification, and say "As Advertised."

The following sent 15 cents or under 25 cents: Mrs. Adshead; Stella Thomas.

The following sent 25 cents or under 35 cents: Susan Boudurant; Alice Spatz, Krownwetter; Mrs. C. E. Neely, R. R. 2, Pa.; Mrs. Anna McCans, R. R. 1, Fayetteville; Wm. N. Alexander, Burke Bilbrey, Mrs. Geo. Moss, Mrs. J. Fosselman, R. R. 1, Newport; Mrs. Ada Fox, Athil Jarnigan, L. C. Baries, R. R. 1, Rushford, Wis. (no such postoffice in state); J. H. Gibbons, North D., Pa.; Matt Scott, R. R. 1, Box 60, Ind.; S. E. Eddington, R. R. 4, Box 89, Texas; Mrs. Chas. R. Quint, Evans (Derby) N. Y.; Bayfield, Colo.; Grant Freziers, Grace E. Freyberger, R. R. 1, Pa.; Arnold Prill, R. R. 1, Box 23, Little Wolf, Wis.; Chas. C. Brown, Delmont, N. Y., R. R. 2; Alice Scarbrough, Ramsey; Miss Rena Hukerson, Box 95; Doylestown; M. Padgett, R. R. 6; Maggie Means, Rea Grant, Wis. (no such postoffice in state); Mulberry, Kan.

The following sent 35 cents or under 50 cents: J. H. Babb, Va.; E. C. B., Willow Hill; Mrs. Thos. Thompson; Chehalis, Wash.; Timmonsville; Monmouth, Kas.; A. A. Ehrhart, R. R. 1; P. I. Broadstreet, R. R. 5, Cloverdale.

The following sent 50 cents or under 75 cents: Orient, Frank Smith, J. J. Thompson, R. R. 1; W. H. Harrel, R. R. 1, Box 38; T. L. Cox, R. R. 1; Elma Bunker Berd, Salem, Iowa; Erna Raeske, Coloma, Wis.; Geneva, Ky.; Paw Paw, Mich.

The following sent 75 cents or under $1: Sparta, Ill.; Peter Fischer, R. R. 2, Box 57, Ill.; Theodore Manorasel Box 149, Glaneley, Pa; Miss Maud Ingle, Victoria, Ill.; Willie Ham.

The following sent $1 or under $1.25: Beadle, Tex.; East Rush, N. Y.; Box 63, Lemoncove, Ill.

The following sent $1.25 or under $1.50: Miss Etta Mayers, Orland, Ind. (no such subscriber's name given).

The following sent $1.50 or under $2: Frances Echmann, Grand Central R. R. Sta., N. Y. City; Ray. O.

The following sent $2 or under $2.50: Joe Johnson, Erin, Tenn.; Arnutt, Mo.

ADVENTURES OF A BONEHEAD

We decided to have a watermelon at our house. "Don't trust the grocer," said the boss, "but pick one out yourself. Better carry it home, too, or they will exchange it on you," she added.

We picked out a melon by thumping it. We never knew just why people thump melons, and the grocer didn't know, but we thumped it, anyway. He wouldn't plug it. If he plugged 'em, he said, he could never sell 'em. This is a true word.

The melon we selected was about the color of Ed Simmon's Sunday necktie, and in general weight and size correspond with other melons of commerce. No one would have suspected that before we got the thing home it would weigh 10,000 pounds.

One peculiarly trying thing about carrying a melon is that it has no place on which to grab. Nature never thought to put a handle on a melon.

We carried it just like an anxious bachelor uncle carrying a baby. Then we carried it like a load of wood. Then over the shoulder like a sack of flour. Ever and anon we sat down to rest. The last lap of the journey was finished easily when we met a little boy with an empty wagon and got separated from twenty-five cents.

The melon, when chilled and cut, had the color of a November sunset and tasted a good deal like wet pasteboard. Next time we want to buy a watermelon we will invest the cash in early cling peaches or shake the box for seegars. It is less risky.

FOOLING THE HOGS

A traveler down in South Carolina at the approach of twilight came to a farm that had a much more attractive appearance than those he had been passing all day. He concluded this would be a good place to stop for the night and turned into the lane leading up to the house. As he rode along he noticed a fine field of ripening wheat on one side and on the other a large drove of hogs grazing in a woodland pasture. His attention was attracted by the peculiar action of these animals, which ran pellmell to the foot of a large tree, rooted around it and grunted for a moment, then were off like the wind to another tree, where the same process was repeated again and again.

On arriving at the house the owner of the farm came to the gate and greeted him, taking his horse and giving him a cordial welcome. The traveler referred to the peculiar action of the planter's hogs, and asked him if he could explain the reason. He replied, "You see, it is this way, stranger: I had a bad case of bronchitis last fall and got so hoarse I couldn't even whisper. Just naturally I had to call my hogs to feed some way way and hit upon the plan of rapping on the fence with a club. They got used to it and now when spring comes along and the birds are here, them goldarned woodpeckers are just naturally running my hogs to death."

FOOLING THE EVIL ONE

TELL this one the next time you are called upon unexpectedly to make a speech and are trying to collect your thoughts, or someone's else's thoughts to use as your own: Uncle Luke, the colored preacher, went to see the minister of the "white folks' " church and was told to go into the study. There the minister sat busy at his desk. After a minute he stopped writing and looked up at Luke.

"Dat am mighty fine writin', sah," the visitor began genially. "Maybe you is aimin' to send it to somebody special?"

"No, Luke," the minister answered. "That's my sermon for Sunday after next that I'm writing out."

"Yo' sermon, sah?" exclaimed Luke, astonished. "De ve'y words yo' gwine to say in chu'ch?"

"Yes."

"You writes it out, sah, and leaves it in yo' desk?" Luke's amazement grew. "You leaves it dar, day in an' day out, rain an' shine?"

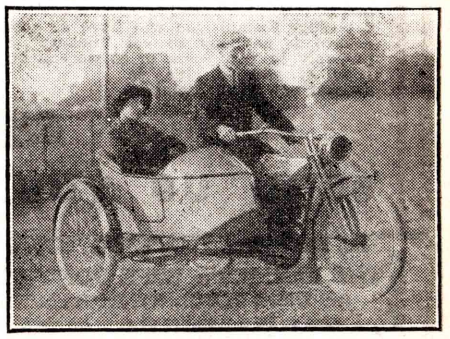
"Yes."

"Luke's voice was raised almost to a shout. "Ain't you know dat de Devil kin read an' write, same as you? Ain't you know he kin come in here, and take out dat writin', and read it? Den he gwine to stir hisself, and mess 'round and put his say-so into de haids of yo' flock fust, so's you' words ain' gwine to take it out. Yes, sah, dat am de way Satan do. Now, me, sah, when I goes to my chu'ch, and gits up for to preach, me an' de Devil hisself dunno what I'se gwine say."

SIDE CAR ATTACHMENT FOR MOTORCYCLES

Quite a number of motor manufacturers are building what is known as "side" cars. These cars comprise a small tonneau and wheel to be attached to the side of a motorcycle whenever the rider desires to use the machine as a carriage.

The metal bodies are carried on springs, which makes them ride easier than automobiles. This car can be attached in a few moments to the



motorcycle. The bodies are upholstered in leather and are amply roomy to carry the mother and the baby or the sweetheart.

The high-powered motorcycles will carry a side car and its rider anywhere, over any kind of roads. With the use of the side car motorcycling for pleasure can no longer be considered a selfish amusement, for its pleasures are now open to the entire family.

Thousands of these three-wheeled rigs will unquestionably be found traveling over the rural roads, carrying their owners on pleasure bound or on business trips. We really believe that the thousands of motorcycles in use in rural communities will be greatly increased, due to the greater pleasures made possible by the side car.

Sunshine Lamp 300 Candle Power FREE

● To Try in Your Own Home

Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. A miniature portable lighting plant for every purpose. Makes its own light from common gasoline. ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

COSTS ONE CENT A NIGHT

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of OUR SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED.

SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
531 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention Up-to-Date Farming

You Can Make $8.00 PER 100 COLLECTING your neighbors names for our Directory. All kinds of names wanted. Send 10 cents postage for blank book and outfit. We want a million names quick. WATSON & CO., McKINLEY PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

WE WILL PAY YOU $120.00

to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used.
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS
532 Winston Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS My Sanitary Coffee Maker produces pure, sweet coffee, needs no settler and never wears out. Saves coffee, money and health. Every wife buys at sight; new invention, exclusive territory. Send 15c for 50c size postpaid.
DR. LYONS, 442 Day St., Pekin, Ill.

AGENTS EARN $3 TO $9 A DAY — BIG PROFITS IN SCIENTIFICALLY TEMPERED KNIVES AND RAZORS

with your photo, name and address, lodge emblem, etc. in handles. Great opportunity Work full time or spare hours. No experience necessary. We show you how to make money. Write today for special outfit offer. Territory going fast.
Canton Cutlery Co., Dept. 271 Canton. O.

Has Your Razor Strop Lost Its Life and "Pull?

Just a few strokes over the "dead" strop with "The Metallic Razor Strop Renewer," and it will be as good as ever. A scientific rejuvenator for razor strops that will do the business and last a life time. Money back if not as guaranteed. Send 25c in coin or stamps to V. A. SHORTT, Dept. 39 Peru, Ind.

WHITE FLAME

BURNERS make your old kerosene lamps and lanterns give a brilliant white light better than electricity or gas. Doubles your light. Saves oil. NO MANTLE TO BREAK. Guaranteed Safe and Reliable. Delights every user. Send now for complete sample postpaid 35 cts., stamps or coin. 3 for $1. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY. LIVE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY.
WHITE FLAME LIGHT CO., 303 Clark Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.
AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 162, Bloomfield, Ind.

AGENTS--Big Money

150 per cent Profit on Acme Shoe Scraper and Cleaner. Every house needs one or two. Housewives buy on sight. Big fall and winter seller. Good for $6 to $10 a day. Terms and Territory Free. Write now.

HOME MFG. CO., Box 55, Big Prairie, O.

Agents A BRAND NEW LIGHTER

Novel watch-shaped Lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.
D. E. Brandt Lighter Co.
148 Daune St., New York, N. Y.

HUMANATONE

New patented musical instrument. Wonderful invention; nothing like it; astonishing; marvelous. You can be a real musician and play all the latest popular songs, ragtimes, old time ballads, sacred hymns, dance music, &c.; also fine for piano accompaniment; sure to please. Made entirely of strong metal; will last a lifetime. Thousands sold.
25c Sample by mail 25 CENTS (silver) or 3 for 60 cents. Address
PHILIP E. RECH, 531 Bell St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Old Coins WANTED. $1 to $600 paid for hundreds of coins dated before 1884. Send 10 cents for our illustrated coin value book, it may mean your fortune. OLD COIN CO., 302 EAST 51st ST., CHICAGO

WIPE YOUR FEET

Mud, snow, dust and dirt will not be tracked over your floors if you use

Grab's Foot Scraper

outside your door. The only device made which cleans bottoms and sides of shoe in one operation. Has ten parallel plates for scraping soles and two stiff bristle brushes which clean sides of shoe.

Over 1,000,000 in Use

AUTOMATICALLY ADJUSTS ITSELF to any size shoe. Handsomely enameled. Looks neat. Can be rotated and swept under. Fastens to doorstep or any handy place. Get one and save useless work. Price $1.00. If your dealer will not supply you, don't take substitute, but send your order direct to us. Illustrated booklet FREE. AGENTS WANTED.
Victor M. Grab & Co., Dept. F1317 Ashland Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

$68.75 PROFIT IN ONE DAY

That is what Elson, of N. Dakota writes. Bryant, of Colorado made $16 in 6 hours. Sturgill, of Utah, writes: "I made $1200 in 4 months." Hundreds of similar letters.

"MANDLE" POST CARD MACHINE

New business. Unlimited field. With small capital and ABSOLUTELY NO EXPERIENCE you can own a business that will earn $2000 to $5000 a year profit. New discovery.

PHOTOS DIRECT ON POST CARDS—NO PLATES—NO FILMS

"Mandel" Machine takes, finishes and delivers 3 original photo post cards a minute RIGHT ON THE SPOT. Makes two sizes postcards—also photo buttons.

This is not a Tin-Type Machine 500 per cent Profit. In the country, on the streets, at picnics, carnivals, fairs, the one minute post card man makes big money. First sales return money invested. Simple instructions enable you to begin work immediately. Write today for BOOKLET FREE. Learn more about this 6 lb. portable post card gallery.
CHICAGO FERROTYPE COMPANY
364 Ferrotype Bldg. or Dept 364 Public Bank Bldg.
Chicago, Ill. New York City, N. Y.

Earn From $1,000 to $5,000 a Year and Expenses

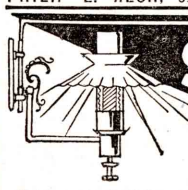
Hundreds of good positions now open. We will teach you to be a high grade Salesman in eight weeks by mail and assure you a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning. No former experience required. Write today for particulars, list of good openings and testimonials from hundreds of men recently placed in good positions. Address (nearest office) Dept. 185
National Salesmen's Training Association
Chicago New York Kansas City San Francisco

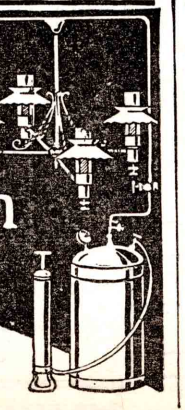
Here's a Regular Weekly Salary For You

Now don't go wrong on this—I'm the man who pays my agents big cash profits on every sale besides regular weekly salaries. Not like other offers that promise a whole lot but won't stand investigation. I've built up a **big** business by taking **big chances.** I believe that every man who will let me pay him a weekly salary—to help him over the "getting started" period—will find the work so easy and make so much money that he will never quit. For I've got the sassiest line of sight-selling soaps and necessary household products ever put out. But it's the low prices that first astonish, fascinate and then clinch orders right and left. It's a winner—a pushing, shoving, pulling winner—you need no special experience or ability to get away with it **big.** How does $25 per week sound to you—$50 per week later. Start in spare time if you want. Thousands of my best agents began that way. Why not try it? I'm ready and willing—and remember, **I'm the one who takes the risk.** Now how about you—wouldn't this money come in handy this winter? Don't dodge the question—**wouldn't it?** Then get busy right away and let me know where you are. Send no money—just your name and address to me—"DAVIS."

E. M. Davis Soap Company
DAVIS BUILDING M. 91 CHICAGO, ILL.

SUN Hollow Wire System





Not Only The **Brightest** and **Best** Light but Also The **Cheapest** Light In The World! "SUN" Incandescent Gasoline Lamps, used in connection with the splendid up-to-date SUN Hollow Wire System, bring most beautiful illumination within the reach of all. Light supplied in everyroom just like gas, from one pressure tank, which may be upstairs or downstairs, inside or outside house. Lamps used independently. Clean, odorless, safe, convenient. **Gravity Lamps Also.** Highest standard of manufacture producing greatest efficiency and satisfaction. 108 styles of fixtures, 1, 2, 3 or 4 burners, for all kinds of indoor lighting. Write for full description, catalogue and **agents' terms.**

NEW PREMIUM OFFER.
Beautiful New No. 3 Premo Junior Eastman Kodak, photos 3¼ x 4¼, Free to Purchasers of 6 Lamps in one year.
SUN LIGHT CO., 1450 Market St., Canton, O.

BOYS AND GIRLS—SEND YOUR NAME AND JOIN OUR SHETLAND PONY CLUB

"Zip"
Given to Ella Fullam
Randolph Co., Vt.

"Heinie"
Given to Clar. Niemoeller
Bartholomew Co., Ind.

"Jerry"
Given to Cleta Johnson
Douglas Co., Kans.

"Dapple"
Given to Ernest L. Heckert
York Co., Pa.

"Empress"
Given to Avery Knight
Chickasaw Co., Iowa

"Duke"
Given to Dorothy L. Eagle
Jackson Co., Mo.

"Sport"
Given to Fred Hagerman
DuPage Co., Ill.

"Jewel"
Given to Arthur Marode
Douglas Co., Neb.

THE MOST WONDERFUL CLUB IN THE WORLD

THE FARMER'S WIFE SHETLAND PONY CLUB of St. Paul, Minn., is the most wonderful club in the world for boys and girls because it gives away Shetland Ponies free to its members. Already over 126 boy and girl members have received real Shetland Ponies and Outfits worth about $250.00 each. If you haven't any Shetland Pony, now is your chance to get "BEAUTY" and her glorious Outfit, the next pony to be awarded to a new member of the Pony Club. All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will tell you how to join the Shetland Pony Club and get "BEAUTY" for your own. It doesn't cost a single cent to join this Pony Club, the members pay no dues and the Shetland Ponies are given free to the club members who show they are the most deserving.

Notice we print the pictures of 8 lucky children and their ponies we have given them and also the names of 30 more—all we have room for—so you may feel sure we give away real, live Shetland Ponies. Perhaps some of these 126 lucky children live in your county or a county near you and if so you probably know them because our lucky pony winners are now the best known children in their locality. However, it doesn't make any difference where you live, all you have to do is to send us your name and if you are the lucky member to get "BEAUTY" the next pony we are going to give away, she and her whole outfit will be shipped directly to your home without a cent of cost to you. We can't explain our whole Pony Club plan here but we have a great big surprise for you that will double your chances of being the lucky member to get a pony if we hear from you right away.

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF A FEW OF THE 126 MEMBERS TO WHOM WE HAVE GIVEN PONIES

"Joe,"	Harold R. Palmer, Oswego Co., **New York.**	**"Toots,"**	Isabelle Whitcraft, Baltimore Co., **Maryland.**	**"Scotty,"**	Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., **Washington.**
"Roine,"	Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., **Indiana.**	**"Andy,"**	Alfred H. Brown, Teton Co., **Montana.**	**"Bob,"**	John B. Corn, Jr., Pulaski Co., **Arkansas.**
"Beppo,"	Larue C. Wertman, Carbon Co., **Pennsylvania.**	**"Star,"**	Clarence Grover, Polk Co., **Minnesota.**	**"Tramp,"**	Keith Walker, Juneau Co., **Wisconsin.**
"Jim,"	Joey Edwards, Barton Co., **Kansas**	**"Patsy,"**	Rena Smith, St. Lawrence Co., **New York.**	**"Early Bird,"**	Edwin Larson Worcester Co., **Massachusetts.**
"Busy,"	John H. Albrecht, Jr. Camden Co., **New Jersey.**	**"Dixie,"**	Walter McLaren, Moody Co., **South Dakota.**	**"Stubby,"**	Harold Quick, Jefferson Co., **Kentucky.**
"Toby,"	George Lynch, Lake Co., **Illinois.**	**"Lulu,"**	Louise Damron, Benford Co., **Virginia.**	**"Cub,"**	Eugene Mumpower, Buncombe Co., **N. Carolina.**
"Pippin,"	Doris Navarette, Fairfield Co., **Connecticut.**	**"Sonny,"**	Elmer Hoth, Allamakee Co., **Iowa.**	**"Bingo,"**	Jeanette Lansing, Dixon Co., **Nebraska.**
"Jean,"	John H. Elrod, Smith Co., **Tennessee.**	**"Fritzie,"**	Marie and Margie Parker, Knox Co., **Illinois.**	**"Dainty,"**	Gladys Ellwood, Franklin Co., **Vermont.**
"Captain,"	Ida O'Keefe, Mountrail Co., **North Dakota.**	**"Chum,"**	Bozzie F. Thornton, Mercer Co., **West Virginia.**	**"Foxy,"**	Charles F. McCoy, Story Co., **Iowa.**
"Roxy,"	Eldon Crego, Madison Co., **Ohio.**	**"Mac,"**	Ruth Mead, Saline Co., **Missouri.**	**"Flo,"**	Lloyd Thomas, Allen Co., **Ohio.**

WE WILL GIVE YOU THIS PONY FREE

Or SOME OTHER BOY or GIRL

A DAUGHTER OF A PRIZE PONY WE GAVE TO ONE OF OUR CLUB MEMBERS

"BEAUTY" is a dear spotted Shetland Pony, pure bred and registered and the most romantic pony we ever gave away. "Beauty" is the daughter of "Evangeline" whom we gave to Gladys Houx of Saline County, Missouri, who was one of our Pony Club Members in October 1910. Gladys tells below her picture in the lower right hand corner of this page how she found "Beauty" as a little colt in April 1911. "Beauty" is the first pony we ever gave away which was raised by a member of the Shetland Pony Club so you see that we not only give away Shetland Ponies to club members but we also buy ponies of members and pay well for them when they are old enough to be given to new members of the Pony Club. You never heard of a club like this before, did you? Our club motto is "A Shetland Pony for every boy and girl" and if you just send us your name and address (don't send any money, not even a postage stamp) you will have as good a chance as anybody to get "Beauty" and probably in two years or so we can buy a pony of you to give to another new Club Member.

This is "Beauty"
and Her Elegant Outfit

THE OUTFIT we send along with "Beauty" is the finest and most complete pony outfit that money can buy—pony, buggy, harness, saddle and bridle. The buggy is about the prettiest and easiest riding pony vehicle made and the handsome nickel trimmed harness set off "Beauty" to best advantage as it is a real Shetland Pony harness. Then the hand made saddle and real Indian horse hair bridle complete this wonderful Outfit. The bridle is the most beautiful one you ever saw or heard of. It is made especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, and it takes him and his pardner two whole weeks to weave it out of beautifully colored horse hair,—red, blue, green, black, white and yellow—woven into remarkable Indian designs and mounted with colored rosettes and the horse hair reins ending in a real cowboy quirt. No matter how rich a child's parents might be they could not buy him a handsomer pony or more complete Outfit than "Beauty" and her Outfit which we will send free to some lucky member of our Shetland Pony club.

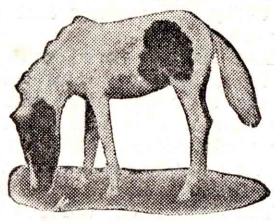
SEND US YOUR NAME TODAY IF YOU WANT TO OWN "BEAUTY"

Mail This Coupon Today or Copy on Post Card

THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB
549 WEBB BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

I want to be a member of your Shetland Pony Club. Please send me pictures of "Beauty" and the romantic story of her life. Also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I haven't any pony and want to own "Beauty."

Write Your Name and Address Here



"Beauty," 3 Weeks Old

Name.....

R. F. D.....

P. O.....State.....

GOOD FOR 1,000 VOTES FOR "BEAUTY"

As soon as we hear from you we will explain our Pony Club plan and tell you how to go ahead and get "Beauty". This darling little pony--whose "Mama-Pony", "Evangeline" we gave to Gladys Houx, (picture of whom you will see on the lower right hand corner of this page) is surely going to some new member of our Pony Club who has never yet received a pony. Don't let anybody persuade you that you cannot become the proud owner of "Beauty" because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given ponies to 126 Pony Club Members all over the United States, from the state of Vermont to the State of Washington, is proof that we do as we say. The Webb Publishing Co., publishers of The Farmer's Wife, has been established for 30 years and is one of the largest publishing firms in the United States, so your bank or postmaster will tell you that we can well afford to give away ponies to boys and girls who are members of our Shetland Pony Club to advertise our papers. We never heard of any of these 126 children until they wrote and told us they wanted a pony so you should send us your name and address at once to join the Pony Club if you want us to send you "Beauty."

A PRIZE FOR EVERY PONY CLUB MEMBER.

Every single child who becomes a member of our Pony Club will receive a handsome prize of his own choosing. Besides "Beauty" and her Outfit (and the Big Surprise we have for you) we will give Bicycles, Diamond Rings, Sewing Machines, Rifles, Cameras, Gold Watches, Music Cabinets and many other wonderful rewards that you never could get until now. We would like to give prizes to every boy and girl but we can only reward the few who send us their names and become members of our Shetland Pony Club and one of you will surely get darling little "Beauty" and her whole Outfit, so be sure to send us your name now before it is too late.

BE SURE TO ADDRESS YOUR POST CARD OR ENVELOPE TO

The Farmer's Wife Pony Club,

549 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Gladys, "Evangeline" and "Beauty"

"I want to tell you something about 'Beauty.' You see the Webb Publishing Company really gave me two ponies. First they sent 'Evangeline' to me in October, and then one morning in April, Dan, the hired man, called mamma and said a little stranger was in the barn. You can imagine my surprise and delight to find that 'Evangeline' had the dearest little colt. We named her 'Beauty.' Pony colts are worth lots of money, so I am getting rich.

"This year 'Evangeline' had another little colt, so papa said, 'Why can't we make some other little boy or girl happy by selling 'Beauty' to The Farmer's Wife for them to give to some member of their Shetland Pony Club?' We all thought that was fine and arranged it with the Pony Editor of The Farmer's Wife. 'Beauty' is such a dear little pony that we are awfully glad she is going to some member of the Pony Club and I do hope the lucky member who gets 'Beauty' will be very good and kind to her. Your little friend.

Saline Co., Mo. GLADYS HOUX.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year | November First, 1913 | Number 21

Expert Aid for the Farm Woman---Page 4

REQUEST ADVERTISERS WANT TO Know in what Paper seen. Therefore We TO their Advertisment was Urgently Request You to mention UP-TO-DATE every time you Write to Our Advertisers. READERS.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES $8.75
With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog U.
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 516 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Given

During the next 30 days one of these Sweater Coats given away to every reader.

Everybody needs a Sweater.

For Men and Women

As Strong, Warm and Elegant as a $5.00 Sweater Coat. GIVEN.

These Sweater Coats are made of extra heavy, strong, gray colored yarn. Large, thick knitted collar, seven pearl buttons, strongly sowed button holes and two side pockets. Sizes 36 to 46 inches. Make a cross (X) below for Sweater wanted.

The reason we give away this elegant and useful Sweater Coat is that we want to introduce to every man, woman and child in America the remarkable discovery made in our laboratory, namely, the concentration of pure malt and hops into a heavy liquid for the making of a healthful and delicious nourishing malt drink.

(Non-Alcoholic—Non-Intoxicating)

Pilsener and Muenchener Beer

have won the reputation of being the finest products of the malt and hops industry. **PERFECTION BREW** as made at home from Lundin's Extract for Perfection Brew is as good, has the taste, color, foam and all the invigorating and stimulating qualities peculiar to the finest malt drinks. It is better than either Pilsener or Muenchener because it is **non-intoxicating.** It quenches the thirst, it satisfies a man's appetite for a good, strong, snappy drink. In taste, color and foam it excels lager beer, but as it is **non-alcoholic** it can be sold everywhere in the United States, even in "dry" or temperance localities

LUNDIN'S PERFECTION BREW is easily made at home. From the contents of one large can of Lundin's Extract for Perfection Brew you can make 7 gallons of Pilsener or Muenchener style drink, whichever you prefer. The price of one large can of Lundin's Extract for Perfection Brew is 65c, sent to any address, postage prepaid.

MAL-TA-BREW is another product made from the finest malt and hops, so highly concentrated that its ingredients have been reduced to a solid substance. Lundin's Extract for Mal-ta-Brew is used for the home brewing of a powerful and extremely nourishing malt beverage with a delicious sweet taste, especially liked by women and children. Each can makes 6 gallons of a very fine **non-alcoholic** malt drink. The price per can is only 35c, sent to any address, postage prepaid.

To give every reader a chance to try both of these splendid malt and hops drinks, we will send one can of Lundin's Extract for Perfection Brew, enough to make 7 gallons of malt beverage, and one can of Lundin's Extract for Mal-ta-Brew, enough to make 6 gallons of Mal-ta-Brew, for $1.00.

With same we will give you absolutely free the beautiful Sweater Coat as pictured and described above. Complete directions with every can.

Should you wish the shipment sent by parcel post direct to your address, all charges prepaid by us, add 20 cents to your remittance.

LUNDIN & COMPANY
117 North Elizabeth Street
Chicago Illinois

— — — — — Cut out this COUPON — — — — —

Lundin & Company 117 N. ELIZABETH ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Gentlemen: I enclose herewith $1.00, for which please send me one 65c can of Lundin's Extract for Perfection Brew and one 35c can of Lundin's Extract for Mal-ta-Brew, from which can be made 13 gallons of your different home brewed malt and hops beverages. Also send me, as you promise above, one of your fine Sweater Coats, the size I fill in below.

.....LADIES' SWEATER COATS Measure.....in.

.....MEN'S SWEATER COATS Measure.....in.

Make a cross (X) in front of the Sweater you want and also state size desired.

It is understood that if I do not find the malt and hops extracts or the sweater coat exactly as represented you will refund my dollar.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

E-45

Talking Things Over

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters Between the Editor and the Reader

WE KNOW more or less about the inside of country life. Nearly every job you have to wrestle with has had its fling with your humble servants. We know what it means to get up at 4 o'clock, build a fire in the kitchen stove, feed, milk, harness, all by lantern light, and be on our way to the corn field, or the wood lot, long before the sun creeps over the sky line to melt the frost on the barn roof. We know what it is to eat supper by lamp light, and do all the chores long after the chickens have settled on their roosts. It is nothing to boast about—this knowledge of farming at first hand. It is no more than you and all your neighbors do every day. Yet we want you to feel that we realize the life you live; that we are not strangers to a plow, or a husking peg, or a milk stool, or a pig trough. And if we were to come to your farm tomorrow for a week's visit we could make a hand, do as much work and do it as well as the ordinary man on the farm.

What We Are Doing, and Why

We happen now to be at work in a field a little larger than a farm. Printing a farm paper has as many hard jobs to tackle as running a farm. But we have a reason for printing this paper, and it isn't just to make money. If that were our object we would likely print a different kind of a paper. But we learned, while farming, that farmers were not getting as much for what they were doing as they should, and we started in to find out why, and did. Then we started out to help make a change in things for the better, and here we are, printing and mailing this paper to 200,000 farmers with this purpose: To help each one of them find a way to make his farm life all it can and should be. We are constantly searching the country over for every helpful idea, little or big, that we think some or all of you can use to advantage. We gather together as many of such ideas as we can, and every two weeks or so we put them in print and send them out with the prayer and the hope that they will give you a boost.

The Dawn of a Better Day

All of you who have been reading this paper for even a few months know by this time that in our opinion the most necessary and the most profitable thing to be done by farmers is to unite in a good, strong business organization. Nearly all farmers think so, too, but are somehow slow in getting things under way. More or less suspicious of each other, they haven't the confidence needed. But, nevertheless, things are looking brighter and better every day. The thing we need most is sure to come. Just keep thinking about it and talking it over and, sooner than we expect, perhaps, farmers will find themselves out of the old ruts in a new road, where traveling will be fast and pleasant. And in each issue of this paper we send you facts about things that affect you and your welfare that you should by all means know and understand.

Getting at the Milk in the Cocoanut

We are getting into some most interesting studies just now. First, there is the live stock proposition. Why are you not raising more beef? The packers say they are not able to obtain enough to supply the demand. The consumers say beef is too high to allow them to eat what they want of it. They put it right up to you and say you are not raising enough cattle, and that you are getting too much money for what you do raise. If you have read the editorial articles in the last issue, you know what we think about it. Now we want to know what you think. In this number is a coupon which we hope every farmer who reads this paper, and has sold any cattle, will fill out and send to us. We want to know just how much you are getting for the cattle you sell. We want to know how much it cost you to produce them. Can you produce them cheaper? Can you turn out more of them?

There is another problem that is of interest to all of us. What will you do with your corn crop, and how much money will you make on it? We are offering a cash prize for a few good letters discussing this problem. Read about it on page 10.

How You Can Help

One of your problems is to raise crops. It takes a lot of your time and some money to get a good crop. It is hard work to do it. We know just how hard. But we have a problem, also, that takes a lot of our time, a lot of money and hard work galore. We have to raise a crop of subscriptions. This is the season for subscription work. We want a big yield of subscriptions, the same as you want a big crop of corn or wheat, and for pretty much the same reason. Our success depends on it. Now, confidentially, our sucess depends absolutely on giving service to each subscriber which will be worth more to him than the subscription price. And, again, the service we are able to give depends to a very large degree on the size of our subscription crop. There are several thousands of you whose subscriptions end this month and some whose time is in arrears. We hope we shall lose none of them. We are working hard to make the paper better, larger, more helpful and more powerful to represent your interests in the great field of business, where, standing alone as an individual, your rights would get mighty little consideration. We honestly believe the farmer needs just such a paper as UP-TO-DATE FARMING is going to be. We believe you believe it, and believe you will send in your renewal and, maybe, a new subscriber or so.

Going After Better Things

Now, reader, let us gird up our loins, whatever that means, and go right after better things all around—better stock, better soil, better farming, better crops, better houses, better prices, better laws and less rottenness in the market places. We are with you, and here's our hand on't.

THE EDITORS.

BROWN FENCE WE PAY FREIGHT
13 Cents Per Rod Up
Strongest, heaviest wire. Double galvanized. Outlasts others nearly 2 to 1. Low prices direct from factory. Over 150 styles for every purpose—hog, sheep, poultry, rabbit, horse, cattle. Also lawn fence and gates of all styles. Mail postal for catalog and sample to test and compare with others. Address
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
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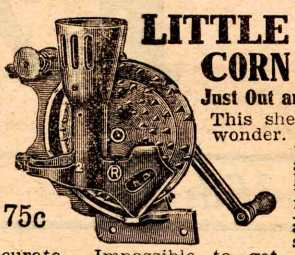
Just Out and Entirely New



75c

This sheller is a little wonder. Will do the work equal to any other hand sheller. No springs to jar loose, and adjustment simple and accurate. Impossible to get out of order. The sheller deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and the cobs outside. Is made on honor and will last a lifetime. Will easily shell eight bushels per hour. Price 75c F. O. B. here.
O. K. SEED STORE
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are much cheaper, four times more lasting. Made with the Edwards "Tightcote" Process and Edwards Patent Interlocking Device. Cannot rot, rust or catch fire. They come in clusters of 100 or more—go on *all at once*. $10,000 guarantee against lightning loss. Used on over 100,000 buildings.
Low Prices! Sold direct from factory at low prices, freight prepaid. Postal brings Factory Prices and Free Book No. 1191. If possible, give size of roof and get price on complete job. Send postal today—get everything by return mail. (130)
THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO
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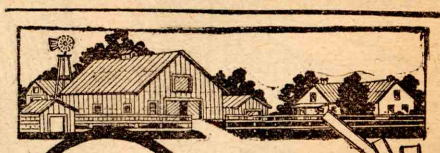
Special Introductory Price
Now's the time to fix up that leaky roof, before winter, and while you can get Galvo brand Rubber Roofing at this special introductory price.
Think of it,
108 square feet of the best one-ply roofing ever made, per roll 65c
FREE Nails and Cement Furnished Free
No Better Roofing At Any Price
Galvo Brand Rubber Roofing will stand the test. No roofing made superior. It is quickly and easily put on to last.
FULLY GUARANTEED. Will withstand any climate and weather. No special tools or experience needed to apply it. Anyone can lay it quickly and perfectly. Figure how much needed and send order in today If heavier grade is wanted
108 Sq. Ft. Two ply 85c 108 Sq. Ft. Three ply $1.05
We also handle a fine line of other roofing materials; Red and Green Slate and Flint Surface, etc. Write for catalogues and prices.
CENTRAL ROOFING & SUPPLY COMPANY
1301-7 S. Sangamon St., Dept. 377 Chicago, Ill.



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J. A. Everitt
Editor

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John P. Stelle · Associate Editors · C. Hayes Taylor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Nov. 1 If this date, or an older one, is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We hope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending in renewals, or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents should always state "new" or "renewal."

ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 16 — *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 1, 1913* — *No. 21*

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in UP-TO-DATE FARMING" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Balanced Rations

Common sense is not half common enough.

The gun that goes off at half-cock gets no game.

Some kinds of popularity are not worth the price.

Cheap money—A forty-year loan at 4 per cent interest.

The man who loses his head doesn't lose much of value.

The farm prophet does not often make a farm profit.

A good place to draw the color line—between oleomargarine and butter.

Now is the time to subscribe for a few good papers for the winter's reading.

There are too many nameless farms in this country. Give the farm a name.

You can bank on the average banker to give sound advice on financial matters.

Some "new brooms" have swept away fortunes. Not every new idea is good.

Some milkmen fill the milk bottles so full there's no room for cream at the top.

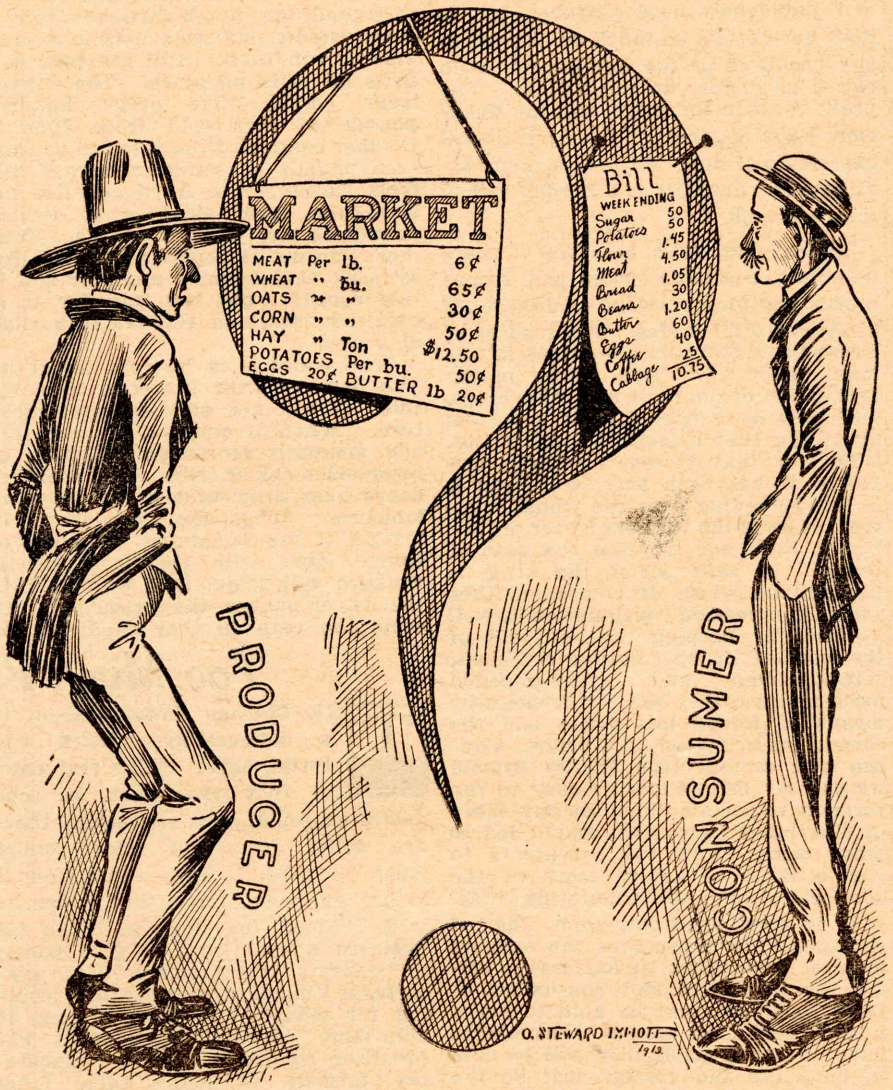
Many a man who runs a grocery bill at the store leaves it standing a long time.

The farmer goes to bed on his vacation. Night time is the only time he isn't on the job.

Iowa has a short crop of school ma'ams, we hear. Better pay might help matters a bit.

Many a man and boy are getting ready to go into the rabbit business. A dog and a gun are all the capital needed.

A good farmer has no use for weeds, thistles, saloons and other expensive but detrimental things. Get rid of them all. Use the hoe and the ax and the ballot.



PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES FOR A GET-TOGETHER CLUB

The Producer, the Consumer, and Prices

(Second Article)

THIS ARTICLE, like the first which appeared in the preceding issue, is chiefly introductory to those to follow. The series will prove that farmers in themselves are not the chief cause of the high cost of living, so far as farming operations are concerned. It is true that under certain conditions farmers could increase the production of their farms. If this was done to the extent that the increased production on the farm would itself bring about a lower cost of living in the city, the injury to the farmer in the lower prices would be a calamity to the country, far overbalancing any benefit obtained through a slightly reduced cost of living to the consumers in cities. We shall show how increased production is necessary to supply the needs of the country as a whole, but that it is not to be expected that farmers are to be paid less, on an average, for what they produce than they have been paid during the past few years. As a matter of fact, average prices to farmers should be higher, rather than lower. If they are not, general prosperity will suffer loss. Farmers are not paid too much in any case, while examples where they are paid too little are numerous. Agriculture as a whole is still handicapped and its progress retarded because farmers' incomes are insufficient.

That there is, broadly speaking, a high cost of living is not to be denied, but never in this wide world should any one attempt to correct this condition by trying to make lower prices for farm products on the farm. The days of cheap production in this country are gone, and gone forever. No matter how yields may be increased by better methods of farming, the farmers will find their expenses increasing in proportion. The burden of the high cost of living falls upon producer and consumer alike. Labor is high in cost. Taxes are high and keep getting higher. Land is going higher in price, yielding a greater tax return, but not yielding a larger income. Building materials of all kinds, essential to the success of the greater production schemes, are high. Interest on money is too high for farmers to make profitable use of borrowed capital on chance of getting good crops and good prices.

It is doubtless true that the great majority of farmers could increase the yields of the crops they grow by better management and without increased expense of time, labor or capital. It is very doubtful if enough of them will do so to an extent that will increase the production to a very marked degree unless they first have the incentive to learn and practice the necessary methods of farm management, and this incentive will never be found in the prospect of lower prices. To instill interest in the farmer which will awaken an ambition to do better farming, the appeal must be to his desire for gain; and to reconcile the idea of larger profits with the prospects of lower prices is an utter impossibility. The high cost of living, wherever and whatever it is, can not be remedied by any such plan. The sooner this is understood by those who advocate such measures, the sooner the only possible solution will be brought into action.

Our chief reason for following this line of investigation lies in the fact that all those who study the problems involved find a change in some of our time-honored methods of doing business is inevitable. A change, revolutionary in its effect, is coming, and coming soon. Farmers must be ready for it, and to be ready they must understand both its causes and its probable effects. In order to do this they must know the conditions which are bringing the change about. These articles will lay the facts bare to the readers of this publication.

Reader, you who have a farm from which you obtain your livelihood, working the year around, the editors of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are deeply earnest and sincere in their efforts to help you, personally, to make your work return a better compensation. We encourage you to do better farming. Our columns contain the best teaching of the greatest authorities. By study of the principles of scientific farming you can improve your yields. You can change your crops so your acres will grow more value in soil fertility, in market crops or in feeding. We want you to do it, because it will pay you. We are going to do all we can to show you the hows and the whys and the wherefores. We feel, however, our endeavors must not end with your work on the farm. There are other means to make your work more profitable, your home life more enjoyable. There are laws, political and economical, that materially affect your welfare. There are combines and systems beyond your individual horizon, beyond the power of the individual to control. There are the laws that make your taxes, direct and indirect. There are laws which establish and maintain bureaus and institutions to give you services of supposed advantage to you. There are combines and systems that handle your products after they have left your hands, and the manner of their control and management has much to do with the prices you receive. We are going to work with renewed energy and vigilance to protect your interests and welfare in all these vital things. We want you to know what we are doing along these lines, and why. We want you to understand the conditions as they are, and the factors that create and maintain those conditions. We realize, possibly better than you do, that if you do but know and comprehend these matters, you can help to bring about reforms that will redound to your own benefit.

The Farmer and General Trade

REFERRING to the offer by the packers of large sums of money to be used in teaching farmers how to raise more cattle, the Wall Street Journal remarks:

Instead of beseeching farmers to raise more cattle (to save their own business), packers might try the effect of a distribution of a part of their surplus in the way of better prices.

That is exactly the advice we gave the packers in a recent issue of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but the general reader would scarcely expect such a suggestion to come from Wall street. But there is no place on earth where there are more astute financiers than on Wall street. They know the source of all revenues, the stimulating influence of all business and the world's means for the creation of wealth. None have studied these things more astutely than these same people of Wall street, and it is not at all surprising that they have their eyes turned upon the farms of the country. And they know, too, that if the farmer has money with which to buy things he must get that money in the shape of a reward for his labor and that his profits are in the price rather than in the production. This accounts for that quiet suggestion as to price made to the packers by the Wall Street Journal. It is a fact, as another New York writer declares that "every dollar which flows through Wall street came originally either directly or indirectly out of the soil." And again: "Shut off the farms and Wall street, with all its wealth, would beg like the merest mendicant for food!" And again: "They (the financiers) realize that the life of their stocks and bonds must depend on the share of the consumer's dollar which the farmer receives."

And this is as true of all trading and industrial interests as it is of stocks and bonds, and it comes to all the others much more directly. We quote again from a New York writer: "It is in the country, on the farms, that the real trade necessities are to be found, rather than in town or city." This is based on the fact that the farm house and those who live in it have hundreds of requirements, running from the simplest things of household use to the most ponderous machinery now employed on well-to-do farms—yes, and including pianos and other refined modern home necessities —heating and lighting machenery, water works and automobiles. All of these are arranged for and bought when the farmers ARE ABLE TO BUY THEM. That ability comes from the well-cultivated, fertile acres of their farms and the wisely conserved and judiciously used pastures, but it does not depend so much on the quantity produced or the number of cattle raised as it does on the PRICE. The profit is all in the price, and the financiers know it whether the agricultural experts do or not. Without a remunerative price, quantity is a burden rather than a benefit

Those, then, who help the farmers to obtain equitable prices and secure profits are promoters of trade—of all kinds of useful trades. The readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING are helped in this way. They have been helped in the production of the most profitable crops, and they have been taught a system of selling that brings the best prices. Wherever that system has been employed it has been successful, and it is fast spreading over the whole country. It gives the farmers better profits, but it does not increase the cost of living. It sells when the stuff is needed and where it is needed, thus actually increasing consumption as well as price by keeping the stuff out of the control of speculating combines, self-appointed and greed-impelled price makers, that rob the farmers by means of forced low prices and the consumers by forced high prices. Thus the new system (the Equity System we call it) brings more money to the farmers to enable them to buy more of the things they need, and it leaves more money with the consumers to enable them to secure more of the comforts of life—all stimulating trade.

It is very apparent, then, that if the country is prosperous the farmers must be prosperous; if business is active the producers and consumers of farm products must be able to make it so. The more money these people have the more goods they will be able to buy, and the greater will be the stimulation of business. In this we are not exploiting a theory. The financial interests of Wall street realize its truth, business men everywhere concede its effects, and the thousands who are practicing it are reaping the benefits.

Expert Aid for Farm Women

EVERYBODY is going to educate somebody. Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture now proposes to educate farmers' wives. It is true that one never gets too old to learn, and the more useful knowledge people acquire the better it is for all. But it is possible that notions of this kind may be carried to an extreme and become a fad. What with the "rural uplift," the "country life commission," the "back-to-the-land movement" and other fads that have developed in the cities, one uninformed might think the people of the country are in sore straights so far as intelligence and refinement are concerned.

Secretary Houston has taken this matter up and has had his "experts" to send out 50,000 letters asking farm women to tell him what the Department of Agriculture can do to brighten their lack-luster lives and teach them how to do their work easier and better, so they may live, as we suppose, more like city people.

more like city people. Our illustration on the front cover depicts the interior of the average farm home, and its mistress, who has just received a copy of the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture.

We credit the secretary with good intentions, but farmers' wives and farm women in general are not the ignorant people city folks seem to think they are. As girls they attended high schools, and some of them the colleges. A lifetime on the farm acquainted them with all the details and made them true helpmeets for their husbands. In the house and about the home grounds their true selves become manifest, and each effort is for the beauty and comfort of the home. Families of children, boys and girls, are growing up around them, and in their turn are getting the advantages of the schools. In the home is not only pleasure and comfort, but refinement. This is the average farm home of today, and there is an independence and refinement about it that can scarcely be found in or around the city home of wealth. The writer of this has lived much in country and in city, and there is no comparison between the average home life in the one and in the other. The farm life is open and free, with refining influences everywhere. The city life, the average city life, is almost within prison walls, and in many cases it would be better if it were. Do what you can, Mr. Houston, but let your work be done where it is most needed. However, when you can make the country home better, do it. We'll help.

More Farm Education

THE Department of Agriculture wants the farmers to dry their corn before they sell it. Those who sell direct from the fields unquestionably sell an excess of moisture—of water—but not many sell that way, because the buyers are not inclined to handle it in that condition. The rule is to husk the corn and put it in cribs. In that condition, as all farmers know, it dries rapidly and soon gets in a marketable condition. Still the corn contains no little moisture. The department claims that every hundred pounds of corn sold from June to October contains from thirteen to fourteen pounds of water, and that sold from November to April contains not less than from eighteen to twenty pounds to the hundred pounds. From these figures the department specialists estimate that farmers annually sell in this country, and get pay for it as corn, not less than 15,595,800 bushels of water!

Well, what is to be done about it? The farmers grow the corn from the soil. It can not grow without moisture. When it ripens it is gathered and generally stored in buildings or receptacles called cribs. There nature keeps busy drawing out the excessive moisture. When the time comes to market it the remaining moisture, of course, goes with the corn and is weighed with it and sold with it. But the buyer makes the price. He expects the corn in that condition, as does the shipper and the buyer at the other end, and the prices are made accordingly. It is impossible to take out all the moisture without putting the corn through a drying process. If the farmers were to do that would they be paid a cent more per bushel for their corn?

What does the department hope to gain for the farmers by keeping "several specialists" engaged in work like this? We have been led to wonder if these specialists have been set to work at the request of the farmers or at the request of the buyers, who wish to get the most corn possible for the least possible money. If all this moisture were taken from the corn, as the department urges so impressively, would any fewer pounds of corn be counted a bushel? Corn is now marketed naturally. It is allowed to dry out as nature dries it out. It goes to the market as the buyers expect it, and in a condition satisfactory to the users at home and abroad. If all the moisture were extracted would it be any more satisfactory at any point between the grower and the user, and in such case who would lose the fifteen and a half million bushels of corn that the department says is water? The "specialists" are constantly urging higher grading of farm products, but they never think of any deficiency in price. No one urges honest marketing more emphatically than we, but we want the grade and price to advance together.

Too Much From Education

THE Chicago Evening Post, in a deliberately written editorial, says: "The real point is that too much is commonly expected from education; there are other forms of effort which must be used." That expression is rather an unusual one, but it carries with it food for thought. The big business houses want to give money to "educate" the farmers. The agricultural schools are constantly pleading for money, and more money, to help them "educate" the farmers. The fertilizer companies would "educate" the farmers to make their lands richer. The buyers and storers of farm products would "educate" the farmers to produce more stuff that there may be more to handle and that it might be cheaper as it comes from the fields, but no cheaper as it makes its way to the kitchen. The railroad companies run exhibition trains to show how it is done. And thus it goes to the close of a most remarkable chapter.

It does look like too much is expected of education. These institutions all want big crops, and they want the farmers educated to produce them. And so do we. But we want something else as well. We want the farmers to make something for themselves while they are producing these big crops, and to make something for themselves they must receive remunerative prices. They must do a better job of marketing. "Favorable market conditions," says the Post, "would probably get quicker results than elaborate arguments based upon the farmer's duty to mankind." That's it exactly. If you want a man to work, assure him that he will be paid for it. Guarantee a reasonable reward and there need be no further anxiety as to the quantity produced. This reward must come from the marketing, and it must be the result of the price. Yes, there must be something besides the education the schools and all those other concerns are proposing to give. The farmers must have a price, and they must secure it for themselves just as other business people do.

Can Other Countries Compete With American Farmers?

THIS QUESTION is often asked since the adoption of the new tariff law, which opens to the American markets the products of all other countries. As a lesson we may specially consider the wheat crop. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that this year's product of wheat in the countries named is as follows: Bulgaria, 60,627,000 bushels; France, 322,734,000 bushels; Hungary, 166,672,000 bushels; Italy, 209,440,000 bushels; Roumania, 88,135,000 bushels; Canada, 211,004,000 bushels. We regret that Russia is not included, because that is now the largest exporting country of the old world. We freely concede that not many of these countries can compete much in our home markets. They are so far away and have so much nearer demands that they are but little menace to our farmers. They can compete with us only in the world markets, and that they have been able to do all the time. But it is not so with Canada. That rapidly developing country is at our very door, and it is just as easy to market Canadian wheat in the United States as it is to market our own wheat here. So the effect of the law in question is to add Canada's two hundred and eleven million bushels of wheat to that grown by our own farmers, and every addition to the surplus reduces the price.

It is largely the same with other crops. Countries that produce a shipping surplus of anything produced for market here, and that have access to our markets, may sell here just as freely as they can sell at home. And this applies not to soil products only, but to live stock as well. Previous to the adoption of the present law this was not so. It may be that the short crops of the present year may prevent the effect from being so marked, but the situation is as above outlined.

South American Beef in North American Markets

MANY FARMERS who have been raising or fattening beef cattle are more or less concerned about the South American cattle countries, and are fearful lest these southern countries will send great quantities of meat into the United States, now that the tariff is off, and reduce the prices on fat cattle in this country. Let us examine a few of the facts as they are presented to us at this time.

In the first place, farmers in the United States or elsewhere can not continue long at producing beef unless there is a fair amount of money to be made in the business. In the second place, Europe needs imported beef far more than we need it. Heretofore we have been shipping large quantities of beef to England. So have the South American countries. We are no longer exporting much beef, having little more than we can use at home. This cutting off of supplies to Europe from the United States will probably make England offer higher prices in order to get the beef she needs, and the highest bidder will, of course, establish the price. South America will send no meat to the United States at a lower price than would be paid by a European country. While the packers of this country may take advantage of our cattle raisers and pay less for cattle because some imported beef is coming to the United States, they can not hope to maintain lower prices here, for it would discourage the increased production they very much desire.

Dr. A. D. Melvin of the United States Department of Agriculture has been in South America making investigations of the cattle industry in that continent. He has found Argentina and Uruguay to be the only countries exporting beef in any considerable quantities, and their exports are nearly all to England. Dr. Melvin declares that Argentina is killing right up to the limit of her production; that to increase the production the present high prices must be maintained. In other words, South American cattle raisers are not going to raise cheap beef for us, but they will try to increase their beef stock if they are to be paid for it at present prices.

Much of the cattle in South America are high-grade stock, Durham, Hereford and Polled Angus breeds predominating. They are raised, fed and fattened entirely on alfalfa pastures. The South American grain farmers do not feed their grain to cattle, finding it more profitable to sell it. It takes three acres of alfalfa per head to feed their fattening cattle. To increase the number of cattle by one million would mean to bring three million additional acres under alfalfa cultivation. This will not be done in a twinkling of an eye. If grain farms are to be turned into alfalfa farms the shorter grain crops would tend to increase the demand and price for grain. Unless the cattle raisers get good prices for their beef, they will partially abandon cattle raising for grain farming, just as the farmers of the United States have done and are doing today.

The farmers of this country have no one but themselves and the packers to fear on account of lower prices. Present prices can be maintained on all the cattle our farmers can conveniently raise, if they will but get together and establish a system of marketing that will give them the opportunity to make the price. So long as our farmers unload cattle on the market, taking whatever price is offered, and making no attempt to hold prices up where they should justly be, the packers are not the only ones to blame for their driving a one-sided bargain. There will be a good demand for all the beef we can supply during the next five years at least, and the ultimate consumer will pay enough for his steak and roasts to justify the producer in demanding good prices. Just as soon as the producers get together and put their selling business on a real business basis, they will obtain what they should have and continue to get it.

Announcement to Our Readers

For years the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has worked early and late, in season and out, to assist our readers in selling their crops where, when and in such a manner that they may bring the largest possible profit.

He proposes to do everything within his power to make both the news and advertising columns of this paper profitable to its readers.

With this object in view, he begs to call your attention to the advertisements, every single one of which is backed by a guarantee of reliability. See statement on Page 3.

You are perfectly safe in patronizing the advertisers whose announcements appear in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. A. H. Ludwig, in the Adv. Dept.

Them and the Others

THE WILSON administration tariff bill is now a law and has gone into effect. The last act, the affixing of the President's signature, was affected at 9:10 p. m. Oct. 3, 1913. We freely and fearlessly discussed features of the bill while it was pending, but it is now a law and, with all good citizens, we await results, with the earnest hope that it may prove a measure beneficial to a majority of the people of the whole country—to the general masses.

We may repeat that the new law practically takes all tariff protection from farm products. That invites the soil products of all countries to freely compete with American products not only in the markets of the world, but in our own markets. It is true that not many countries can thus seriously compete with us, but there are some that can and will. It is evident that this competition must reduce the prices paid for farm products in this country. But in the tariff revision many other commodities are also added to the free list and material reductions are made on others. These additions to the free list and reductions, it is claimed, will compensate the farmers for what they may lose in the forcing down of prices by the free importation of foreign products. But, as usual, the lawmakers and writers and speakers forget that the makers and sellers of other goods make the prices at which they shall sell, but that farmers never do. The sellers of farm products leave the buyers to make the prices that are to be paid for those commodities. This fact puts the farmers more completely at the mercy of the trades people and speculators after removing from their stuff the only protection it had. In this connection we can not refrain from quoting from one who has for many years been a careful observer of legislation, state and national: "They don't hesitate to make all the farmers' products free, but when it comes to something that might bother the trade gamblers—no, never!" But, as previously said, we now await results.

One fact, however, stares the farmers in the face. If it was ever important that they should be organized so as to act in unison, it is doubly so now. The tariff protection helped them some in their struggle with the buying price makers. Even that is now gone, and they are left to struggle for equitable prices single-handed and alone. It must be seen at once that in such a struggle individual farmers are worse than helpless. They must accept prices dictated by importers of products from other countries. These importers, of course, will be sustained in their efforts by our own buyers, who wish to pay the lowest possible prices for homegrown stuff that they may unitedly store and hold until they can force the usual high prices upon consumers. The only protection we can see from this situation is the organization and confederation of farmers all over the country, both in their own and the consumers' interest. This is not as other papers discuss this question, but we are right, and our readers know it.

Mr. Dooley Has an Idea

"Hinnisy," said Mr. Dooley, as he took a seat on a soap box in Hogan's grocery, near an apple barrel, and began searching its contents for the largest one, "the naycissities iv loife are fast comin' to be its looxshuries. The proices me butcher, me baker and Hogan here charges me fer sustenance are so hoigh ye can't raych thim with an airyplane. It's scandalous. It's the talk if th' nayborhood. I'm weak and emashiated frum abshtainin' from me customary porterhouse. Avin calf liver and bacon are almost beyond me raych, and hog and hominy is no longer the shtandby of the workin' mon, but is the dessert av the nabobs. Apples are worth their weight in goold, and pertayties, why—say, Hogan, how're ye sellin' pertayties?"

"Tin cints a quarther av a peck," said Hogan.

"Ay, luk at thot, now, will ye?" responded Dooley. "If ye sold 'em by the bushel ye couldn't sell 'em at all, fer none o' yer coosthumers could raise the proice av a bushel without mortgagin' th' goat."

"What's the poor workin' mon to do, Mr. Dooley," aswed Hennesy, looking much worried.

"Do? Why, I've got a scheme that will hit th' High Cost of Livin' a knockout punch in the solar complexshun. Here's Hogan sellin' pertayties fer tirty-sivin sints a peck, cash. The fahrmer who sold thim pertayties, who planted thim and brought thim up th' way a good pertaytie should grow don't git that much fer a bushel iv thim. Sometimes he don't git enough to pay fer the diggin', and he lets thim rot in the ground, where our stummicks are fairly achin' fer a fillin o' spuds, because we can't raise Hogan's limit. Hogan says he's not to blame. I'm not to blame, and you are not to blame, Hinnisy, this time. The fahrmer is the cause av it all."

"The fahrmer! Dooley, are ye crazy? That poor divil is in the worst fix av all av us."

"Shure, I know it," replied Mr. Dooley, "and here is where my scheme knocks the High Cost of Livin' into the ditch. Thim fahrmers ort to git together and have a big market place av their own in ivery city, with a man av their own in charge. Thin, when Hogan needed pertayties, he goes to the fahrmers' market and buys direct from the fahrmer himsilf, through his representative, who will be running the market. The fahrmer will get forty or fifty sints a bushel and will go to growin' pertayties by th' million. Hogan can have as much profit as he gets now, and Mrs. Dooley can come wid her market basket, and two bits, and take away a peck of pertayties, and the goat can have the peelin's, instead of atin 'em oursilves.

Smile Awhile

Would Need It Later

—"Your money or your life," demanded the robber.

"Take me life thin," answered the Irishman, "for I'm savin' me money for me auld age."

A Bad Division

Mr. Bash—I've half a mind to kiss you.
Miss Dash—What have you done with the other half?

Came Provided

Querist—Did you have any boarders this summer?

Resort Keeper—No, lumber was so high everybody brought his own board.

Both in a Fix

"Sister, I would like to see you a minute, but my skirts are so tight I can't get up the stairs. Will you please come down?"

"I would be glad to, but my new hat is so wide I can't get through the passage."

A Great Sacrifice

"Remember, Arthur, you are the son of a gentleman. Try to be like one for an hour at least."

"I will, mama, but it will spoil the whole day for me."

He Dodged

"Does your wife miss you when you are away from home?"

"No, it's when I'm at home she misses me. She couldn't hit a post."

Selling Nuts

"Are there any worms in those nuts, my boy?"

"Yes'm, but if you'll eat 'em without your specs on it'll be all right. The worms taste just like the nuts."

Understood the Game

"We had a baseball team of girls in ou school?"

"Were any of them good catchers?"

"So many of them caught husbands it broke up the team."

Wrong Remedy

"I think your husband should be treated for the drink habit."

"You must be mistaken, doctor, for it was by treating that he got it.

No Thought of Blowing Up

"Why do they call some of the girls explosives?"

"Because they use so much powder, o course."

May and May Not

"Do you believe the voting machines will be an advantage to the country?"

"It may if the voters work the machine As it is now the "machine" works the voters."

Burning Words

A Spokane girl was required by he teacher to write an essay of 250 words about an automobile. The next day she submitted the following:

"My uncle recently bought an automobile. Last week he was riding out in the country when a tire busted going up a long hill. This makes about 25 words. The other 225 are what my Uncle said while he was walking back to town through the mud, but they are really not fit for publication."

A Few Guesses

Why was the elephant behind all the res in entering the ark?

He had to pack his trunk.

Why did the dog refuse to go into th ark?

He didn't have to. He had a bark o his own.

What is the oldest fruit and the one tha is hardest to keep?

Dates.

What fruit do politicians most hunge for?

Plums.

Why has a preacher an easier time tha a lawyer or a doctor?

Because it is easier to preach than t practice.

Are family quarrels a matter of history

Yes, the first thing Adam and Eve di was to raise Cain.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Markets and Trade

THE Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 360, reports that the estimate of yields of all crops on October 1, 1913, was 16.6 per cent lower than the estimated yields on the same date a year before, and about 9.7 per cent lower than the average condition on the same date in recent years. Very good crops are reported in Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Arizona only. Very poor crops are reported in Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

This information, as far as it goes, is valuable to our readers in giving them some of the places of surplus crops and where there are shortages, to facilitate marketing and buying. Farmers who want the department's bulletins should have their names registered in Washington.

The first killing freeze came at Indianapolis Oct. 20, compared with Oct. 24 last year. The mild fall weather, with rains, were beneficial to grass, the new wheat and potatoes. We predict the estimate of yields of the latter will be increased in the November report. A large acreage has been put in winter wheat and reports indicate excellent conditions generally.

The wheat visible shows a big increase in this country and an enormous increase in Canada, notwithstanding the exports from both countries were larger than in many years. The oats visible also increased more, as the table shows, and is the highest now in many years.

The prices of wheat, corn and oats are all lower than two weeks before. Wheat and oats are also lower than a years before, while corn is higher. As grain is on a world's basis for prices now, we may not see much improvement in prices for some months, when the world will need what is held for higher prices. Before the new tariff, or free trade in farm products, our farmers could hold back supplies and compel our handlers and mills to pay the price without interference from outside. Then, when the world caught up with the outside supply, it would also pay the higher price for what we had left. But it is different now. We predict those farmers who hold wheat and oats will eventually get higher prices.

ADVICE—Wheat—Hold it for higher prices or feed it. Corn—Market surplus old corn. Sell new corn at 55c or better from field. Oats—Hold for more money. Potatoes—Market gradually. Hold some for higher prices. Hay—Market gradually. Broom Corn—We look for higher prices. Beans—They will be higher. Apples—Ask a good, round price for good stock. Convert poor stock to cider and vinegar. Cotton—Market gradually to maintain present prices. If marketing will stop when the price goes below 14 cents at New York, this price or above will be paid for all cotton.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreets's reports on Oct. 18, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Oct. 18, '13. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	60,579,000	X 5,471,000	X 2,983,000	X 17,681,000	—7,947,000
CORN	8,633,000	— 118,000	X 521,000	X 4,398,000	X 4,500,000
OATS	36,294,000	—1,016,000	—3,861,000	X 24,025,000	X 9,758,000
BARLEY	7,245,000	X 2,063,000	—3,966,000	X 2,098,000	X 2,222,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 39,149,000 bushels. This is 16,468,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 13,210,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 7,157,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,528,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 5,698,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Oct. 24, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	Oct. 24	Two weeks before	A year before
WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	.92 @92½	93½@94	1.09¾
St. Louis	.93 @94	92½@94	1.12
Kans. City	.88½@90	84½@90	1.07
Cincinnati	.93½@94	.....	1.11
New York	.95	96 @97½	1.06½
CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	.70 @70½	70 @71¼	64¾
St. Louis	.72	72¾	65
Kansas City	.72½	73½@73¾	63
Cincinnati	..72 @72½	.....	70
New York	... 78¼	78½	59½
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	..... 41¾	41¾	36
St. Louis	....41¾@42	42½@43	34½
Kansas City	.39¼@40	42¾	34½
Cincinnati	..40 @40½	.....	37½
New York	.....	46 @46½	39

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Oct. 24, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—December, 84c; May, 88⅝c. Two weeks before, 86⅝c and 91¾c respectively.

CORN—December, 68⅝c; May, 69⅞c; July, 68⅝c. Two weeks before, 68⅞c, 70⅝c and 70⅜c respectively.

OATS—December, 39¼c; May, 42⅞c; July, 42⅝c. Two weeks before, 41⅞c, 45¼c and 43⅝c respectively.

COTTON—New York, Oct. 24. Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 14.50c, middling gulf, 14.75c. Two weeks before the close was 14.20c and 14.45c respectively. A year before, 10.95c and 11.20c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Oct. 24, 1913

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday	86	100	115
Tuesday	90	55	75
Wednesday	40	70	60
Thursday	80	50	65
Friday	47	60	50
Total, 5 days	343	335	365

Market held firm at Thursday's advanced prices. Buyers took hold freely and receipts were moderate, reported at 47 cars. Some cars coming from Dakota included frozen potatoes and had to be held back to be resorted.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin, round white, 3 cars at 68c, 6 cars at 70c, 2 cars at 72c; Dakota Ohios, 1 car at 65c; Minnesota white, 1 car at 68c, 1 car at 70c. Sacked—Wisconsin white, 1 car at 72c, 5 cars at 73c.

Per bushel, Minnesota and Dakota

Ohios, bulk or sacked.....63@70c
Wisconsin round white, bulk.....67@72c

Fancy sacked bring a premium.
Michigan .....67@72c

Sacked bring a premium.

The price is 10c a bushel higher for Ohios and 12c a bushel higher for white stock than two weeks before. A year before the prices were: Ohios, 35c to 43c; white, 32c to 42c.

SWEET POTATOES—A fair demand for choice Jerseys exists. They are steady. The others are slow.

Barrels, Virginia .....$1.50@1.75
Jerseys ..... 2.65@2.85
Hampers, Jerseys ..... 80@ 90
Delaware ..... 60@ 75

Virginias are 25c to 50c a barrel lower than two weeks before. Jersies are 15c to 20c a barrel lower. The price of Delawares is unchanged.

HAY—Receipts, 939 tons. Demand improving and offerings only fair. Market steady. Prairie hay is not in good demand.

Choice timothy hay.....$18.00@19.00
No. 1 timothy..... 16.50@17.50
No. 2 timothy..... 15.00@16.00
Iowa and Nebraska prarie... 14.50@16.00
Illinois and Wisconsin prairie. 8.50@10.00

The price of choice timothy is $1 a ton lower than two weks before. A year before the price was $1 a ton higher.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8@9. Oat straw at $6.50@7.50. Wheat straw $6.50@7. Rye straw is $1 a ton higher and oat and wheat straw 50c a ton higher than two weeks before.

BEANS—Are ruling firm. Dealers report demand as being very fair. Pea beans in fair supply. The others are scarce.

Pea Beans—
Hand picked, choice.....$2.15@2.20
Common ..... 1.50@1.75
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.
Red kidneys, choice..... 3.00@3.10
White kidney, nominal..... 3.00
Brown Swedish, long..... 1.75@2.00
Round ..... 2.00@2.25

The price of pea beans is 10c to 15c a bushel higher than two weeks before. White kidney unchanged and Swedish 25c a bushel higher. A year before the price of hand-picked choice pea beans was $3@3.10.

BROOM CORN—Was moderate sale. Market firm.

Per ton, Illinois corn.....$150@160
Oklahoma ..... 110@160

The price of Oklahoma corn is unchanged to $10 a ton higher. Illinois unchanged from two weeks before.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases.	Last week. Cases.	Last year. Cases.
Monday	4,510	5,710	4,063
Tuesday	5,907	5,941	3,576
Wednesday	4,733	4,382	2,989
Thursday	2,866	4,471	2,182
Friday	4,877	4,435	2,940
Total	22,893	24,929	15,750

A firm feeling prevails in this market and quotations were advanced ½c today.

The market is reported in a healthy condition and the trade is quite satisfactory. The receipts are lighter—showing some falling off, being smaller than last week, but larger than for the same period one year ago.

Miscellaneous lots, cases returned, 22@26c, according to quality. Top prices only realized where shipments contain mostly new-laid eggs. Cases returned, ½c less.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 23½@24½c.

Firsts quotably 27@28c. To bring quoted prices eggs must run mostly to new-laid eggs, with not over 24 eggs loss to the case.

Checks—In good supply and only merchantable stock selling. Some of the Checks coming are moldy and musty and sell anywhere from $4.50 to $5 per case for merchantable lots.

The price is 1½c higher than two weeks before. A year before Firsts were quoted at 24c.

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

This department is exclusively for producers and handlers of farm produce, grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, poultry, etc: :: :: ::

There is no charge for this service but a condition is that before using it the accompanying Crop Report be sent for full instructions, blanks, etc., so all business may be conducted systematically. You will appreciate the advantage of this after you get the instructions.

This department is instituted to enable farmers to sell at the right time and place, and to reliable customers; to help you get the real worth of your crops, your rightful share of the consumer's dollar—therefore do not do any marketing without first consulting with our market experts. If you want to obtain the highest prices your available market affords, report your crops on the blank provided and get the benefit of our advice and service. Our representatives in all the best markets are reliable, capable and *thoroughly equipped* to handle your products to best advantage. "Team work" and co-operation with headquarters will result in larger profits to you. If you have any crops to market in car lots, or could co-operate with your neighbor and make up car-lot quantities, fill out the blank below and mail at once to Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind., and we will advise you where, when, how and to whom to ship for best results. Your shipments will be followed by this department until sold. The net proceeds will be sent promptly to you from our special representative to whom you shipped. This service will save and make you money. Send in the report today, NOW. This will supply us with advance knowledge of products to be marketed and our service will be made more efficient and satisfactory to you.

WHEAT—We have 15 cars good milling wheat for sale. Those interested should write for further information.—H. C. Miller, Carlton, Neb.

POTATOES, CANE, KAFFIR CORN, MILO MAIZE, FETERITA—Members having any of the foregoing for sale should write J. H. Harmon, State Union Secretary, Shawnee, Okla.

BLISS TRIUMPH SEED POTATOES WANTED—Preferably from the northwest, for our Gulf Coast District planters. C. B. Lozier, Business Mgr., Robertsdale, Ala.

APPLES, POTATOES, WANTED—in carlots. Geo. M. Wolfe, Secretary, Dennis, Kans.

TIMOTHY HAY FOR SALE—H. E. McDade, Hagerstown, Md.

DRIED PEACHES—Two cars for sale. A. L. Cross, Kingsbury, Cal.

CORN, HAY, FOR SALE—J. A. Huston, Mulbury Grove, Ill.

APPLES—Three cars choice for sale. W. S. Kerstetter, Secretary, Sunbury, Pa.

HORSES—Carload for sale. Parties interested should write to Oscar Burns, Upton, Wyo.

POTATOES—One car medium size and smooth. Ready now.—Fred Newmiller, R. R. 4, Clyde, N. Y.

APPLES WANTED—100 to 500 bushels now and a car load of winter apples later.—J. E. Evans, Sisterville, W. Va.

CORN—This community wants a few cars.—W. D. Reddock, Personville, Tex.

FENCE POSTS, MOLASSES, CHRISTMAS TREES—For sale by Sulphur Local Union, James F. Powell, Pres., Sulphur Springs, Ind.

POTATOES, APPLES—We have lots of potatoes to sell and want to buy apples.—J. U. Flemming, Organizer, Ellendale, N. D.

POTATOES—Wanted to buy in car loads.—A. E. Weber, Sec., Geneva, Neb.

DRIED FRUIT—Prunes, raspberries and canned fruit and vegetables, also winter apples and potatoes to sell.—Equity Warehouse Co., Portland, Ore.

SWEET POTATOES—Car loads to sell.—C. B. Lozier, County Secretary, Robertsdale, Ala.

CORN, OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES—We want to correspond with locals that have these to sell.—Henry Vauck, Sec., Shiekley, Neb.

WHEAT, OATS, APPLES, POTATOES—For sale. W. S. Kerstetter, Sec., Sunbury, Pa.

WHEAT—300,000 bushels for sale.—F. C. Saxowsky, Sec., Hebron, N. D.

WHEAT, POTATOES, APPLES—Large quantities for sale.—O. E. Scott, State Secretary, Pocatello, Idaho.

POTATOES—Parker's Prairie Local Union has car loads to sell.—L. H. Brockman, Sec., Parker's Prairie, Minn.

WHEAT, POTATOES—Carlots, to sell.—C. H. Dent, Sec., Dent, Minn.

WHEAT, OATS, BEANS—For sale. F. A. Bell, Carson City, Mich.

POTATOES—For sale. H. L. Logue, Parkers Landing, Pa.

HAY, POTATOES, HOGS—For sale. J. Whitworth, Shelby, Idaho.

SPELTZ, OATS, POTATOES, HOGS—For sale. I. B. Hale, Acton, Mont.

WHEAT—For sale. C. L. Kelley, Dempsey, Idaho.

ALFALFA HAY, HOGS—For sale. C. W. Brown, Aberdeen, Idaho.

HOPS—For sale. Geo. Humpert, Silverton, Ore.

CANNED TOMATOES AND PEARS—For sale. Samuel Crull, Tippecanoe, Ind.

MULES FOR SALE—Eight young mules, good strong ones, from one to five years of age. Also one six-year-old jack. Prices and full description on request.—J. W. Lathrop, Valida, Kas.

POTATOES, ALFALFA, GRAIN—For sale. E. G. McAllister, Mitchell, Neb.

CORN, HAY, OATS, SWEET POTATOES—For sale. John A. Stephan, Citionelle, Ala.

BARLEY—For sale. Walter Baker, Polonia, Wis.

PEANUTS AND HOGS—To sell. Joe C. Publis, Apache, Okla.

Crop Report

Crop Report of .....

P. O. .....Co. .....State .....

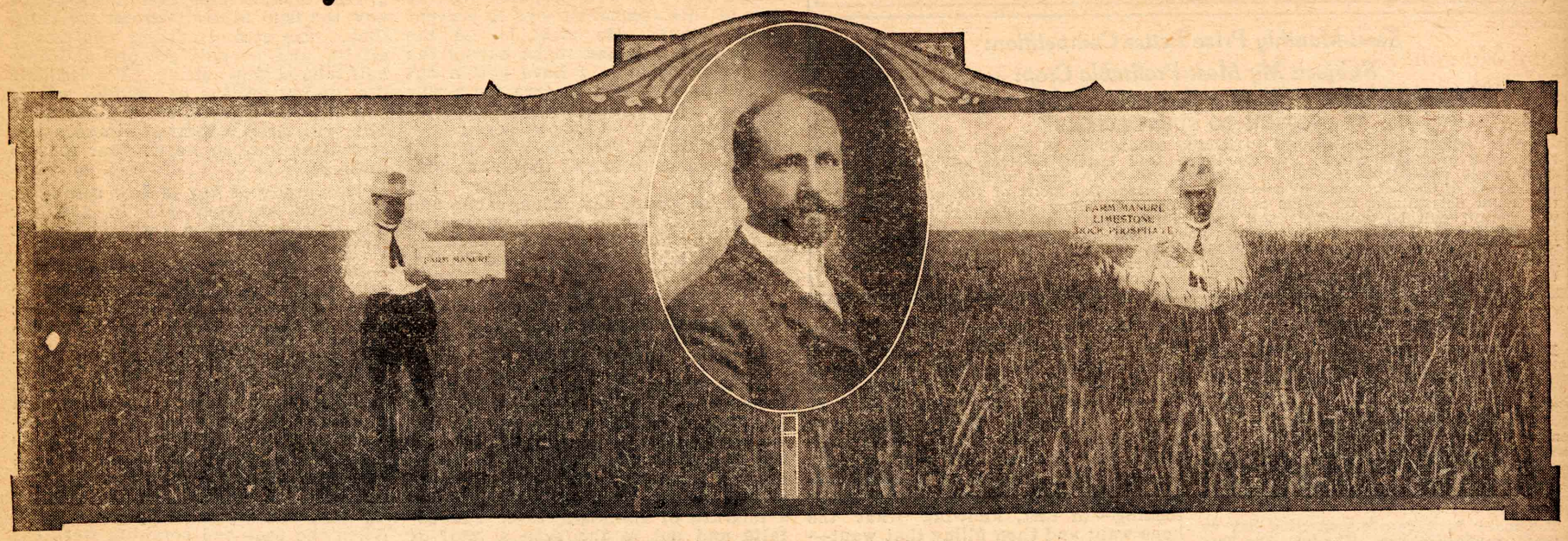
For and in consideration of the advantages to be derived from co-operating with the Farmers Society of Equity, National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., and in consideration of the services rendered by headquarters I hereby report the following crops which I can furnish in car-lot quantities and I agree to co-operate with headquarters in preparing and marketing same to best advantage:

Kind of Crop	Number of Cars	Grade or Variety	When Ready	Sacks, Boxes or Bbls.

Date .....1913. .....
Signature.

Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity?.....

The Rejuvenation of Poorland Farm



Dr. Hopkins Shows How to Build Permanent Soil Fertility With Lime and Phosphate Rock :: ::

A FARM with a rich soil is the one thing every farmer desires to have. Fertility of soil is the very heart of successful farming. To make the soil more fertile, so each acre will yield a greater return, is something every farmer desires, though some of them have not the determination to do what lies within their power to accomplish the feat.

This story relates to a farm that was one of those ordinary run-down farms, just like a number of such farms as you, reader, have in your own neighborhood. Possibly you live on such a one. You will be interested, and if you will but take this lesson to heart and follow out the suggestions it contains, you should be greatly benefited by reading how one farm was made to yield larger and larger crops year after year.

Poorland Farm is owned by one of the foremost men in agriculture, Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, one of the world's greatest authorities on soil fertility. Dr. Hopkins has long been connected with the University of Illinois in the Agricultural Experiment Station at Urbana. Wanting to see what results could be obtained on an actual run-down farm by methods available to the means of the average farmer living on such a farm, he purchased one and set about the task of making it one of the best farms in the state, from point of ability to produce crops. His story of what has been accomplished, and how, is told here for UP-TO-DATE FARMING readers in almost his own words:

Where Fertility Comes From

The main problem of permanent fertility is simple. It consists in making sure that the soil contains in abundance every element necessary to a maximum yield of crops. Some are in the soil—were always there. Some have to be supplied, not necessarily in the form of high-priced commercial fertilizers, but in a manner that provides the same elements at a cost low enough to be within reasonable reach. Some crops can obtain much of their nitrogen from the air. Others must obtain their supply of nitrogen from the soil. All other elements of plant food for all plants must come from what is in the soil, or placed therein by man. It is a matter of the greatest importance to know how to supply these elements abundantly and inexpensively in form the plants can use. There is an abundant supply of these elements, such as phosphate rock, limestone and potassium minerals, already present in nearly all soils. Instead of making an expensive acquaintance with the fertilizer agencies, the farmer should first make the acquaintance of the natural agents that can help him as much and cost him less. Commercial fertilizer is all right in its place, and that it should have a place in the production of our food supply is not denied or questioned. But the farmer need not pay out good money for commercial fertilizers to do that part of production which careful management and inexpensive materials can do at much less expense.

A Big Question

The bigness of this question can best be appreciated from the fact that the farmers of the United States pay out much more than $100,000,000 for commercial fertilizers. When judiciously purchased and intelligently used they no doubt pay a good profit on the investment. And even when the soil is fairly fertile, in the common usage of the term, there are crops that will pay a profit on a wise use of fertilizer. But the main facts are that the air contains an absolutely inexhaustible supply of nitrogen, the most costly ingredient in commercial fertilizers, and this air nitrogen can be freely utilized by clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, soya beans, vetch and other leguminous crops, all of which are well worth raising for their own good qualties, being valuable both for forage and seed production, while the nitrogen they absorb from the air can be very largely placed in the soil by feeding the crop and spreading the manure over the field, or by plowing down the residue. Then, too, leguminous crops store a certain amount of nitrogen in their root systems, which is available for the succeeding crops. Then the normal soils of most states contain a generous supply of potassium (potash), while subsoils, especially clay subsoils, contain a larger amount than the surface soil. But phosphorus, although the cheapest ingredient in commercial form, is found in soils in very limited quantities and, as a rule, must be purchased to maintain soil fertility. Assuredly must this be done if soil fertility is to be increased. So economical soil building, i. e., increasing soil fertility, is best done by purchasing large amounts of the low-priced phosphate and then, by the aid of lime, leguminous crops, manure and good cultivation, store up large quantities of nitrogen and liberate equally large quantities of potassium.

Finely ground rock phosphate can be delivered at railroad stations in the corn belt for $8 or less per ton. It will require at least four tons of "complete fertilizer," as sold by fertilizer manufacturers, to supply the amount of phosphorus contained in a ton of phosphate rock. Four tons of complete fertilizer will cost from $80 to $120, according to grade.

Ohio's Practical Demonstration

In Ohio experiments, where phosphorus alone was used, $2.60 invested in phosphorus returned an extra profit of $13.93 in crops per rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy. What money, therefore, farmers have to spend for fertilizing materials could be most profitably expended, as a rule, in the purchase of phosphorus, supplying nitrogen and potash from the air and the soil by means of other agencies than the purchase of those ingredients in commercial form. For instance, if a farmer buys ten tons of complete fertilizer at $20 per ton and applies it on fifty acres (rate of 200 pounds per acre), it may return him a profit of 50 cents on each dollar expended. If he were to spend but $150 for lime and rock phosphate and the other $50 for clover seed, the chances are that he would get a net profit of $5 or more from every dollar expended, in point of yield, and his soil would most certainly be in superior condition for future crops.

Buying an Illinois Farm

In November, 1903, I purchased a farm in southern Illinois at a cost of less than $20 an acre. It comprised about 300 acres of poor gray prairie land (the commonest type in about twenty counties in that part of the state) and a few acres of timber land.

It was christened "Poorland Farm" by the neighbors and those who knew its impoverished condition, and I finally adopted this as the farm name.

In 1913 a 40-acre field of this farm produced 1,320 bushels of wheat. This particular forty acres was bought at $15 an acre. It had been agriculturally abandoned for five years prior to 1904, and was covered with a scant growth of red sorrel, poverty grass and weeds.

During the ten years, this field has been cropped with a six-year rotation, including one year each of corn, oats (or cowpeas) and wheat, and three years of meadow and pasture with clover and timothy.

A fairly good stand of volunteer clover appeared with the oats in 1911 and this was allowed to produce a crop of clover hay in 1912, wheat being seeded in the fall of that year for the 1913 crop mentioned above.

During the ten years about four tons per acre of ground limestone and two tons per acre of fine-ground raw rock phosphate have been applied to thirty-seven acres of this field. Two applications have been made of each material; the phosphate was plowed down for the corn crops of 1904 and 1910, and the limestone was applied in the fall and winter of 1904-5 and after the ground was plowed for wheat in the fall of 1912.

The entire 40-acre field was covered with one uniform application of six loads per acre of farm manure, with a fifty-bushel spreader.

A six-rod strip entirely across the field (eighty rods) received the same application of manure and the same rotation of crops as the remaining thirty-seven acres, but no phosphate was applied to this strip and no limestone was applied to it until the fall of 1912, when the regular application (about two tons per acre) was applied to one-half (three rods) of the six-rod strip.

Only thirty-nine acres of this field were seeded to wheat in the fall of 1912, a lane having been fenced off on one side, and the 1,320 bushels were produced on the thirty-nine acres.

One and one-half acres with farm manure alone produced eleven and one-half bushels per acre.

One and one-half acres with farm manure and the one application of ground limestone produced fifteen bushels per acre.

Thirty-six acres with farm manure and two applications of ground limestone and two of fine-ground phosphate produced thirty-five and one-half bushels per acre.

The cost of two tons of limestone delivered at my railroad station is $2.25, and raw rock phosphate has averaged about $6.75 per ton, making $9 per acre the cost for each six years, or $1.50 per acre per year.

To this must be added the expense of hauling these materials two miles from the station and spreading them on the land, which I estimate at 50 cents per ton. This makes the average annual cost $1.75 per acre for the limestone and phosphate spread on the field, and this average annual investment resulted in the increase of twenty-four bushels of wheat per acre.

Poverty vs. Prosperity

Thus we may say that the previous applications of these two natural stones brought about the production in 1913 of 864 bushels of wheat, sufficient to furnish a year's supply of bread for more than 100 people. No high-priced or artificial commercial fertilizers are used on this farm. The limestone and phosphate have produced even more marked differences in clover than in wheat, and where the first application of limestone was made to the three-rod check strip, as well as to the thirty-seven acres receiving rock phosphate, the superiority of the phosphate and limestone together over the limestone alone has been exceedingly marked on both clover and wheat, and of course the wheat and other grain crops are benefited not

(Continued on Page 22)

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:

Subject: My Most Profitable Crop:

First Prize $3.00 Second Prize $2.00 Third Prize $1.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

Editor's Comment

Four hundred hogs annually from a 180-acre farm is unusually good. The small percentage of loss of pigs produced is undoubtedly the result of Mr. Hardy's care in selecting vigor and strength for breeding stock, coupled with good care and common sense feeding. We should have been glad to have had the market returns from this farm, showing amount of feed consumed and proceeds from sales. We all like to know just how profitable a profitable crop has been.

Too many farmers are neglecting hay as a really profitable crop. The idea has long prevailed that seeding land to pasture or meadow is to "give it a rest," and whatever it makes is so much to the good. It seems that the hay plot described by Adair had mighty little time to rest. In fact, it was worked about as hard as soil can be worked, yet by good generalship it grew more productive with each crop. Pasturing, hogging down and plowing under leguminous crops is a sure road to success.—The Country Contributors Editor.

FOUR HUNDRED HOGS A YEAR

(First Prize)

Hogs are the most profitable crop on my 180-acre farm. I grow pure-bred Poland Chinas. I raise two litters a year and breed in November and June. In selecting brood sows I want none with less than twelve well-developed teats. I want a good-dispositioned hog, easy to handle, having a well-sprung rib, a good jowl, a strong back, straight or little arched; a good ham, with plenty of size, combined with quality. I don't care whether the brood sow is a beautiful animal or not. If she is a good animal her looks make no difference. Some of the most profitable sows are hard lookers.

In selecting a sire I want a good, strong hog of good proportions, best of bone, vigorous, well hammed, a good head and ear and a round rib. I raise hogs mainly for pork and I have found the above named points good ones in selecting breeding stock.

I handle my brood sows with great care and have them all bred about the same time. I see that they have plenty of exercise all the time, which is important. My sows are supplied sufficient feed to keep them in an improved condition, but they are not fat when bred. I find a good rye pasture quite an advantage, when the rye has a good start and the ground is in proper condition. They also have the run of a wood lot. In this wood lot I have a number of comfortable houses, in which the hogs go when the weather is very cold, or the snow deep. The wood lot contains a stream of good, clear water.

I have a large corn crib near this wood lot. On the south side of this is a concrete feeding floor. A fence connects the floor with the wood lot and I have a partition through the center of the floor which compels the largest hogs to eat off one-half the floor while the smaller eat off the other half. When feeding time comes the hogs simply pass out of the wood lot on to the feeding floor. I can stay at the crib and feed the hogs corn without having to carry it to them. I have four rows of feeding troughs near the feeding floor, and when feeding swill or thin mash food I haul this from the house in a one-horse cart made of four mower wheels so arranged that I can either use barrels or a box. I feed a variety of feed, most of which is produced on the farm, but I buy a good deal of digester tankage and bran. I find alfalfa an excellent feed at any time. I have nine acres of alfalfa. In the winter time I steam the alfalfa and fork it out to the hogs on the feeding floor. I feed anything the hogs like. In about twenty-five years' experience with hogs I have never lost a half-dozen from disease. By keeping them as close to nature as possible and keeping things clean, being careful about feeding—in fact, knowing what the hogs want and then filling that want—there will be no loss from disease. I have about 200 young pigs born twice a year and it is seldom that I lose more than a dozen out of the 400, but a man must be well prepared to take care of this number of pigs to prevent losing many. He must be on the watch both day and night during the farrowing season. I have gotten out of bed at midnight to care for a sow and her pigs, wading through snow almost knee deep. I keep a close record of the date of breeding and can tell exactly when to expect the young pigs to arrive. I do mixed farming. That is, I raise grain, hay, hogs, cattle and a few colts, but in all my experience in farming hogs have always been my most profitable crop.—William Hardy, Illinois.

GOOD PROFITS IN HAY

(Second Prize)

It is true that there can be more money made on an acre of land with trucking crops, or possibly corn, yet we have made a larger profit on our hay crop this year than we have made on any farm crop for years. We cut a field of five and one-half acres of a mixture of timothy, clover and alfalfa and put in the barn a total of twenty-two and one-half loads of pure, clean hay without having any rain fall on it. As near as we can estimate the amount by measure, there is about fifteen tons of the first cutting and now the field is ready to cut the third time. The second cutting was mostly alfalfa, and we only got one and one-half tons at this cutting. We estimate the present cutting of timothy, clover and alfalfa at two-thirds ton per acre. This will make a total of nineteen and four-fifths tons, or nearly four tons to the acre.

This grade of hay is now selling at Richmond at from $15 to $20 per ton, so this makes a very good profit for the field.

It might be of interest to know how this yield was brought about. Five years ago, when we moved on this farm, we seeded this field to wheat the previous fall and harvested a crop of exactly seven bushels per acre, scarcely paying for the labor. The field was completely worn out. The next fall we seeded it to crimson clover and secured a very good stand, which was pastured the next spring. The field was then plowed deeply and sown to cowpeas and sorghum and this was cut for hay, making a fairly good yield. When the peas and sorghum were cut we seeded the field to rye and hairy

"The World's Greatest Workshoe"

New 1914 Model

Means Greater Service Greater Comfort

Ten Days FREE TRY-ON

Direct to You by Parcel Post

I ship same day order is received

Free Book

Let me send this book to you by mail postpaid. Read it and learn more of this great shoe with the sole of steel—the shoe with the light, springy, airy "step"—the shoe that always holds its perfect shape—never a "rundown" heel, broken arch, warped sole, worn toe, twisted uppers, or cracks and leaks. Before you think of buying a pair of workshoes, get this great book of shoe facts and learn about this wonderful, foot-saving sole of seamless steel. Do not think of turning this page until you have sent for this free book.

I just spent $50,000 to improve my Steel-Sole Shoe

1914 Model "Steels" Better Than Ever

I know, and every wearer knows, that my steel-sole shoes have always been the "World's Greatest Work Shoe"—the best shoe for mechanic, farmer, laborer, miner, hunter—man or boy—ever devised—the only light, practical, economical outdoor shoe ever offered. But I was not satisfied until I spent $50,000 more to make my 1914 Model "Steels" better than ever. Now I'm satisfied—and you'll be more than satisfied with my new, improved, better-fitting, better-feeling, better-service 1914 Model "Steels." My Free Book, "The Sole of Steel"—tells why—my "steels" show why.

Made in all sizes and heights. For men, sizes 5 to 12—6, 9, 12 and 16 inches high. For boys, sizes 1 to 4.

No Advance in Price

Cost of living advanced—leather advanced—steel advanced—labor advanced—the quality of my "steels" advanced—but my price remains the same.

Today my steel-sole work shoe costs you far less than cheap leather work shoes are sold for, and gives six to eight times the wear.

I have kept my price level for five years by spending thousands of dollars for new, rapid, automatic machinery. You benefit by better price, quality and workmanship.

Lightness—Comfort Economy—Health

Leather work shoes are heavy, shapeless, clumsy, in comparison with my "steels." I give you perpetual foot comfort, because my "steels" are foot-form-fitters and never get "sloppy" or out of shape. You pay less and **pay less often** for my shoes because they outwear pair after pair of old-fashioned leather shoes—save $20.00 on your early shoe supply.

And here's another point—my "steels" are waterproof. No more wet feet, chills, pneumonia, colds, rheumatism and other "wet foot troubles." Dry feet mean good health. My "Steels" are Good Health Shoes.

Relieve and Prevent All Foot Troubles

Corns, Bunions, callouses, Blisters, Chilblains, Flat-foot and the many other foot troubles incident to heavy, leaky, shapeless work shoes are eliminated because my foot-form "steels" do not rub or irritate. They are firm, restful, dampproof. They help your feet to good condition and keep them there. My "steels" can not warp or twist out of shape. The steel sole is a natural arch support, made in one piece of specially prepared elastic steel. Do leather shoes give you this comfort and protection? Do these advantages mean nothing to you?

One Reason For My Success

The growth of my business is unequaled in the history of the shoe business. The daily output of my Racine factory alone is 5,000 pairs of "steels."

This big success—this tremendous increase in sales—is due to my open-handed policy. I ask no man to take my word nor the word of my thousands of customers. I prove to every man, at my own expense, every word, every advantage, every feature of my steel-sole shoes.

May I prove to you? Read, sign and mail the Free "Try-on" coupon below. Mail it now—before you turn this page. Ask me to make good my guarantee of satisfaction.

Remember These Great Features

My 1914 "Steels" are Lighter, More Comfortable, Cost Less, More Economical, More Healthful than any other work shoe ever made.

By Parcel Post To Your Door

I mail your shoes direct by parcel post—deliver them to your door.

You don't even need to go to town after them, and, because the capacity of my Racine factory alone is now far above 5,000 pairs a day, I can and will ship the very same day order is received. No waits, no delays—no trouble to get my "steels."

I Trust Your Judgment Mail Free "Try-On" Coupon

Write your name and address plainly on the coupon below, or on a postal, send it to me personally at once, and I will mail free and postpaid my book and full particulars. My proof is yours—FREE.

N. M. Ruthstein
THE STEEL SHOE MAN

DEPT. 113
Racine, Wis.

FREE TEN-DAY "TRY-ON" COUPON
N. M. RUTHSTEIN, DEPT. 113, RACINE, WIS.

Please send me, postpaid, your free book, "The Sole of Steel," and full particulars of your Free Ten-Day "Try-On" offer without risk or obligation on my part.

Name .....

Town ..... State .....

County ..... R. F. D. No. .....

vetch. Some of this was cut for hay and the rest plowed under. The field was subsoiled at this plowing. We then planted corn and at the second working seeded cowpeas between the rows and the whole field was "hogged down." Crimson clover was then seeded and plowed down after being pastured the next spring by sheep. Then the whole field was top dressed with a good coating of barn manure and part of the field was limed. No commercial fertilizer was used. The field is now far more fertile than at any time previous.—R. Taylor Adair, Virginia.

PROFITABLE DUCK RAISING

(Third Prize)

Last fall I bought five ducks and a drake, Pekin and Indian Runner cross, for which I paid 75 cents each. The duck house was made out of two large packing cases nailed together, covered with rubber roofing. A small space surrounding it was fenced in to prevent them roaming until after 9 a. m., when they should have finished laying. Their swimming pond consisted of half a kerosene barrel sunk in the ground. In spite of this simple outfit I was determined to make a success of this venture of care and trouble meant anything. The ducks proved wonderful layers, averaging 130 eggs per month (for four months they laid 140) until summer. These sold at an average of 25 cents per dozen. I hatched fifty ducklings and raised all to maturity except two. I sold some at seven weeks old for 35 cents each, and at three months of age received 75 cents, or 15 cents per pound, live weight, for the superfluous drakes. I kept three drakes and twelve ducks. The latter began to lay at four months and three weeks old and laid 249 eggs in August.

The secret in raising ducks is dry sleeping quarters, careful feeding, plenty of clean water and, above all, avoid sour food. I fed mine bread crumbs and corn meal for the first few days, gradually changing to two parts bran, one part cornmeal, always 5 per cent sand or ground oyster shell, with some chopped green stuff. For egg production I find bran, cracked corn and occasionally a little cotton seed meal as a substitute for meat, with any green food procurable, is an excellent ration. This is my first year with ducks, though I have raised poultry elsewhere with great success, and consider for the outlay required there is nothing more profitable on a farm than a flock of chickens.—Mrs. R. Hilliard, Alabama.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE

Perhaps many of your readers have not heard of "thousand-headed kale." I want to tell what a crop it is in western Oregon. It belongs to the cabbage family, but does not head like cabbage. We have had plants six or seven feet high, with a stem as large around as a man's wrist, so that, with its many heads, it resembles a small tree.

The plants are transplanted in well-manured soil early in June. As soon as the plants are large enough, cultivation begins and is kept up until cultivation breaks the leaves, which are very brittle. Between five and six thousand plants are required for an acre. It is nothing unusual to raise plants weighing eighteen or twenty pounds, and is quite possible to raise fifty tons of kale to the acre, especially if the leaves are "stripped" and fed early in the season, leaving the plant standing to throw out innumerable shoots, or heads, which give it the name "thousand-headed kale."

This year we began stripping off the heavy, succulent leaves the last of August to feed the cows, from plants set out in June. We set out over 8,000 plants and the field is really a wonderful sight and will produce, I think, fifty tons to the acre, for my husband is very thorough in his work, and that counts in raising kale. The plants are not yet nearly mature.

Last year my husband had in about an acre of kale. He began feeding it to the cows in September and it lasted until April, although he fed six cows constantly and part of the time seven. He gives them a good feed immediately after milking, as it does not taint the milk if fed at that time. It would have yielded more if he had taken the trouble to strip and feed only the leaves in the fall, but he took the quicker way of cutting down the whole plant.

Sometimes the kale is frozen solid in winter, but we have known only one season cold enough to materially injure the kale by freezing. It stands in the field all winter and is cut fresh as needed, furnishing an abundance of succulent feed keenly relished by cows, horses and chickens.

I must leave the reader to estimate the value of an acre of kale. We know of nothing that will yield such an amount of feed.—Mary N. Badger, Oregon.

OAT CROP

Hello, brother farmers and all readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING! This is my second attempt to be of some use to you. Through the kindness of the editor a simple article of mine appeared in August last.

In beginning, I must say we had an excellent season for oats this year. Last fall we had two and one-half acres of ground we intended for oats the coming spring. We manured it, using an I. H. C. low-down spreader, set at ten loads to the acre. Then we plowed about eight or nine inches deep, being careful to turn it all good.

This spring, as soon as the frost was gone and the ground dry enough to get into, we worked it up, then left it a day or two so the sun and wind could warm and dry it. After it had dried well we harrowed it over once more. We then drilled it, sowing three bushels to the acre. When it had grown to be about five inches in height we rolled it so as to pack the the value of an acre of kale. We ground down good and hard to keep in the moisture during the dry weather.

The oats grew rapidly and were ripe early. After cutting we let them stand in the shock for a week. We then hauled them in and thrashed them. Off the two and one-half acres we got 195 bushels, or seventy-eight bushels to the acre. If we were to sell them now we would receive $78. I consider this a good profit for the amount of labor.—C. C. Thorner, Michigan.

OUR COWS

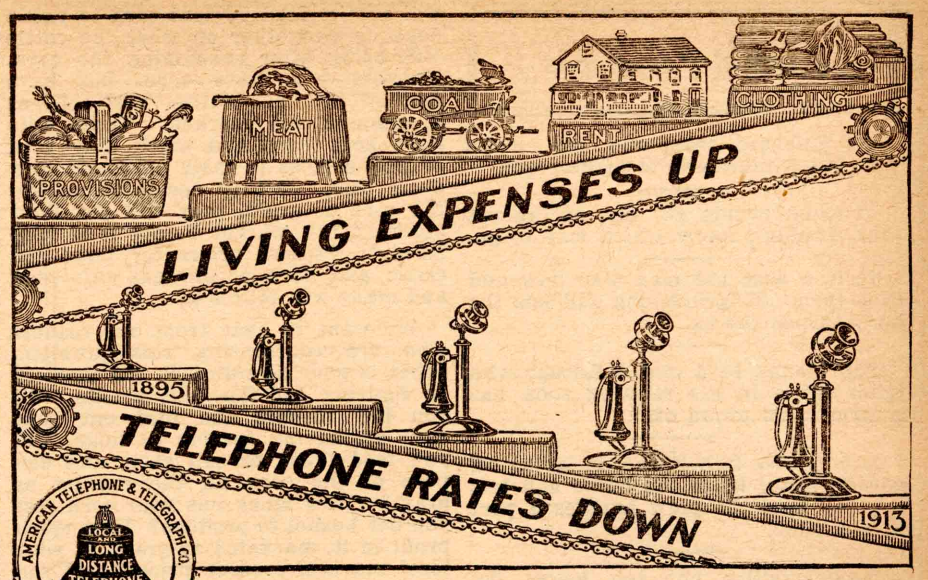
During our past six years of farming nothing has given us a neater sum of clear cash than the sale of extra butter from two milk cows and selling two and three-year-old steers and other cattle. These netted us a clear profit of several hundred dollars. Their main sustenance, summer and winter, was pasturage upon land good for nothing except pasture, so you readily perceive the profit is ours.—Mrs. S. R., Virginia.

HINTS AND HELPS

I am a farmer's wife, with a small family and find my most profitable crop is a crop of ideas.

Any one who has not the talent for regular journalism may make money by writing paragraphs and short articles for household magazines.

Adhere to the following rules and you will succeed: Write but one item or recipe on a page. Put your full name and address on each page. Do not fasten the pages together. Test all recipes for sending them out. As a rule, no manuscript of this kind is returned, so enclose no stamp for that purpose. Keep a copy of each manuscript, and if it is not published, or if it is returned, remail to another editor. Keep a scrap book and copy or paste into it all the ingenious labor-saving household hints you read or can observe or invent. Have regular hours each day for this work, and you will find it both interesting and profitable. From $300 to $500 a year may be made in this way if the work is diligently and intelligently pursued.—Mrs. J. B. Hatcher, Colo.



Economy of the Bell System

Consider this significant fact: While most of the necessaries of life have gone up, the price of telephone service, which is one of the essential factors in our commercial and social life, has moved steadily downward.

Although a pound of these necessities still contains but sixteen ounces, the telephone user has been getting more and more service for less money.

On the average, the people of this country pay 49% more today for food, fuel and clothing than they did in 1895. Since then, the decrease in the average rates for telephone service has been more than one-half.

At the same time, the efficiency and value of the service to the subscriber has vastly increased. Today he can talk to an average of five times as many persons in each exchange as he could eighteen years ago.

This is the inevitable result of the comprehensive policy of the Bell System, which brings together the associated Bell companies and the communities they serve.

Through the very size and efficiency of their organization they accomplish improvements and effect economies which give the greatest service at the lowest rates.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

What are You Paid for Fat Cattle?

So much is being said about high-priced beef, and the wealth farmers should be making out of beef cattle, we want to get at the real facts—all of them. We want every one of our readers who have recently sold cattle to fill in this coupon and send it to us at once.

No. of Cattle Sold	Average Weight Per Head	Price Received Per Cwt.	Estimated Cost of Feed Consumed
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

These cattle were sold on the.....day of.....

in the town of.....and were

shipped to.....

Name of farmer.....

Address .....

Shorty's Shortcuts
(By Himself)

IT IS soon going to be time to put a load of fat hogs on the market. They are out there in the feed lot now, eating the corn that is putting on fat, making leaf lard, Swift's premium bacon and getting ready to be made up into country sausages and farm-cured hams. My hogs have done well this year, and if the hog market also does well I will be able to buy that automobile I've been reading about. My wife has been talking about it, and when she begins talking about anything she thinks we ought to have, there's no need to debate the question. I just begin to read up so as to be posted and be able to use judgment enough in buying so we will be satisfied with the article bought. Right here is where a lot of us have made mistakes in the past. We do not do enough investigating. We buy something on some one's recommendation, usually that of the man who has it to sell, without finding out all about it. After we buy it we find out, but what is the use? Better find out such things while the money is still in your name. Those fellows who get it on your own recognizance are not often willing to let you have it back, even if you prove that they didn't tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the article they sold you. A short cut to wearing a long face is to neglect to keep posted.

But about those hogs. What about getting them loaded? Once I used the method common in this part of the country. I improvised a little chute alongside the corn crib and when loading time came we—my wife, myself and the hired man—fixed up some old gates into a temporary fence to head the hogs up to the chute. Usually the fence was altogether too temporary. About the time we bunched up a few animals in the vicinity of the chute they were seized with a strong desire to go back to the other side of the lot, and their desire was usually stronger than my fence, consequently they went back and—oh, you know how they do, and what a fellow says about hogs in general and those present in particular.

I grew tired of such methods long ago and made a pen with a good, permanent loading chute, and then I set stout posts in the ground near the chute. Next, I made sections of movable board fence that fit the posts. This enables me to keep hedging the hogs in until only the chute remains, with the hogs all in the chute. The rest is easy. By the time I hitch up and bring my wagon to the chute the hogs are tired of it and are hunting a way out. When I open the upper gate to the chute they are ready to go through, and in a few moments they are all in the wagon.

Mrs. Shorty desires me to say to you that you can draw another lesson from this homely story. We are all animals, and we all have animal instincts, and the human animal has some instinctive qualities pretty much like those of other animals, even hogs. For instance, why do many boys leave the farm for a life not nearly so pleasant? Sometimes it is for the same reason those hogs readily leave that chute for their death as soon as the way is open—because they are so hedged about and held in that they are uncomfortable, ready for the first opening to leave such quarters, and DO NOT REALIZE WHERE THE NEW WAY MAY LEAD THEM. A shortcut to keeping the young folks on the farm can be found right here.

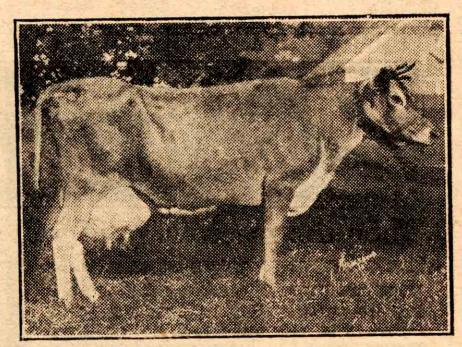
RAISING DAIRY CALVES

Many dairymen make no attempt to raise their own milking stock, but depend upon buying to supply their needs.

In the vicinity of Elgin, Ill., four cow dealers sold 7,000 cows in one year to dairymen in that locality, and many were shipped in by dairymen themselves, in addition to the number handled by the dealers.

These dairymen have concluded it is cheaper to buy cows than to raise them from calves. In other words, the profit on the milk the calf would take, and the grain and grass required to bring it to maturity, would buy the cow and leave a surplus in profit.

So the calves are vealed, the milk is sold, and when a milk cow has outlived her profitable usefulness she is sent to the butcher and a younger cow put in her place.



A WONDERFUL JERSEY COW IS EMINENTS BESS, WHO PRODUCED IN ONE YEAR 1,132 POUNDS 12 OUNCES OF BUTTER, THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR A JERSEY.

This younger cow comes from some farm where there is a surplus of milk cows.

And it stands in reason that the farmer does not sell his best cows from his own herd.

The Illinois Experiment Station, believing that dairymen should grow their own milking stock from the heifer calves of their best milkers only, made some tests to determine the cost, in milk and feed, of raising the calf.

The calves in the test were fed milk until eight weeks of age, when it was no longer supplied. The amount required to produce a good, thrifty growth ranged from 540 to 640 pounds per calf, and over two-thirds was skim milk.

The cost in milk at market price (25 cents per hundredweight for skim milk and $1.40 per hundredweight for whole milk) averaged about $4.50 per calf.

The Department of Dairy Husbandry has found, by a large number of tests, that herds built up by selecting only the calves from the best milkers produce an average net profit annually of over $20 more than herds not so graded. And, as the value of the milk fed to a calf is but little more than $4, it is held that dairymen make a mistake in not raising heifer calves from good milk cows.

We should like to hear from some of the practical dairymen on this very important subject.

THE IRISH POTATO CROP

Unless signs are wonderfully deceptive, Irish potatoes will bring high prices before the new crop of 1914 is ready for consumption, and the potato grower so situated as to store his crop of tubers will find it the right thing to do. They can be stored in a pit safely, if proper precautions are taken. These precautions are to have the potatoes thoroughly dry before storing, and of course they should not be permitted to dry in the sun. The north slope of a hill is the best location for a potato pit, and it should be dug several days before putting in the potatoes, so as to have dry walls. The pit should be well lined, also.

Farmers who raise potatoes as a market crop should follow some system in both growing and marketing. The same varieties should be grown in one community, so that shipments of even lots can be made. The growers should organize a local union and ship collectively in car load quantities. Some capable person should be selected as business manager to look after grading, properly loading cars, making shipments, etc. Where large quantities are grown the farmers should have their own storage houses at shipping stations, so that shipments can be made in midwinter if found desirable.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP MANURE

Sheep, we recall, are animals with the "golden hoof." The great value of sheep manure is known by everybody. The winter treatment of sheep manure is important. There is no practice that pays better and makes less work than to bed the flock continuously under a shed with litter enough to keep every animal clean. The mass absorbs all liquids and is tramped so hard that it can not heat. Then with the early days of spring, with an ax cut it across every six inches to make the forking easy. Cut it down to the ground, and as it goes on to the spreader it will fall apart enough to work into the stubble readily. A dressing with such manure will make the clover come in, whose color will be noticeable a mile away.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP A PIG

The pig can not use all the food given him in making pork. Some of it he must use to maintain his own existence. He uses up food supply in walking, rooting, eating, digesting, breathing and pumping blood through his veins and arteries. It is the same as an engine, which must use up a certain amount of steam just in making its own wheels go round, regardless of the work it does. This is called the "maintenance ration." There is no profit in the maintenance ration, but there can be no profit without it. It is that amount of feed that will keep an animal at even weight, without gain or loss, and without yielding a material product.

For each 100 pounds of live weight a hog must have daily one-tenth of a pound of digestible protein, one-fourth pound digestible carbohydrates, and three-hundredths of a pound of digestible fat, to maintain its weight without loss or gain.

About one-half pound each of corn and wheat to the hundred pounds of a hog, daily, will be approximately a "maintenance ration." If the hog is in good condition, all above this that is digested is put on in the form of flesh and fat.

A poor milkman will soon spoil a good milk cow.

It takes good soil and good farming to raise a mortgage.

Good molasses is an excellent food tonic for stock. And it is just as good for people.

A dog and a cow seldom agree, so never give them a chance to disagree. Keep the dogs and cows away from each other.

Fall Planting is Best
Our prices are the lowest, on all kinds of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and other trees, and plants. Send for catalog at once, and order for early fall planting. ERNST NURSERIES, Moscow, O., Box 11.

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for TRUCK and GENERAL FARMING. Rich land, mild climate. No floods or cyclones. Descriptive Pamphlets and Listed Farms for Sale sent free. Address STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

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New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.
A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.
Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to
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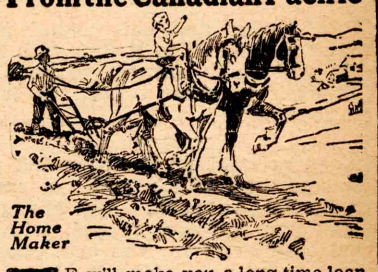
The Home Maker
WE will make you a long-time loan—you will have 20 years to pay for the land and repay the loan—you can move on the land at once—and your Canadian farm will *make you independent.*

20 Years to Pay
Rich Canadian land for from $11 to $30 per acre. You pay only one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments. Long before your final payment comes due your farm will have paid for itself over and over. This advertisement is directed only to farmers or to men who will occupy or improve the land.

We Lend You $2000 For Improvements
The $2,000 loan is used only for erecting your buildings, fencing, sinking well and breaking. You are given twenty years in which to fully repay this loan. You pay only the banking interest of 6 per cent.

Advance of Live Stock on Loan Basis
The Company, in case of approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the knowledge to take care of his stock, will advance cattle, sheep and hogs up to the value of $1,000 on a loan basis, so as to enable the settler to get started from the first on the right basis of mixed farming. If you do not want to wait until you can complete your own buildings and cultivate your farm, select one of our Ready-Made farms—developed by C. P. R. Agricultural Experts—with buildings complete, land cultivated and in crop, and pay for it in 20 years. We give the valuable assistance of great demonstration farms—free.

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Finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising, dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming, irrigated lands for intensive farming—non-irrigated lands with ample rainfall for mixed and grain farming. These lands are on or near established lines of railway, near established towns.
Ask for our handsome illustrated books on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—mention the one you wish. Also maps with full information *free.* Write today.
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FOR SALE—Town lots in all growing towns—Ask for information concerning Industrial and Business openings in all towns.

Poultry Pickings

A little mustard seed is a fine thing for moulting fowls.

A lazy man has no business in the poultry business. Neither has a lazy hen.

No drafts in the poultry house at night should be allowed. Ventilation must come some other way.

All who have never tried it are absolutely sure they could make a big success of raising chickens, and do it easy.

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Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at a liberal price and pay the freight. Write for particulars and state number you have. Reference: Citizen's Bank.
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FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO FARM

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Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 88 Winchester, Ind.

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Anchor direct in earth. Flexible line posts. Stiff corners. No concrete and no special tools.
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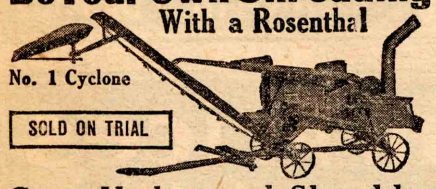

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Made for farmer's own use; only 6 to 8 H. P. required. We also make three larger sizes requiring 10 to 20 H.P. 18 years in the field. Shredded corn fodder is natural food. Will keep cattle in healthful condition. Write for catalog. State how many horse power you use.
ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 4, Milwaukee, Wis.
We also make Rosenthal Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

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Send for Free Book on Cleaning and Grading Grain. Then ask for the size machine you want, send $1.00 and I'll ship 1914 Model Chatham, freight prepaid, with special screens and riddles for all Grains, Grasses and Weed Seed where you live. Give it a month's hard test. If not satisfied, send it back and get your $1. If satisfied, pay me any time before 1914.
MANSON CAMPBELL

CHATHAM Grain Grader and Cleaner

Handles all grains and grass seeds; takes out weed seed; separates mixed grains; leaves big, pure seed. Over 300,000 Chathams in use, and every owner satisfied! Write a postal now for my FREE copyrighted book, "The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops;" description, price, terms, etc. Address nearest office. Dept. 31
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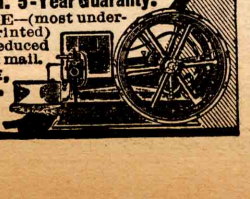

Sam Saxon says his neighborhood still debates the question of which came first, the hen or the egg.

The poultryman who builds up a reputation for strictly fresh eggs can command better prices every time.

Fancy buildings are all right, if made right, but ordinary buildings are just as good if also made right, and they cost less.

Pure science in poultry keeping is merely "getting back to nature." That is, understanding just what nature will do under given circumstances.

Fowls need care as well as feed. It takes time and work to give chickens the care they need. Too many fowls makes for poor care. Keep only the number you can properly care for.

A flock of pure-bred fowls given to the boy or girl, or both, where there are both, will add a great deal to their interest in farm life, and when they become interested the poultry will add to the farm income.

Right now is a good time to begin to study up on the incubator proposition. Incubators are all right to those who know how to handle them properly, and any careful person can learn.

All of next season's breeders should be selected right now. Select a few more than your desire to retain, as some may prove disappointing and not begin laying early enough to make them desirable as breeders.

POULTRY KEEPING ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES

No plot of ground is too small to keep a few hens on, and no farm or ranch is so large that poultry should not have a place thereon. In fact, no farm is complete without them.

Poultry raising may be, and in reality has been, successfully combined with every other kind of farming known to man. One enterprising individual combines fox farming and poultry raising. Of course these "affinities" are kept divorced.

If given a chance, a bunch of the right kind of hens will make money for their owner on any farm. Yet some farmers fail, while others make this end of the farming operations pay handsomely. Therefore it must be in the management where success lies. In other words, there are some essentials that must be observed if profits are made.

In a general way there are three essentials for poultry keepers which can not safely be ignored. They are: (1) Good stock, (2) good management of the birds, (3) good business judgment in selling the products.

Good stock is not so much a matter of breed as of breeding. There is no way to get fowls of high quality except by breeding. Even though one may buy them, they are not the result of "happen-chance." Somebody bred them up to their high standard.

In breeding, the basis is individuality. The bird must inherit good qualities and vitality to improve those qualities by having proper care and treatment. Hens, by the exercise of their dominant functions, can increase their powers, their ability, even as an artist can develop and strengthen his talent for drawing under the proper teaching, training and exercise of his talent. The breeder of better fowls must be able to recognize the desirable individual characteristics and abilities of a fowl and know how to make that fowl, by certain rules, live so that those characteristics will be strengthened, the abilities increased, in power at least.

The fowl must have constitutional vigor. This, if it is to be increased, must not be weakened by lack of proper food, proper exercise, proper mode of living, as housing, etc.

The breeder must know what food will increase vigor, and how it should be fed to obtain the largest degree of increase. He must know how much exercise is necessary to maintain and increase health and vigor. He must know what sunlight, fresh air, warmth and cold, and all such factors do to the vigor of his fowls. And he can know. Experiment stations have determined all these things, as have many individual poultrymen.

The poultry business is no gold mine, nor an open-and-shut get-rich-quick scheme. But when properly conducted it will be a profitable business in itself, or as an adjunct to regular farming operations. The know-how is the most necessary thing about it.

EGGS OF QUALITY

Finely flavored fresh eggs will always bring a good premium over market price if the poultryman will take the trouble to work up a private family egg trade, which he can readily do if he convinces his prospective customers that his eggs are really superior to the eggs usually sold on the market or in grocery stores.

Every city consumer knows that while eggs look much alike on the outside, there may be a very noticeable difference on the inside, both in color, cooking qualities and flavor. The consumer wants an odorless egg, with a yolk of good color.

The quality of an egg is influenced largely by feeding, the nature of the soil, and exercise. To realize this one has only to compare the eggs of hens enjoying liberty, with plenty of natural food, with those obtained from hens in close confinement, lacking the advantage of the former. We do not for a moment mean to say that all eggs laid by hens in confinement are lacking in quality. Far from it, for it is only a matter of management, and there is nothing that fowls can get by foraging that can not be supplied artificially. Exercise should be encouraged, and any device that will suggest work for the birds is beneficial, such as feeding grain in litter.

Green food, in one form or another, is absolutely necessary at all seasons of the year. A variety of foods is also essential, as however good one food may be, it loses much of its value if used continually.

BLACK DIAMONDS

This is not a story of coal, though the title would suggest that idea, but a short account of the bringing forth into the world of poultrydom of a new breed of chickens which have been named "Black Diamonds."

About eight years ago a poultryman by name of Leigh S. Boche, residing in New Jersey, started out to build a new breed of chickens which would, if he succeeded in his aims, be "different" and be superior in their difference. He began work by selecting a vigorous White Wyandotte rooster and mating him to a Barred Plymouth Rock hen of great vigor, hardiness and productivity. From this mating he secured a number of black pullets. Selecting a number of the best of these pullets, he divided them into two pens. One pen was mated with a Black Orpington male, the other with a Black Minorca male. Selecting a few pullets from the pen mated with the Minorca, he mated them with an Indian Game male. Pullets from the Black Orpington mating he mated to a male selected from the Black Minorca progeny. Then followed crosses and recrosses, following strictly the Mendel law, until the type Mr. Boche had selected was fixed firmly and the new breed established.

Black Diamonds have been highly satisfactory to the originator. With but ordinary care his hens averaged 205 eggs each for the year. They proved very strong winter layers and became broody early in the spring, often before winter had unfastened its grip on the country. As Sam Saxon says, they ought to be good, for they were made of mighty good material.

A Little Contradictory

"Trees do some very queer things."
"In what way?"
"They stay after they leave."

Hits One Side or the Other

"Bennett is a real optimist."
"Why?"
"He hopes for the best and expects the worst."

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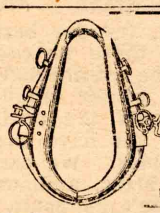

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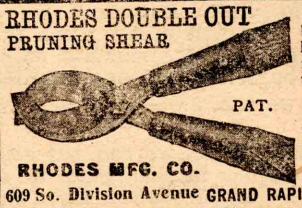

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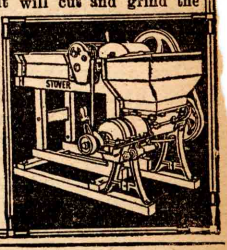

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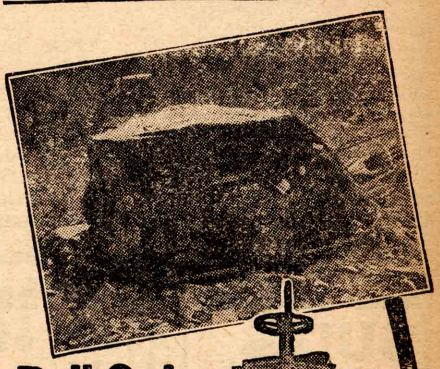

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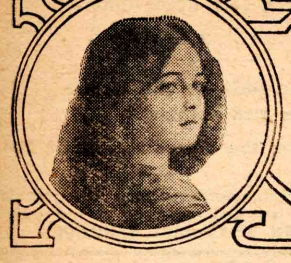

Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

MOTHER O' MINE

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
I know whose tears would come down to me:
Mother o' mine.

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
I know whose love would follow me still:
Mother o' Mine.

If I were damned of body and soul,
I know whose prayers would make me whole:
Mother o' mine.

—Rudyard Kipling.

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

THERE are many things about the rigors of winter weather that are unpleasant. We should, I think, try our best to overcome them, and those we can not overcome should be counterbalanced by some special winter enjoyment. We can not avoid the cold, stormy days. We can not have the fresh fruits and vegetables. We can not hear the songs of birds, and, as Willie remarks, "We can't go fishin', nor swimmin', nor play ball, nor have any fun at all." But can't we do something that will pretty much take the place of all these summer enjoyments for ourselves and our families?

I think we can.

* * *

In the first place, we can put away some fine apples in the cellar to eat as we sit by the fire after the dishes have been cleared away and the men folks come in from the barns. We can have popcorn and nuts. We can have some good books and magazines, and time to look at them, and discuss their articles and ideas. By looking ahead and preparing for these wintry days we can take away their sting with many a little added enjoyment that is not to be had at any other time.

* * *

One thing that we do at our home is to have a chicken dinner once a week—not on Sunday, either. We like to relieve the monotony of six straight working days. So on Monday we have white beans and bean soup, as extra, and cook with the beans the famous egg dumplings of olden days. My family are all especially fond of this dish. Possibly some may not care for it, but there are other things. Then on Thursday we have chicken. I take good care to keep some fine cockerels and feed them for just this purpose. I want to see my own loved ones have the best things our farm can afford, and to have enough of it. So there may be seen in my poultry yard at this time three dozen very fine specimens of poultrydom that will go, week by week, into the roaster or the kettle. Just the other day, Fred, my oldest boy, asked: "Mom, isn't it most cold enough to begin the chicken diet?" Do you suppose that my boy dreads the winter as much as he might? Think you he finds the winters on this farm irksome?

* * *

One of our favorite ways of serving chicken is to make a chicken pie. I wonder if you would not like to know just my particular way of making it. Here is my recipe:

Chicken Pie—Clean and joint a chicken, season with salt, and cook in no more water than is necessary, until tender. Skim out the chicken and remove the bone, skin and gristle. Line a deep, well-greased pie plate with a short biscuit dough rolled about one-half inch thick, then put in alternate layers of mild-flavored ham and chicken cut up in nice little pieces, hard-boiled eggs, sliced, seasoning well with salt and pepper; also a little nutmeg and mace, if liked. Lastly put in a thin layer of potatoes, cut into small pieces and previously boiled in the chicken juice. Pour in what remains of the chicken juice, put on a good, thick top crust of the dough, into which make several incisions to allow the steam to escape, and bake until done. It should be a nice, golden brown. Before pouring in the gravy it may be thickened with a very little flour. A very little lemon juice may be added to the gravy if the flavor is liked, and a small onion may be cooked with the chicken. The dough case should come out nice and fluffy.

* * *

Now for a little chat on a subject that may be a little threadbare, yet it is one which we farm women will continue to talk about, especially in print. That is the true relation between husband and wife in regard to the management of things and the right-of-way to the pocketbook, and the duties of husbands and wives to each other. The other day I heard a man say a woman had no business outside her household duties; that the man should run the farm; he boasted that he was able to supply the house with all the necessities and comforts, and all his wife did was to keep the house in order. She never, he said, did a lick of work outdoors. If he could not himself do all the outside work he hired a man to do it, and would not ask his wife's help. Probably that arrangement just suited his wife, and, as it suited him, it was the ideal way for them. But it would not suit me. I do not believe in any hard and fast rule to govern all households. I enjoy helping my husband out of doors at any work I can do, and I would resent being told that my place was indoors all the time. The house, on our farm, is only a part of that farm. I am interested in all of it. I love every field, and the crops are as much my hope and concern as the house. So, though we have three boys, and usually two hired men, one of my pleasures is to go with my husband to help him in some task. We never miss these opportunities for companionship. Of course, I think it is not good for a woman to neglect her house, or to be compelled to perform heavy tasks beyond her strength, but it is no disgrace to do work out of doors—not a bit of it! A clerk in a store once in my hearing remarked to her fellow clerk, after waiting on a workworn farm woman, that no self-respecting woman would work out in the fields, as she knew this one did. Is the pen field, I wonder, blessed with God's pure air and bright sunshine, a less respectful place to toil than behind a counter? Verily, the mental processes of some minds are beyond my understanding

Did What She Said

"She said when she married him she would go through everything for him."

"Well, I guess she did. He told me yesterday he hadn't a cent."

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER GIVES CREDITS FOR HOME WORK

In the November Woman's Home Companion appear accounts of several public schools in the United States where great progress is being made. One of the stories told is the story of a Wisconsin public school teacher who gives his pupils school credits for home work. Following is an account of this teacher and his plan:

"There is a country school in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, where the teacher, Mr. H. E. Antholz, has introduced a thoroughly original and practical course in manual training and personal responsibility. Mr. Antholz gives 'school credits for home work.' That is, the children do chores at home and get credit for them at school. Each child has a small memorandum book in which he writes a list of the home duties he performs between 4 p. m. and 9 p. m. and the number of credit points received for each. This list, which is kept 'on honor,' includes sweeping, making a bed, preparing a meal, baking a cake, baking bread, scrubbing the floor, washing and wiping the dishes, milking, feeding horses, cleaning the barn, cleaning and currying horses, splitting and carrying wood, sleeping with open window, cleaning the teeth, coming home with feet dry in wet weather.

"At the end of each month the names of the three pupils who have the best records, with number of points each received, are published in the local papers. At the end of the year

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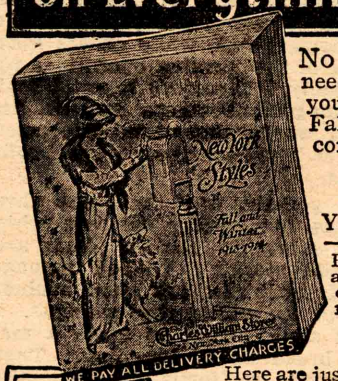

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DRESSING FOR WINTER

THE dress which can be worn right through the winter is the one that interests us just now, and the one-piece dress is decidedly in the lead. There is plenty of choice in this, but simplicity is the rule. Models 6216, 6104 and 6219 are all excellent. They all have the low neck which can be worn with a chemisette and all have the straight skirt with front closing. They are suitable for almost any of the materials now in vogue and can be made of velvet or of something in woolien goods.

Stripes are very much liked for all materials and figured fabrics are more in favor than plain ones, at least for certain classes of dresses. For dressy afternoon frocks it is often well to use a plain material for the skirt and something with a figure for the blouse, selecting a style which is more or less on the coat order.

The low neck finish is used on the dress, but nearly always there is a small chemisette with a high standing collar added to it. The frill around the neck will not be as comfortable when one must wear a coat, but without any wrap it is dainty and effective.

Sleeves are either long or short as preferred by each wearer. With a coat they are almost always long, while those that are worn without a coat are usually finished with some sort of fancy cuff just below the elbow. When the shorter sleeve is used with a coat a long sleeve of net is generally added to it.

Styles for children follow those of women now as always. The dresses for little girls open in front and many of them have a peplum arrangement such as is shown in No. 6396. Others are plain like the design in No. 6221.

There is also one novelty to observe in the suits of little boys. These are now showing the open knee, and while the bloomer finish is still employed, this other style is newer and well liked.

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What is Now the Fashion

6221. GIRLS' DRESS.—This neat little frock is closed in front and has a three-piece skirt, attached beneath a belt to the blouse, which has inset sleeves, seamed on the outside, and a round-cut neck finished with a band. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6292. LADIES' SKIRT.—This skirt may have two gores or three, according as a seam is placed down the center of the back or not. The raised waist line is used and the skirt is gathered across the back. Sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires four yards of 27-inch material.

6306. BOYS' SUIT.—In this design we have one of the utility suits for little boys. The blouse opens down the front and has a large sailor collar at the neck. The trousers are made with the straight open leg at the knee. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material, with three-eighths yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6216. LADIES' DRESS.—Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this dress. The skirt is cut in four gores. The high or regulation waist line may be used. The pattern provides for either long or short sleeves. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires four yards of 44-inch material, 3⅜ yards of braid.

6396. GIRLS' DRESS.—Linen or serge can be used to make this dress. It closes at the back and is made with a three-gored skirt. The peplum can be used or not as preferred. Long or short sleeves can be used. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires as represented 2½ yards of 36-inch figured goods, seven-eighth yard of 27-inch plain goods. If made of one material 2⅞ yards of 36-inch goods will be required.

6104. LADIES' DRESS.—Any of the woolen materials can be used to make this dress with the collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The skirt is cut in three gores and can be made with the empire or regulation waist line. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires five yards of 36-inch material.

6219. SMART ONE-PIECE DRESS.—The most fashionable of all gowns this season is the one-piece model. Our design shows a simple bodice, with ornamental closing, the neck finished with a low collar, the plain sleeves ending in a cuff. The four-gored skirt has a seam in the center of the front and also of the back. Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires four yards of 44-inch material.

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ALL TIMES of the year are good times for obtaining subscriptions and making renewals, but when autumn begins to tint the leaves and tell again of the long winter evenings seems to be the special season for doing that. This appeals to the general reader as well as to the Cadet of Equity. We invite all to read the letters on this page. They show how the paper is appreciated, and give an idea of the good work it is doing. We are reaching out after still better and greater things, for we are determined that UP-TO-DATE FARMING shall not only be different from all other papers, but that it shall be better and more useful. We don't want to lose a single name from our list, but we want to add thousands of new names to it. It fills a place no other paper does. It honestly seeks the truth and then fearlessly tells it.

DEAR CADETS: Perhaps you would like to hear from a Nebraska girl. I am 14 years old and have two sisters and two brothers. I live on a farm of 160 acres, about a quarter of a mile from a small town, but it has no railroad. It is very sandy and hilly here, and we have great fun coasting in the winter. I love to be outdoors, and to ride horseback. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and we think it is a fine paper. I like to read the Cadet letters and would be glad for the Cadet boys and girls to exchange post cards and letters with me.—Bernice Norris, Brewster, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: Here comes a sweet sixteener from Florida. I live in the little town of Yalaha and we have a 30-acre orange and grapefruit grove. We live near a large and beautiful lake and we have a large launch. Come and visit me and we'll have some lovely moonlight boat rides. This is a great country for fruit and vegetables. I have taken UP-TO-DATE for some time and like it fine. All the Cadet boys and girls please write. I will answer all.—Mary Wiley, Yalaha, Fla.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 16 and have been reading your letters in UP-TO-DATE for over a year, and find it great pleasure to read letters from the different states. I live in the country on a farm of 160 acres and like farm life fine. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls near my age—will answer all I receive.—Alice Lott, Trade, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I am a very much interested reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I am 18 years old and live in a small town. Though I do not live on a farm, I am glad to get there a few months during my vacation. I would like to hear from the Cadets, and will answer all I hear from.—Alice Wagner, Arthur, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Ohio boy 21 years of age and live on a farm of 160 acres. We take UP-TO-DATE FARNING and I think it is the finest paper a farmer can take. No farmer is properly equipped without it. I own a 50-horse power auto, and find such a machine a real help to a farmer. I will answer all cards and letters and photos I receive from the Cadet boys and girls.—Frank M. Starr, Quaker City, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years of age and live on a farm of 175 acres. Our crops are wheat, oats and corn. I would be glad to hear from the Cadet girls and boys, and will answer all postals and letters I receive.—Charles Moritz, Gettysburg, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a country boy, 16 years old, and live on a 160-acre farm. We raise corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa. It has been very dry here this year and the crops are short. I would like to hear from all the Cadets and would be glad to exchange cards.—Bruce Smith, Oak Hill, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years of age and live on a farm of 75 acres. I have lived in the city for two years, but this year I am living in the country. I can truly say I enjoy country life much better than the city. We mostly raise corn, cotton and oats. I love to read letters from far away, for I don't know anything about other parts of the country, having always lived in Texas. I will ask every Cadet to send me a letter or card. All will be appreciated.—Meta Miller, Sequin, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old and live with my parents on a farm of 80 acres, where we raise nearly all kinds of fruits and vegetables. We have been taking the dear old UP-TO-DATE FARMING for nearly five years and hope to continue. I would like to hear from all the Cadets.—Ezra Woodward, Bee Branch, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: Will you please allow a California girl to become a Cadet? I have been reading the paper for some time and think it very interesting, especially the Cadet letters. I am 18 years old and have lived in the city, but at present am working on a farm. Hoping to hear from all Cadet boys and girls, and promising to answer all cards and letters.—Lulu Pritchard, Santa Cruz, Cal.

DEAR CADETS: I enjoy reading your letters in UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I live on an 83-acre farm in the northeast part of the Lone Star state. We raise corn, cotton, oats and wheat and can raise most all kinds of vegetables and fruits. Land sells here all the way from $20 to $125 an acre. Bettie Travis, I would like to hear from you. G. W. Easler, your letter was O. K. Also Fannie E. Calvin of Holden, Mo. In fact, all the letters are very good. My age is 22 and I would like to exchange letters and cards with all the boys and girls. Would like to hear from every state, and will answer all who write.—W. H. McCombs, Commerce, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 18 years old, and live with my aunt on a farm of 200 acres. Our principal crops are corn and oats. I am going to work the farm myself next year and can scarcely wait for the time to come. My aunt takes UP-TO-DATE and we like it very much. We have a large lake near us and I have a small launch, and I wish I could take all the Cadets out for a ride. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the boys and girls.—Harvey Bell, Union City, Mich.

DEAR CADETS: I live with my parents and a younger brother on a farm of 80 acres. I will be 20 Oct. 22 and would be very much pleased with a card shower. My father has been a subscriber for UP-TO-DATE FARMING for the past three years, and he says he could not farm without it. We all agree with him and consider it an ideal farm paper. The Cadet letters are very interesting to me. I think they afford splendid opportunities for young folks to express their opinions on farm life. I enjoy the enthusiasm that is stirring the hearts and minds of the young people toward the splendid advantages the country affords. What is there that is filled with more real pleasure and enjoyment than a life on the farm? I would like to hear from all the Cadets and will answer all cards or letters I receive.—Edna Tifield, Hastings, Mich., R. R. 9.

DEAR CADETS:
Here comes a girl of just nineteen
Whom none of you have ever seen;
My hair is dark, my eyes are blue,
And I would like a word with you.
I teach a little school, they say,
And it has just begun today;
I also like a post card shower,
So let them come in, hour by hour.
—Teckl Barger, Eddyville, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Pennsylvania girl. My father is a carpenter, but we live on a 13-acre farm. I have lived here all my life. Brownfield is a small coke town at the foot of the Allegheny plateau and the Blue Ridge mountains. Just above Brownfield are three reservoirs which supply the city of Uniontown, three miles from here, with water. Four miles from here is Jumonville, where Gen. Braddock was killed and buried. Also near here is the National pike, the road Washington and his soldiers traveled during the revolutionary war. I am a member of the Grit Golden Rule Club and will be 15 Nov. 25. I would like to exchange letters and post cards with the boys and girls and will answer all I receive. I would like to get a card from every state in the Union.—Freda P. Schnatterly, Brownfield, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a New Jersey boy and live in the heart of the fruit region. I am 20 years old and live in a small village. I am a lover of music and outdoor sports. I have a camera and will exchange pictures with Cadet boys and girls. I love to correspond.—Harry Elliott, Ewan, N. J.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy 16 years old and live on a 110-acre farm in eastern Pennsylvania. Our principal crops are potatoes, corn, fruit and vegetables. We have taken UP-TO-DATE about a year and highly recommend it to all. I will gladly answer all letters and cards from the Cadet boys and girls.—Virgil H. Kachline, Flicksville, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a West Virginia school teacher and I enjoy reading UP-TO-DATE. I think it is one of the best farm papers published. My school began Sept. 8 and I have forty pupils, all grades. I would be pleased to hear from the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all.—Louise Bouen, Rosedale, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl of 17 years and live about five miles north of Reading, in the dear old Keystone state. We do not live on a farm, but we have a garden in which we raise our own vegetables, and

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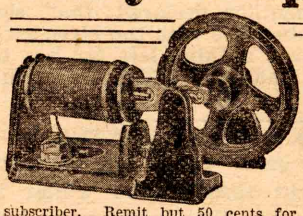

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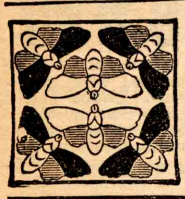

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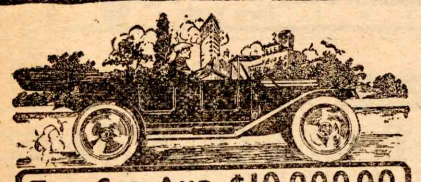

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a small lot on which we raise wheat. I love flowers and had a long row half sweet peas and half nasturtiums. We have had UP-TO-DATE FARMING for more than a year and think it an excellent, helpful paper. I enjoy the Cadet page very much. I like to write letters and much more to receive them. I wish I could start a large correspondence. I will gladly exchange cards and photos, and will answer all letters I receive.—Catherine H. Schmeck, Reading, Pa., Rt. 2.

DEAR CADETS:
A farmer's daughter of 18 years
Would join the Cadets with many cheers.
I'm a native of the Sunflower state
And an earnest reader of UP-TO-DATE.
We make our living by honest toil
On 300 acres of Kansas soil.
Though always busy, early and late,
We find time to read good UP-TO-DATE.
Anna M. Akins, Fulton, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old and have lived on a farm for the last eleven years. But I like the city as well as the country. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for the last two years and always read this page first. The State Fair was held here this week. Some days as many as 23,000 people were in attendance. I would like to receive cards and letters from all the Cadets, especially from the west, as I have a sister living in Washington. But I will be pleased to hear from Cadets no matter where they live; will answer all.—Augusta Boehlke, Chippewa Falls, Wis., Rt. 1.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 160 acres, am 17 years old, and would like to become a Cadet of Equity. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and likes it fine. I enjoy reading the Cadet page. There are so many good letters in it. I want all the boys and girls to write to me. I wil answer all cards or letters I receive. —Cora Killian, Lorenzo, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I live in the country and am happy. My home is about a mile and a half from North Mountain. I am 15 years old and like to read the Cadet letters. I will answer all cards and letters I receive.—John N. Barrick, Newville, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer, and think there is nothing like the dear old farm. I can't see why every one don't enjoy farm life like I do. Now, girls and boys, here is your chance to get up an interesting correspondence.—Harvey A. Boone, Harrison, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am a boy of 16 years and live on a farm. I have tried several different kinds of work, among them that of blacksmith, depot agent, R. F. D. carrier and postoffice work. I am still doing office and farm work and like them fine. I am president of the Boys' Corn Club in Calleton County, and that shows I am very much interested in farming. We have a very good farming country and raise most anything, among them corn, cotton, potatoes and sugar cane. I enjoy getting long, lively letters and pretty post cards, and will positively answer all I receive.—McKinley Crosby, Ruffin, S. C.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy of 22 years and am farming over 22 acres and have been farming for myself six years. I have nine head of work horses and two colts. I live in the western part of North Dakota and we can raise most any kind of grain out here, such as oats, wheat, rye, flax, barley and some corn. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for over a year and think it is fine. I just love to read the Cadet page. We are having a snow storm today (Sept. 23). I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet girls and boys, and will sure answer all I receive.—John F. Miller, Underwood, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am 19 years old and live in western Washington, where lumbering in the chief business. I live in the country and haul logs near Tacoma, and would like to exchange letters or cards with the girls and boys. Will answer all.—Orvil L. Cuyler, Spanaway, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years old and live on a farm where we grow corn, sweet potatoes and vegetables. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it very much, especially the Cadet page. I would like to hear from all the girls and boys, and will answer all letters received.—Artemas Bankester, Robertsdale, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old and enjoy farm life. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING over a year and think it a grand paper. I keep house for my father, my mother having died when I was 7 years old. I have a sister, but she does not stay at home. I am fond of music. I will gladly answer all letters and cards I receive.—Theresa Ruffer, Atkins, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: I have lived on a farm all my life and enjoy the work right well. I live with my parents on a farm of a little more than 300 acres. Our principal crops are corn and cotton, but we don't raise very much cotton, and I don't have to work very hard, only from the first of March to the last of June. Then I take in the big meetings, visit the girls and read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, which I think is one of the grandest farm papers ever published. I think everybody ought to read it and learn more about farming and marketing. I own a small farm of 120 acres that has on it a fine spring and two beautiful weeping willow trees. I am just past 22 years of age and would be real proud to get a card or letter from every one of the Cadets.—A. C. Carpenter, Battles, Ark.

DEAR CADETS: We enjoy reading your letters. We are "cow punchers," 21 and 22 years old, and we don't see much of town, as we are sixty miles from any town. But we read UP-TO-DATE FARMING and like it fine. We would like to exchange photos and cards and letters with all the Cadets, the girls especially, as girls are scarce in this part of Dakota.—Melvin O. Olson and Charles Newcomb, Oakdale, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 160 acres, about a mile from the Columbia river. We have five horses, five cows, twenty-five hogs and about 150 chickens. We raise all kinds of grain. Land in Washington is good for grain. We receive UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a nice paper. I am glad to become a Cadet of Equity.—Ruth Moser, Gerome, Wash.

DEAR CADETS: Can you make room for a Cadet from a large city? Most of you are farmers, and that is a great life, and though I am not a farmer I have my name on the subscription list of UP-TO-DATE FARMING until October, 1915. I love to read the Cadet letters so well that I wanted to make sure I wouldn't miss any. I am 21 years of age and will exchange photos with any of the Cadet girls and boys. I would like to hear from any Cadet who has a camera, as I have one and take great interest in making pictures. Don't let your subscriptions expire, any of you Cadets, as I want to write to all of you.—Charles Streb, 731 Glenside avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl and live on a farm of ninety acres. Crops are poor on account of the dry weather last summer. I am 14 years old and a reader of UP-TO-DATE, which I think is a fine paper. I would like to correspond with some of the Cadet boys and girls of other states and would like to exchange views in different states.—Lillian O'Neil, Camden, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I live with my father on a farm of 200 acres and will be 20 years old in January. Crops are very short here this year on account of so much dry weather. We have 175 acres of cotton and will make twelve bales. I like farming very well when we can make a good crop. This is a good country if we could have more rain. It is also a healthy country. I have lived here five years and like it fine. We take UP-TO-DATE and think it a good paper. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I can.—Herman Lirdle, Miles, Tex.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's son, 20 years old, and have lived on the farm all my life. So, you see, I am a genuine "hay seed." We have taken UP-TO-DATE for about a year and like it very much. This is a great agricultural country, wheat, corn and alfalfa being the main crops. Corn was a failure this year and a big acreage of wheat is being put out this fall. I live on a farm of 320 acres. The evenings are long now, and I have plenty of time to write. So all you Cadets drop me a card or letter. I promise to answer all.—John Holechek, Humboldt, Neb.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter and own 110 acres of land, though we live on a farm of ninety acres. My brother takes UP-TO-DATE and we are certainly proud of the Cadet page, and I wish to become a Cadet of Equity. I will exchange photos, letters and cards with all the boys and girls. My age is 18 years.—Dorothy Goord, Tiawash, Okla.

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl 14 years old and live on a farm of 400 acres. We have an automobile and have lots of fun. I have been reading the Cadet letters for a year. We keep UP-TO-DATE and think it a very nice paper. I would like to hear from all the boys and girls.—Lila H. Jensen, Weston, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS: I will be 18 Oct. 30 and then I would be pleased to hear from all the Cadets, old and young. I am very fond of reading and writing. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE for about eighteen months and I think it is a fine paper. Now don't you girls and boys forget Oct. 30.—Vada Melton, McClanahan, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Kansas girl and have lived on a farm with my parents all my life. UP-TO-DATE has been coming to our home for about three years, and I always enjoy the Cadet page. I am 17 years old and we live five miles from our nearest town, but I get my mail every day. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all.—Minnie Pegorsch, Herington, Kas.

DEAR CADETS: In this good old state of Missouri we raise corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and vegetables, but the crops are short this year on account of the long drouth. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for quite a while and think it a fine paper. I would like to exchange letters or cards with all the girls and boys near my age, which is 16, my birthday being Nov. 4.—Adolph Stiers, Bluffton, Mo.

LETTERS CROWDED OUT

Howard Vannatta, Martins Creek, Pa.. 19
Florence Buckley, Unionville, Mass.... 11
Earl B. White, Belfast, Me..... 17
Lottie Mae Lane, Kinde, Mich..... 16
Florence Irene Sullivan, Port Austin, Mich. 16
Estel Eskridge, Ammons, Ky..... 19
Stella Mae Cupp, Bealeton, Va..... 19
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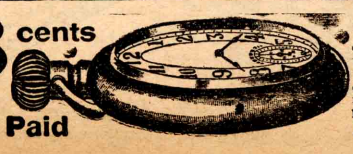

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Hunting and Trapping

For Pleasure and Profit

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN

This department is open to contributions from readers. Accounts of actual experience, and practical methods of hunting and trapping, either as a pastime or as a business, are solicited. Photographs, if good and clear, are especially desirable, and will be paid for at regular rates. Prizes are awarded to all whose letters are published, and at the end of the season a grand prize of considerable value will be awarded to the best contribution received during the entire season. Write one side of paper only and address all communications to TIM, THE TRAPPER, Sporting Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNCLE SAM PROTECTS THE BIRDS

THE Department of Agriculture has set in motion machinery to make effective in every state on Nov. 1 regulations which put under Federal protection, for the first time, a large number of migratory game and insectivorous birds, and thus places Federal restrictions on the five million hunters of the United States.

Among the birds protected by the regulations are the brant, wild duck, goose, swan, cranes of various species, rail, several kinds of shore birds, pigeon, dove, wild pigeon, bobolink, catbird, chickadee, cuckoo, flicker, flycatcher, grosbeak, humming bird, kinglet, martin, meadow lark, night hawk, nuthatch, oriole, robin, shrike, swallow, swift, thrush, warbler, whippoorwill, woodpecker and wren.

A closed season has been established on the catbird, chickadee, grosbeak, humming bird, martin, meadow lark, bullbat, robin, swallow, thrush, whippoorwill and woodpecker. The regulations contain a prohibition abolishing the hunting of all migratory game and insectivorous birds from sunset to sunrise.

A closed season has been likewise put in force on all migratory birds passing over or at rest on any of the waters of the main streams of the Mississippi river between Minneapolis and Memphis and on the Missouri river between Bismarck and Nebraska City. The killing or capture of any such birds on the shores or from any boat or floating object along these streams is prohibited.

MY METHOD OF MINK TRAPPING

Mink are most suspicious of animals, yet are easily attracted if the attempt is properly made. I began trapping four years ago, with twenty-four traps. Early in the fall, before trapping begins, I go along the bluffs and near the water's edge I dig holes about eight inches in diameter, running about three feet back in the bluff. I throw driftwood around the hole to give it as naturally wild look as possible and do not go near again for two weeks or so. When I set my traps I go in a boat and always fasten the chain in the water, as when caught the mink will go directly into the water and soon drowns. I use fish or birds and a few drops of "mink bait" and have met with fairly good success. —John Krueger, Northland, Wis.

MY FIRST BEAR

Dear Tim: I live on a farm of 160 acres in Mariposa County, which contains the far-famed Yosemite valley. My home is situated a few miles west of that valley and within three miles of the Yosemite Valley Railroad. I hunt and trap a great deal during the fall and winter.

Late in September of this year I killed my first bear, killed it without the aid of traps, and this is how it happened: One morning, accompanied by a friend, I started for a place known as Little Grizzly. We reached our destination about noon. We unpacked our horses, hobbled them and arranged things in camp order. After eating our lunch we lay in the shade until 4 o'clock. Taking our rifles, we started for a canyon well known to us. We found deer signs in plenty, especially around the watering places. We finally jumped a large buck. Both of us fired at about the same time. The deer made a few long jumps and went down. Both bullets had struck him behind the shoulder. He was fat and had four points on each side. After dressing him we hung him on a sapling and started on. We had walked about an hour when looking across the canyon I saw a dark object moving along a hillside. I pointed it out to my friend and we finally agreed it was a large bear. It was dusk by this time and poor light for shooting, but I took a crack at him for luck, at about 300 yards. The bear seemed to roll up in a knot and started rolling down the mountain. He was soon lost to view. It was a poor time of day to hunt for a crippled bear, so we headed for camp. By daylight the next morning we were at the place where the bear had been seen the evening before. Blood was seen on rocks he had rolled over. We followed the trail down the hill for fifty yards, where, to our joy and surprise, there lay bruin, dead. He was a large black bear and the bullet had struck him between the ribs. His hide was hardly worth the taking, but we took it off and carried it to camp. We then saddled a horse and went after the deer we had killed the evening before. I led the horse on the way back, while my friend went around by some springs on the opposite side of the ridge. I heard three shots before he had been gone long and upon reaching camp found him there saddling a horse to go after a buck he had killed. We decided we had game enough and started for home happy and proud of our trophies.—John Jeffery Jr., Kinsley, Cal.

HAS TROUBLE WITH TRAP RUST

Dear Tim: My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I like to read it as well as father. I am glad to see the hunting and trapping department in again. I just began trapping last winter and like it. I have no trouble with trapping, only I can't keep my traps from rusting. Could you please tell me how to keep traps from rusting?

The fur bearers around here are as follows: Skunk, civet cat, weasel, mink, marten, muskrat and coon. I find the skunk and coon the easiest to catch. My way is to set a trap near their dens or stake down a piece of meat and set traps around it, but be careful to leave things as natural as possible. I use the jump traps, as I find them the best all around. I use sizes 1½ and 2 for all animals here found. I will write more about my experience in trapping when I get to work.—Rudolph Mullendorff, Boring, Ore.

(New traps, Rudolph, are usually cheaper than any rust preventatives you could use. If any trappers have found an economical way to prevent rust, that is not detrimental to the catch, we shall be glad to hear from them.—Tim.)

CATCHING THE BADGER

There are many sets for badgers, but I have two that usually get the animals. Here is a good one: I shoot a couple of rabbits or prairie dogs, tie a string to them and drag them across the fields until I come to a fence. I put a small piece of the bait on the wire of the fence and under it I set my trap, covering it well with grass. The badger follows the trail of the fresh-killed animal to the fence and in nosing around to reach the bait is caught by the trap.

My best plan is to go into a field where there is an old straw stack. I dig two holes in the stack, down on the ground, running back about twenty inches, and put the bait at the back of this hole. I set the trap at the mouth of the hole, covering with straw. This is a sure catch. Badgers are very strong and a No. 2 or a No. 4 trap should always be used, and securely fastened.—Herb Williams, Grinnell, Kas.

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Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

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Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

The purpose of this department is to direct farmers to a better way of marketing and price making. This is stated in the heading above.

—o—

More broadly speaking, it is to establish a better system of marketing which will eventually carry with it pricing of farm products by the producers themselves.

—o—

To this end we have for many months appended a blank to be filled out and to be sent in by any person who is dissatisfied with prices of farm products in his community, or the system of marketing them. Prices may be high enough to give a profit to the producer, yet the producer may chafe under the lack of freedom and independence in marketing, which is every man's right, and which all producers but the farmers have striven for and attained.

—o—

Thousands of the blanks have been sent in, and from them the force of organizers of the Farmers' Society of Equity, now numbering several hundred, has been recruited. These organizers are the power that is working the revolution in marketing methods, whether they confine their operations to a community, a county or a district.

—o—

In a movement like this every little helps toward the whole, and the one and only thing that is now necessary to accomplish a speedy consummation of our, and all farmers' hopes, is enough more organizers. One should be working in each community. The blank affords the opportunity to secure a commission and the co-operation of headquarters to organize.

—o—

So, if no person is organizing in your community send the coupon and engage in a work that should win the plaudits of your neighbors for all future time. We want to commission a thousand more such community organizers before the end of this year. It is not necessary to give full time to this work. The time that any farmer can spare at this season of the year will be enough to get members for a strong local union. After organizing it should follow that new members will be taken in at every meeting.

—o—

We get a great many letters in which the writer says: "I wish there was a local union here." Well, it is entirely possible under the F. S. E. plan and with the help headquarters will give. There is hardly a farmer in the whole land but who will connect himself with this movement as soon as he thoroughly understands and realizes that it contains all the essentials for the permanent organization for agriculture that all have waited for, and besides starts members in successful and profitable co-operative business immediately when a local organization is former.

—o—

If you want a co-operative community just write your name and address in the coupon and the names and addresses of about a dozen of your neighbors who want to market better in the blank and send it as directed. In this way we ought to be able to establish a thousand more local unions before next spring and in a short time saturate the whole country with them.

—o—

We can not do anything without a local man to help. But—

When men of thought,
Who can't be bought,
See there's a work to do
And fix a plan—
Work man to man—
I b'lieve they'll win, don't you?

—o—

In all walks of life some men have more influence than others. These are the men among the farmers that we seek as organizers, and our organizers should first seek such out in the community and convert them and enroll them. After they are enrolled the rest of the work is easy.

—o—

Now let us see how many new organizers will be commissioned before our next paper closes.

* * *

In the issue preceding this we attempted to confute the claim made in one of our exchanges that the farmers of a county, or larger district, could not co-operate in marketing, but that, as was stated, "the real co-operative association is the comparatively small group of men whose interests are identical." If any of our readers and organizers failed to read the "Personal" department in October 15th number carefully, we wish they would turn to it now and read it.

—o—

Now comes another editor with another absurd proposition, although seriously announced. We refer to these things because they confuse the farmers and often prevent them from organizing and co-operating when the conditions are really ideal. Following is what he said:

—o—

To succeed in a co-operative association the members must have a common interest. That is the reason co-operation has been more successful in the past in sections that produced special crops, such as vegetables, fruits, tobacco, etc., than it has been in sections where general or mixed farming has been followed.

There is another fundamental factor of successful co-operation to be recognized. The farming population must be stable. Successful co-operation can not be built up on a shifting tenant class such as prevails, to the detriment of our agriculture, in many sections.

Successful co-operation must be built on uniformity of conditions and congeniality of members. People of different nationalities, particularly when they do not like each other, seldom are able to maintain co-operative associations. People of different classes, where any class distinction exists, are not adapted to co-operative efforts. Co-operation is simply the extension of the principles of brotherhood and people who are not inclined to be friendly in other relations can not expect to succeed in co-operation.

—o—

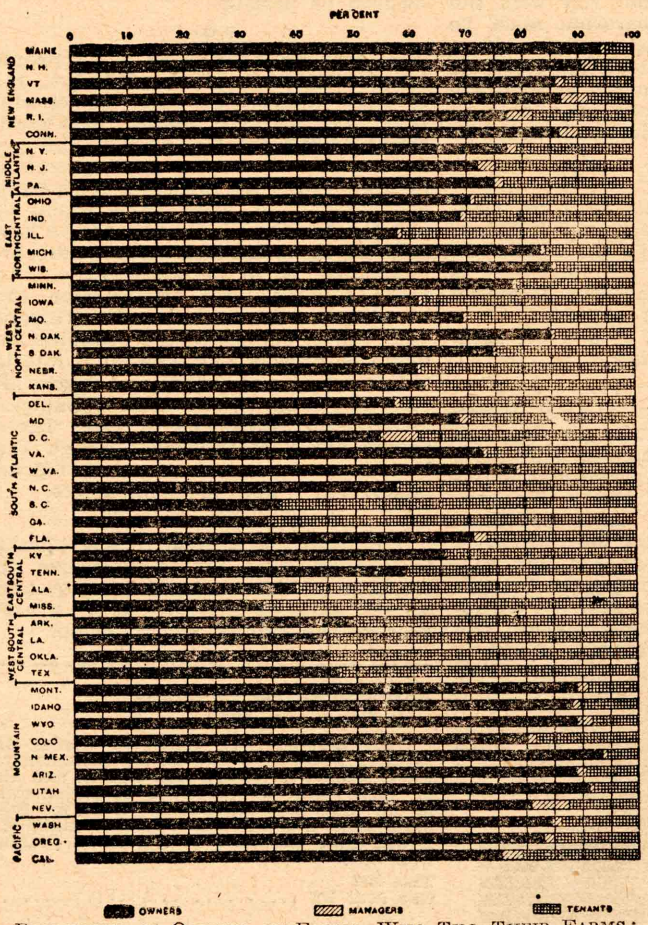
The first paragraph is very similar to the proposition considered two weeks ago. We claim that the producers of crops as far apart as tobacco and fruit have a common interest to be served through co-operation, if it is only recognized. For instance, there are localities where both tobacco and fruit can be successfully grown. Now let us suppose that the two classes of producers would organize in separate organizations, or one class would organize and the other not organize. The success of the one in marketing at good prices would mean its ultimate defeat if the other class of producers could not get equally profitable prices. The unprofitable crop would be neglected and the profitable one would soon be overproduced. So we say the Equity plan of one association for all the crops, in which a balance of values and production are maintained, is the sound one.

—o—

But it is the second and third paragraphs that are dangerous. If the propositions advanced by the writer are true, then the hope of successful co-operation by farmers in this country is a vain one, because the tenant class is almost everywhere, and they produce so much of the crops that to leave them out of any plan of co-operative marketing would surely defeat it. The accompanying chart is a vivid illustration of the part played by the tenant farmers in producing crops.

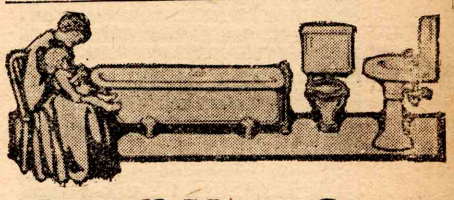
—o—

We believe that the right kind of an organization, and the right business system, that must be adopted by farmers, can ignore all these matters of whether the producer is a farm



PROPORTION OF OWNERS OF FARMS, WHO TILL THEIR FARMS; MANAGERS AND TENANTS (1910 CENSUS).

This chart should effectively explode the idea that any movement to control production of crops and marketing can be successful if the tenant farmer is ignored. Any plan and system of marketing that will meet the requirements in the United States must include the farms and products of the tenants.



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owner or a renter, a native or a foreigner, a white man, a black man or a yellow man. Co-operation such as the American farmers need is not simply the extension of the principles of brotherhood, but the institution of cold-blooded business rules and system. Don't let any one fool you with the idea that farm co-operation must be run on brotherhood rules alone. Farmers have got to look out for their money interests as opposed to organizations that have always been able to make their interests first and the farmers' subordinate.

—o—

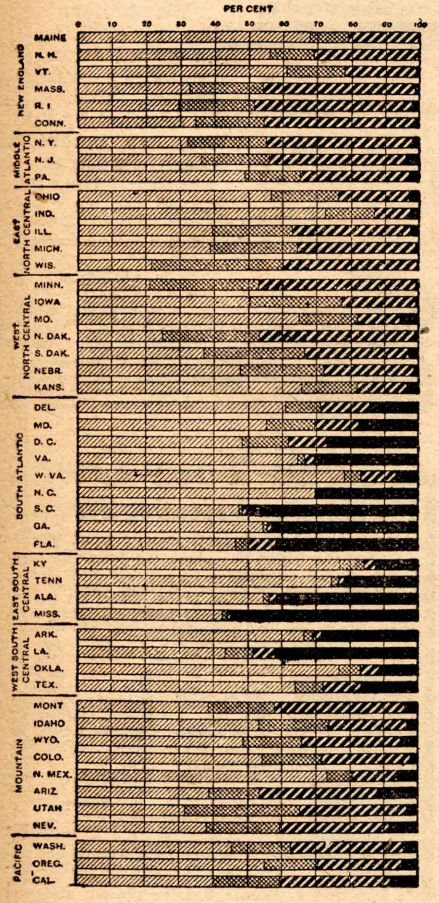
Organized along the F. S. E. plan, it is the crop and the money it brings that is always kept to the front. In the Farmers' Society of Equity it is not asked whether the crop is grown by a farm owner of a renter, by a native or a foreigner, by a white man, a negro or a Mongolian.

—o—

In the F. S. E. plan of co-operation all crops of a community are reported to the business agent, who sells them and collects the money and distributes it, or he reports the crops to the county union to be sold. After organization the farmers don't need to come together often if they are not congenial. They can co-operate in selling, which is the chief activity, by reporting to the business agent. In places where race prejudice is strong it is provided that the different races organize in different unions.

—o—

No plan of co-operation can solve our marketing problems that ignores the negro farmer or the foreign farmers within our borders or the tenant farmers. And the element of shifting, as with the tenant class, makes no difference when the plan is right. The F. S. E. plan provides that a member, as long as he is in good standing, can do business through any local union in the land. Thus a member in Indiana, if he moves to Texas, can, by demit, be joined to the local in his new community.



PROPORTION OF NATIVE, FOREIGN, NEGRO AND OTHER FARMERS (SEE KEY UNDER THE CHART, 1910 CENSUS).

This chart will serve to show what the movement for co-operation that ignores the foreign farmers and the negroes would have to contend with. In fact, such farmers produce such a large proportion of our total products that to leave them out would be fatal to its success.

The trouble is that the writer from whom we quoted evidently thinks that the kind of co-operation farmers need is more than half of the social kind. The kind of co-operation we teach is business first, then the social amenities can be added or not as may be desired or possible.

—o—

At this time, when so many people are trying to help the farmers, the farmers themselves must be careful that they are not helped backward. Probably the greatest need of the day is that each farmer gets an education on true, sound organization and practical co-operation. That is the reason we ask for the names of some of the best farmers in each community where organization is to be undertaken. To make a good local organization the members must be made conversant with the principles of the organization and the objects and how the objects are to be accomplished, and above all else they must be shown how financial benefits will be realized at once. These things are accomplished through the literature of the society and its official paper, which goes to all members.

—o—

Let there be a flood of the blanks to headquarters for commissions to organize and literature to educate, and we will surprise ourselves at the greatness of the results accomplished.

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

This list was sent by .....

. . . . .

P. O. .....

Co. ..... State .....

These people market mainly at .....

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here:

. . . . .

Write Distinctly and give Postoffice

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

10 .....

11 .....

12 .....

(For more names attach paper. We will write a letter to all names and send literature.)

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One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here.

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Pay $5 to $40 *Less*—Cash or Easy Payments.

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We Prepay Freight

Brilliant Oak Heater

Kalamazoo Stove Company, *Mfrs.*, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operation, and the result is assured.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time should result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases usually make good recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and reference.

HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can often be corrected. No surgical operations or confinement.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, afflicted with Infantile Paralysis have been practically restored at this Sanitarium.

DEFORMED KNEES AND JOINTS of many varieties yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.

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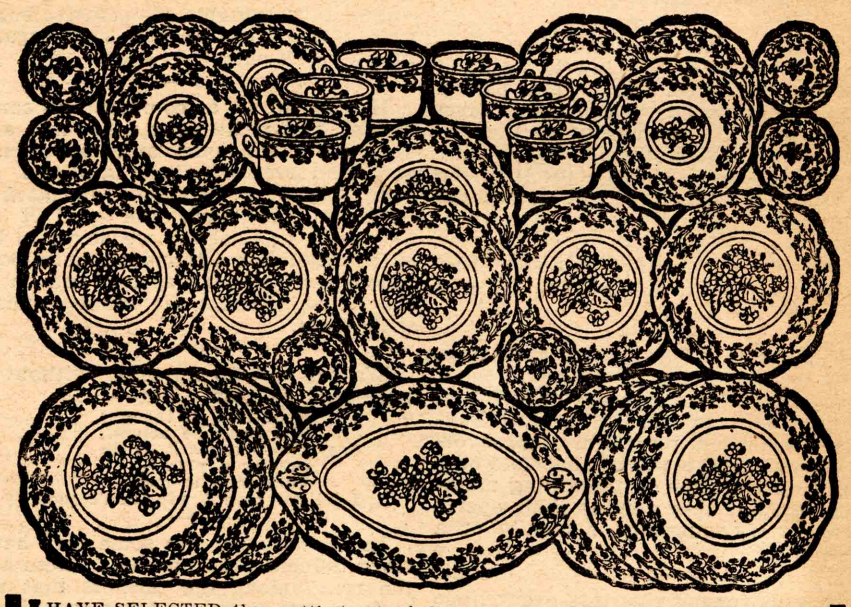

I HAVE SELECTED the prettiest set of dishes I could find to give to my friends. The above picture does not show all the dishes, but gives a faint idea of the beautiful rich Rose design and the size of each piece. As soon as you send in the coupon below I will mail you a large picture of the entire set with each piece in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and gold, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home.

In the center of each plate or dish there is a beautiful cluster of bright roses, surrounded by green foliage, all in perfectly natural colors. Around the edge of each piece there is a very heavy and artistic design in gold. The combination of gold, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in tableware. Fashionable, stylish, artistic and serviceable. The ware itself is pure white and dainty enough to delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get these dishes on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure these beautiful dishes give will be with you for years.

In addition to the lovely 33-piece American Beauty Dinner set I will also give 41 extra gifts. These 41 extra gifts are also free. I pack them in the crate with your dishes. Counting the 33-piece dinner set and the 41 other articles make 74 articles you will get by giving me a little of your spare time.

Fill out the coupon below and I will send you prepaid a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darners and bodkins, all fitted in a handy and convenient needle case. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace, gloves, carpet, etc. When you have received them show the needlecases to your friends and also show them the sample copy of the Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, which I will send you, and ask them for 25c each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only $4.00 for us in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

— — — — — — — —

SEND NO MONEY

Journal of Agriculture and Star Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.:

Please send me free and postpaid the Big Needlecase of 115 best grade needles, together with large illustration in colors of the 33-piece dinner set and tell me about the 41 extra gifts. If I take orders for sixteen needlecases in connection with your special offer you are to ship me the complete dinner set, and 41 extra articles—total 74 articles.

Name .....

Address .....

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AGENTS WANTED for lubricating oil and paint, putting in entire time or in connection with other work. Good chance to increase your income. Address the Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, O. Dept. S.

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FARM LANDS

TO MICHIGAN—Private car excursions to The Swigart Tract Tuesday, Nov. 4th and 18th, via P. M. Ry. Automobiles without charge take you over the lands in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties—over 50,000 acres to select from. Good for grains, grasses, vegetables, fruit growing, stock, poultry and dairying; $10 to $35 per acre; terms $10 to $50 down on 40 acres and 7 years' time. Near good markets and transportation. Exempt from taxes for 5 years if you improve the land. Send for 72-page booklet and large map. Fare rebated on purchase. Back in Chicago 7:20 a. m. Thursday or Friday of same week. Don't delay, but come now and get first choice from some new tracts recently added. Reliable agents wanted. George W. Swigart, owner, Z 1250 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

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FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 3 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

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MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

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SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Chronic Kicker—Is Jones in politics for his health?

Chronic Kicker—I suppose so. He is taking mud baths, all right.

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is causing unscrupulous persons to wrap rank imitations that are not even real chewing gum so they resemble genuine WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT. The better class of stores will not try to fool you with these imitations. They will be offered to you principally by street fakirs, peddlers and the candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. These rank imitations cost dealers one cent a package or even less and are sold to careless people for almost any price.

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Be sure it's WRIGLEY'S

We are inserting this advertisement solely to protect our customers, who are continually writing us that they have been deceived by imitations which they purchased thinking they were WRIGLEY'S.

SHALL THE TERMS FOR JOINING THE F. S. E. BE CHANGED?

The membership fee is $2. In some states this fee is made larger to meet the cost of organizing and to support the local, county and state unions. Such authority is given subordinate unions by the National Union.

One of the difficulties encountered by organizers, and which tends to make organization slow and expensive, is to get each farmer to pay the membership fee. Frequently so many of the farmers hold out as to seriously handicap the co-operative work in the community. Members and organizers have often remarked how the benefits to each member, and to the whole community, could be multiplied if all the farmers were enrolled as members and co-operators. This certainly is a condition very much to be desired. Can it be brought about?

The minimum number of members that can organize a local union is ten. These, at $2 each, pay $20, and $2 extra for the charter and supplies, making the total $22.

We have thought that a flat charge of $25 might be charged for a minimum local union up to twenty-five members and $50 for a local union of any size. These sums to pay the organizer and for charter and supplies. and the official paper to a limited number. Then provide for dues to be paid promptly, which can be realized from the small commission charged on crops sold and supplies bought, which would make the support of the society automatic as long as the farmer is doing business throught it. When he can not do business to advantage through the society he has no use for it and it does not need him.

We have not tried to present a plan that will meet every requirement, but rather to throw out a few hints, and we hope organizers, officers and members will write us their recommendations.

The Farmers' Society of Equity is a business organization. Its chief business is to direct the marketing of crops. The greater the membership, the greater the crops represented and controlled and marketed. If a plan can be devised that will admit all the farmers of a community at a nominal fee, or no fee at all for many of them, but the agreement to do business through the society, the small commission charged on the business, say 5 per cent, will soon amount to a great deal more than the membership fee if all could be induced to pay it. In a letter from Organizer A. B. Stryker of Montana he said:

> The question that is before the society is to impress a large per cent of the members, as well as the nonmembers, with the fact that we must work for control of the crops rather than a market. When we control the supply we can bring the market to us.

That is true. We must get members. They will represent crops. And thus, if we have a blanket organizing plan, we may bring enough crops under control to compel the market to seek the supply in a very short time.

If the next convention decides to embark in federating independent local associations on a large scale, the flat-charge plan may be the best for such.

Let's discuss this matter. Write your opinion to the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

SHALL THERE BE FEDERATION?

We have said before that there is more organization by farmers being effected now than probably ever before. Most of this organization takes the form of local associations and the benefits that can be secured for the members through them are very limited. Such local associations do not control enough of any crop in marketing to have any appreciable effect on the price, but they must continue to take the prices made in the speculative markets. Also they do not and can not prevent glutted markets, because of lack of co-operation with each other.

These independent local associations, once established in a community, make it difficult or impossible to establish a local of the national Farmers' Society of Equity or of any other national association. Because of this, and the further fact that there are now in this country five or more national associations, no one of which can hope to complete a national system of co-operative marketing in a short time, while competing with each other in organizing and business, does it not seem that some plan of federation should be adopted to bring all the organizations together for unity in one thing—marketing?

Such a plan of federation must leave the government of the now independent associations in their own hands and leave to them the enjoyment of all prized features that they now possess. But such associations will get from the federation the advantage of a national system of marketing, which they do not have and which they can not have while standing alone.

The Farmers' Society of Equity has affiliated with it a number of associations on this plan this year. Also this society already has entered nearly every state in the country and has a marketing system in successful operation that can be extended as the movement grows, through organizing new units or federating old ones, until every crop and every farmer comes under the central directing head for marketing. In view of all these things, and many others not necessary to mention now, should the Farmers' Society of Equity at its next annual meeting decide to enlarge its scope of work and bring about a real federation of all farmers' associations for the business of marketing? And if it does embark broadly in this larger field, should the name of the society be changed, perhaps to The Federation of American Farmers?

These are matters that the board of directors have under consideration now. Section 10 of Article IX of the constitution and by-laws of the society is as follows:

This constitution and by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the National Union by a two-thirds vote unless any part is provided to the contrary. Previous to the annual meeting it is desirable that every member will express himself on this important matter, either directly or through his local union. As a matter of convenience, a blank is appended, which may be accompanied by a letter giving the person's reasons for or against.

Initiatory Vote

On the question of broadening the plans and scope of the Farmers' Society of Equity to include federating present independent local associations of farmers, as well as continuing as an organizing society, to bring about complete unity of marketing, I vote

(yes or no).....

On the question of a change in the name of the Farmers' Society of Equity, if it is decided in the 1913 annual convention to include federating of independent associations as one of the chief activities of our organization in the future, I vote

(yes or no).....

The name I recommend (if the vote is affirmative) is

.....

From .....

Address .....

THE GOOD ROAD PROBLEM

Good roads will not down. More and more is being done, and more will be done. Because of the pressure being brought to bear upon Congress, legislation for national aid for road building will probably be enacted this winter.

President Everitt, of the Farmers' Society of Equity, is interested in this matter to the extent that no unwise or impractical plans may be adopted. The farmers must help pay for the roads that may be constructed, and should have a say in the matter. Mr. Everitt will attend the Good Roads Convention and Exposition to be held in St. Louis on Thursday, Nov. 13, which will be "Farmers' Day." He has issued a formal invitation to all members of the society to be present on that day, or send delegates. This convention is being held to decide upon some plan for Federal aid in road construction, and its findings will be urged upon Congress. It is therefore important that the farmers' interests in the matter be taken care of. This can be accomplished only by their being represented at the convention. Every rural community concerned in good roads, either for or against Federal appropriations for their construction, should send a representative to confer with Mr. Everitt and the organized farmers, at the time and place where they can make their influence felt—St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1913.

We Want You to Know

Don't blame your razor. It is maybe the fault of the strop. V. A. Shortt, Dept. 30, Peru, Ind., sells "The Metallic Razor Strop Renewer," which makes dead strops come to life. Your money will be returned if you are not satisfied.

Agents should investigate the new novel watch-shaped lighter put on the market by the D. E. Brandt Lighter Co., 148 Daune street, New York, N. Y. It is a quick seller.

Ellis engines are economical. They run on gasoline, kerosene, distillate or any cheap fuel oil. A guarantee of ten years goes with them. Write the Ellis Engine Co., 115 Mullett street, Detroit, Mich., for particulars.

Why have old bags lying around when you can get cash for them? Good or bad, whole or torn, the Iroquois Bag Co., 441 Howard street, Buffalo, N. Y., will buy them. Write them what you have. They pay the freight.

No concrete or special tools are needed to set Carbo Flexible Steel Posts. Write the Carbo Steel Post Co., 149 Tenth street, Chicago Heights, Ill., for free booklet telling all about them.

You hunters and trappers should write for the free bulletin of the National Fur and Wool Co., Dept. 247, St. Louis. It quotes cash prices on coon, skunk, mink and other furs.

If you are thinking of buying a stove write the Kalamazoo Stove Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., and ask for catalog 290. It will be sent postpaid to those interested in good stoves. The Kalamazoo Stove Book describes and illustrates over 400 stoves in every style and size. It also gives the prices, freight paid to your station. Tell them you saw the announcement in this paper.

Harris Bros., Dept. BN 135, Chicago, are making a special offer on galvanized steel roofing. Write them for freight prepaid prices and free samples.

The American Separator Co., Box 1149, Bainbridge, N. Y., does not ask you to take its word for the quality of its separator. It is willing to give you a free trial of the American Separator and let you see for yourself. Send for their handsome free catalog.

A nonintoxicating, nonalcoholic drink can be made at home with little trouble by the use of Lundin's Extract for Perfection Brew and Mal-ta-Brew. A sweater coat is given with each order for the two extracts. Lundin & Co. are located at 117 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago.

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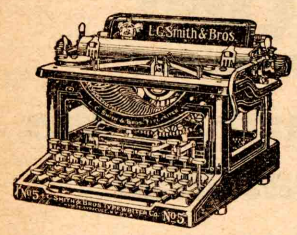

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WANTED Several honest, industrious people to distribute FARM LITERATURE. Salary $60 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. 9, Naperville, Ill.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

You Can Make $8.00 PER 100 COLLECTING your neighbors names for our Directory. All kinds of names wanted. Send 10 cents postage for blank book and outfit. We want a million names quick. WATSON & CO., McKINLEY PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

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LIVE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY.
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Myers' Wonderful Hand Sewing Machine
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We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, RICHLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch. Guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Imitation Diamond Ring for selling only 20 Needle Books at 10c. Each book contains 3 packs large-eyed needles and 8 darning wool carpet needles. Order 20 books; when sold send us $2, we will send you Watch, Chain & Ring. **Willard Watch Co.** Dept 1137 Chicago

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The Speedy Stitcher is the latest and best of anything ever offered for $1.00.

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Automatic Awl Co., 21 Gardner Terrace, Worcester, Mass.

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Blades so high quality as to cut nails or hair
EARN $75. to $250 a month.
Knives and Razors made of Car-Van (Old Damascus) steel Scientifically Tempered, Photographic Handles. Entirely new. Sell on sight. Write for Special Agency Proposition.
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Dept. 271 Canton, Ohio

HAS YOUR RAZOR STROP LOST its LIFE and PULL?
Just a few strokes over the "dead" strop with "The Metallic Razor Strop Renewer," and it will be as good as ever. A scientific rejuvenator for razor strops that will do the business and last a life time. Money back if not as guaranteed. Send 25c in coin or stamps to V. A. SHORTT, Dept. 30, Peru, Ind.

Agents A BRAND NEW LIGHTER

Novel watch-shaped Lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.
D. E. Brandt Lighter Co.
148 Daune St., New York, N. Y.

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.
Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Here's a Regular Weekly Salary For You

Now don't go wrong on this—I'm the man who pays my agents big cash profits on every sale besides regular weekly salaries. Not like other offers that promise a whole lot but won't stand investigation. I've built up a big business by taking big chances. I believe that every man who will let me pay him a weekly salary—to help him over the "getting started" period—will find the work so easy and make so much money that he will never quit. For I've got the sassiest line of sight-selling soaps and necessary household products ever put out. But it's the low prices that first astonish, fascinate and then clinch orders right and left. It's a winner—a pushing, shoving, pulling winner—you need no special experience or ability to get away with it big. How does $25 per week sound to you—$50 per week later. Start in spare time if you want. Thousands of my best agents began that way. Why not try it? I'm ready and willing—and remember, **I'm the one who takes the risk.** Now how about you—wouldn't this money come in handy this winter? Don't dodge the question—**wouldn't it?** Then get busy right away and let me know where you are. Send no money—just your name and address to me—"DAVIS."

E. M. Davis Soap Company
DAVIS BUILDING M. 91 CHICAGO, ILL.

The Rejuvenation of Poorland Farm

(Concluded From Page 7)

only by the limestone and phosphate, but also by the previous increased growth of clover on the well-treated land, especially where this is pastured or plowed under.

Poorland Farm is in no sense an experiment station, and neither is it a "show" farm. It is operated solely from the economic standpoint and with the full understanding from the beginning that general farming is not a highly profitable business and that it is highly unprofitable on poor land. On the other hand, it is equally well known that intelligent permanent soil improvement on land that must be or will be farmed is both the safest and the most profitable investment open to the farmer and land owner.

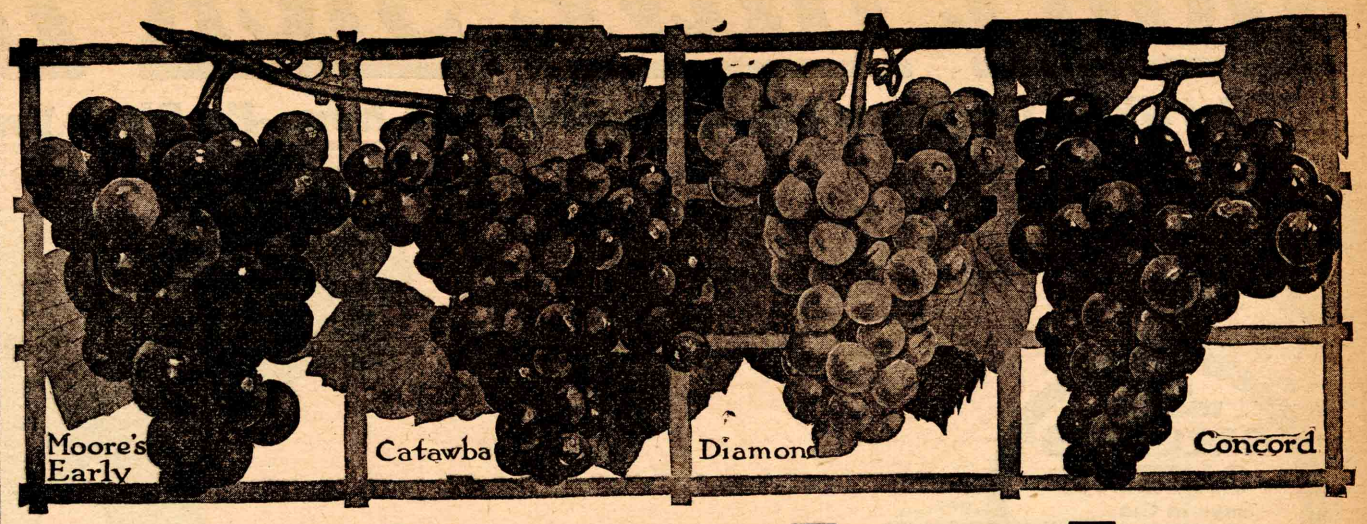
Poorland Farm is usually inspected each year by students in soil fertility. It is for the benefit of those who desire to know the truth regarding economic systems of permanent soil improvement that this brief account is given. The farm is purely a private enterprise. There is no desire to advertise it or its accomplishments, but any light it may shed need not be hidden.

Business Opportunities

are what the little advertisements classified under the "Business Exchange" may be termed.
Read them carefully.

Poultry Paper 44-124 page periodical, up to date; tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry for pleasure or profit; four months for 10 cents.
Poultry Advocate, Dept. 97, Syracuse, N. Y.

Bracelet 25c It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c.
S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.



Grape Vines on Every Farm

WHY NOT? READ EVERY WORD OF THIS

WE WERE surprised when we read in the report of the 1910 census that there were grape vines on only 14.5 per cent. of the farms in the country. Grape vines are inexpensive to start with. They can be planted fall or spring; they are sure to grow. They are almost proof against injurious insects and diseases. They are attractive in almost any situation and can serve a good purpose in covering unsightly places or furnishing needed shade. No permanent vine grows quicker and lasts longer. And in addition to all these things, grapes bear fruit practically every year and the fruit is valuable and desirable almost second to none that grows.

Considering the sum of these advantages for the grapes, when we received the census report we were in doubt as to its correctness. We thought nearly every farm had some, so we wrote to the Director of the Census and received this reply:

Up-to-Date Farming:

Your letter requesting information regarding the number of farmers reporting grape vines in our recent report on the "Production of Grapes," received. As you probably know, the census reports on agriculture are based on a farm to farm canvass, and if a farmer grew but one grape vine, he would be reported. The intention is to get a report of every farmer who grew a grape vine in 1909.

Very respectfully,
E. D. DURAND, Per W. J. B.

The fact is that only one out of seven farms has a grape vine. Then there are hundreds of thousands of town homes that have until this time neglected this handsome vine and universally desirable fruit. There is no yard or garden that does not have room for a few grape vines, so we have set ourselves the task to place

ONE-HALF DOZEN GRAPE VINES ON EVERY FARM

and in tens of thousands of other smaller places, and at the same time employ the vines as a means to greatly increase the circulation of UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

This is Our Offer

Send 75 cents and you will get UP-TO-DATE FARMING a full year and will also receive by mail or express, all charges paid, one-half dozen (6) strong two-year-old grape vines with full directions for planting. The varieties are Niagara, Moores Early, Concord, Diamond, Worden and Catawaba. This collection covers extra early to late varieties and the three colors, black, white and red. No better sort can be planted.

All vines will be sent at proper season for planting, no matter where you live.

Yours Free Send a club of four at 75c—$3, and we will send you the paper one year and the collection of six vines free. That is, five for the price of four, or we will send you the paper five years delivered. Paper and vines will be sent to separate addresses if requested. Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.

— — — — THIS IS THE COUPON — — — —

PUBLISHERS, UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.
Enclosed is ..... for which send Up-to-Date Farming one year and grape vines, all charges paid, as per your offer.

My Name .....
My P. O. .....
R. F. D. .....State.....Express Office.....
New or Renewal Subscribers .....
(For more names add more paper.)

Idaho Members Are Busy

We shipped several car loads of potatoes from this local last spring, and returns were prompt and about 10 cents per hundred pounds more than local buyers would pay. Things are looking even better here at the present time. I have had offers for potatoes at 20 cents per hundred pounds above what our local men are offering; oats, 10 cents higher. I have billed out seven cars of potatoes this week and three or four cars of oats. Members are now ordering potato bags through the society, and business will liven up from now on.—J. W. Eames, Local Secretary, Idaho.

Gets More for Poultry

Lewis W. Myers, a member of Local 7103, Nebraska, shipped his live poultry through the Equity System and the returns netted him 5 cents per pound more than local buyers' prices.

Up-to-Date Makes Him Money

I have been a constant reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for more than ten years, and I can cheerfully state that I believe that I have got more benefit in marketing my crops from it than from all other sources combined. I take it as a guide in selling or holding for a better price, and its advice in doing so has always been honest and reliable.

An instance may not be amiss. A few years back, our section had a wonderful apple crop and the price at picking time was very low. The buyers would pick out about half the best ones and throw the balance away, and 15 to 20 cents a bushel was all they would bring for the best hand-picked apples, and nothing for windfalls and culls. I thought I would experiment a little. I left my apples in piles in the orchard until freezing weather, then I sorted them and placed them in rail bins ten feet long by four feet wide, lined and covered with straw, and put about eight inches of dirt on top of the straw covering. Although we had a cold winter, those apples went through without freezing, and by the middle of February I sold the sound apples, windfalls, culls and No. 1's all together at 35 cents per bushel.

I consider that I doubled by money by holding them, and got more out of the culls than I could get from the best apples the previous fall.—C. F. S., Illinois.

Believes Federation Most Important

TO UP-TO-DATE FARMING: The cartoon on page 3 in your issue of October 1 fits the situation in this country exactly, and I only wish every farmer in all this country could see it grasp its importance. The Society of Equity is getting started out here, but did not get organized early enough in the season to handle the situation as well as it can handle it next year.

We had to depend on the old haphazard cut-throat way of marketing our earlier products, and as a result a good portion of it was lost. I joined the Grange about two years ago, thinking I might find some relief there, but that organization seems to concentrate all its energies on buying a few things a few cents cheaper that can be bought of regular dealers. If the farmers do not get what they want through systematic organization and using their collective power in political affairs, they will never get what they want. That's how Big Business got theirs, and that's what we will have to do to get ours.

I think your most important work in your valuable paper is the effort you are making for an amalgamation of all the big farmers' unions and societies. Any society or union that does not cover the entire country is more or less local, and in its operations must necessarily create competition. All of them have the same object in view, but they never can attain the desired ends completely until there is just one organization in all the country. Out here we have the "Idaho-Oregon Fruit Growers' Association," which embraces only these states, but they have greatly improved the conditions over what they were before it came, but still they are a competitor in the market with the Society of Equity and every other farmers' organization. I have already noted some of the "crossing of the wires" in their operations. This should not be. Organization, to be effective, must be complete, and I earnestly hope your efforts in trying to merge all the big and little organizations into one compact, powerful unit may be successful.—J. W. C. Springsteen, Idaho.

Gets Higher Prices for Wheat

We have forty-six members, and I have a list of new ones to send in soon, and more coming. Please send me more circulars and copies of the booklet, "Crop-Rich, Money-Poor Farmers." We have shipped two cars of wheat to Chicago, receiving 7 and 8 cents above local market. Will ship another car this week.—H. L. Click, secretary, Chadron, Neb.

Turns to F. S. E.

You are on the right road to bring the farmers to success. We have a lodge of the ———— here, but it gives us no help in either buying or selling. We do not use it for anything except payment of dues. We will have this county organized in the F. S. E. soon. I will see to that. We have to pay $1.20 per bale to sell our cotton here.—C. D. Harper, Georgia.

FREE 5 to 10-mile Sight Range

TELESCOPE 3½ FEET LONG

If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends. 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends with the "Wonder." Up-to-Date Farming helps farmers to market crops, is published twice a month. Departments for all the family. 24 numbers a year. **Free Offer** Send $1.00 for a 2-years subscription (or 2 one year subscriptions) and we will send a "Wonder" telescope free. Send 10c extra for ordinary delivery, or 20c for insured delivery and we guarantee safe arrival

It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Calf.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes 28 miles away, they looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school six miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can see court-house clock 2 miles away and tell exact minute.—Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind.

Best investment for the money I ever made.—Mathias Brown, Batavia, Ill.

Give Express and Post-office If not a great bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Dept. 98 Indianapolis, Ind.

A Cart Load of Fun

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A Cart Load of Fun" are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A Cart Load of Fun" is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.

For 10 Cts

COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

A 50-CENT POULTRY Book

ABSOLUTELY FREE, for the next 30 days ONLY, we shall give one of our latest poultry books by Henry Trafford,

"Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell"

which we have been selling regularly for 50 cents, free to any one sending us the names and addresses of ten poultry raisers and 15 cents to pay for mailing the book.

"POULTRY KEEPING IN A NUTSHELL" is a modern, practical and up-to-date book on the care and management of poultry. It describes and illustrates almost all standard varieties, and gives timely articles on natural and artificial hatching, methods of feeding, and the construction of convenient low cost poultry houses. This book covers the main points of the chicken business in all branches in a thorough but condensed style.

Take advantage of this exceptional offer. Only one book to a person.

Poultry Success, Room 43, Springfield, Ohio

Don't Have Sick Hogs!

Get Rid of the Disease-Breeding WORMS Now—I'll Show You How or No Pay

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

Read What the **BREEDERS GAZETTE** Says in the Aug. 27th Issue About

Wormy Pigs and CHOLERA

"Hog mortality is seldom so rampant at this season as now. Usually sick pigs begin to show up at market when new corn is available, but for weeks the stock yards have been full of the invalid and dying while reports from all sections of the country are alarming. It is called cholera, of course, but post-mortem results do not confirm this theory, as carcasses dress white and condemnations are few. Still they die, both mature hogs and pigs, and mortality in the country materially swells the marketward movement with refugees from the diseased areas, every pig thus sacrificed spelling further depletion of the food supply. A man "who never had a sick hog on his place" argues that low vitality is responsible for much of this trouble, and that low vitality in turn is caused by internal parasites, worms, to use the vernacular. This worm theory is not a fool one by any means, and internal parasites undoubtedly entail heavy loss on growers of both hogs and sheep. They practically ruin the bulk of the native lamb crop every year, and a pig toting around a colony of worms in his internal economy has no pretension to thrift. Perhaps less complaint would be heard regarding "cholera" if the porcine and ovine babies were treated effectively for worms."

Look For This Label on all SAL-VET Packages. Don't be deceived by imitations: Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get the original genuine SAL-VET.

Let Me Stop Your Losses—

from worms—Let me help you save your hogs from the deadly plague that is now sweeping over your state threatening YOUR own neighborhood and carrying off millions of dollars worth of animals. The only hope lies in PREVENTION and the first step is to get rid of the deadly stomach and intestinal WORMS—the real cause of 90% of all live stock diseases. There is no known cure for the terrible plague, cholera, when once it settles down on your herd. But there is a SURE, SAFE, EASY way to destroy WORMS with SAL-VET. I'll prove it on your own farm 60 days BEFORE YOU PAY. I'll rid your hogs of these pests that breed disease—the thieves that steal your animals' food—suck their blood—sap their vitality and rob you of your profits. But if you want help don't wait until it is too late. Act now. Read my offer below.

The Great WORM Destroyer

TRADE MARK

SAL-VET

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great LIVE STOCK Conditioner

is a wonderful disease-preventing, worm destroying, medicated salt. A tonic, digestive and conditioner. It requires no dosing, no drenching, no starving—no bother at all. You simply place it where all your farm animals can run to it freely and THEY WILL DOCTOR THEMSELVES. I want to place SAL-VET before YOUR stock for the next 60 days—I want to prove to you what I have proved to thousands of other farmers. I'll take all the risk—I'll furnish the "Sal-Vet"—as much as you need—all you have to do is to feed it according to directions and report results. Then at the end of 60 days report results and pay if pleased. The cost is trifling—if it does everything I claim—and absolutely nothing if it fails. You can't afford not to accept my offer. Drive out the worms—head off disease—Save your Hogs—Save your Feed—FILL OUT THE COUPON *NOW.*

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept UPF11-1-13 Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough "Sal-Vet" to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

*Name*_____

P. O. _____

*Shipping Sta.*_____ *State*_____

*No. of Sheep*_____ *Hogs*_____ *Cattle*_____ *Horses*_____

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

I don't want you to send me a cent of money in advance. I don't ask you to pay me anything on delivery. I send you nothing to sign—no papers to fill out. All I ask from you is the coupon. Fill it out—tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. At the end of this time report results. If SAL-VET don't do what I claim—if it don't rid your stock of the disease-breeding, profit-eating, stomach and free intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge. I'll pocket the loss. You won't owe me a penny. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by accepting my offer. But for the sake of your own profits don't wait another minute. A single week's delay may cost you hundreds of dollars. Disease may suddenly break out in your herd—then no one can help you. Send the coupon NOW.

Address—

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President [138]

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists

Dept. UPF CLEVELAND, OHIO

How SAL-VET Saves Hogs

"The cholera has been killing hogs all around my home, but I have not lost a single one. I have never used so effective a remedy."—Sanford Gerst, South Boston, Va.

"I found 'Sal-Vet' to do just what you said it would; it is sure death to worms. Moreover, although the cholera has reached throughout this neighborhood, I have not had a single loss since feeding 'Sal-Vet.' "—Joe Gahimer, Alexandria, Ind.

"The hog cholera is all around us in this neighborhood, but so far there is not a single case among the hogs belonging to the men who are feeding 'Sal-Vet.' "—Thomas Cannedy, Roodhouse, Ill.

"Hogs all over our county are dying in large numbers, and many right here in my town have lost hogs from some cause, but I could not wish mine to do better than they have since feeding 'Sal-Vet.' "—D. E. Knight, Honeah Path, S. C.

"Before getting your 'Sal Vet' I had lost thirteen of my best hogs, but since feeding 'Sal Vet' I did not lose a single one, and every animal is in fine condition."—(Signed) Geo. Moren, R. No. 1, Pittsburg, Kans.

"Before I started to feed 'Sal Vet' my hogs were sick, and I had lost six of them; since feeding 'Sal Vet' I have lost none, although some of them were pretty sick before they had access to 'Sal Vet' and had lost their hair. However, they pulled through all right and now have good appetites and are thriving."—Ernest Triebel, Rt. No. 2, Clearwater, Minn.

"'Sal-Vet' freed my hogs from worms by the wholesale. I'll not be without it."—(Signed) Henry Iverson, Wagner, S. D.

"My hogs are doing finely; have kept 'Sal-Vet' before them for two months and while there has been lots of disease amongst hogs in this section, none of mine have been sick."—Geo. A. Eline, Rt. No. 20, St. Matthews, Ky

"I have kept 'Sal-Vet' before my hogs all the time, and I never saw them do so well. A lot of hogs died all over this part of the country, but mine have remained perfectly healthy."—Thomas V. Smith, Ellington, Mo.

PRICES 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5; 200 lbs., $9; 300 lbs., $13; 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of "Sal-Vet" for each sheep or hog, and 4 lb. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year | November Fifteenth, 1913 | Number 22

Turning the Tables

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

MARYLAND---THE IDEAL STATE
for TRUCK and GENERAL FARMING. Rich land, mild climate. No floods or cyclones. Descriptive Pamphlets and Listed Farms for Sale sent free. Address STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, Baltimore, Md.

Farm Lands
that will pay you big dividends in a short time can be bought at reasonable prices now. Irrigated and non-irrigated lands suitable for General Farming, Fruit raising, Dairying, Stock Raising, etc. Close to markets. Located in good communities near the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad. Write to me and I will send you complete authentic information regarding these lands.
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Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Room 2628 Union Pacific Bldg.
Omaha, Neb.

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THE NATION'S GARDEN SPOT
THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWING SECTION ALONG THE
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
In Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, Write To
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Get A Canadian Home
In Western Canada's Free Homestead Area

The Province of **Manitoba** has several New Homestead Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 Acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.
For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising this Province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century.
Perfect Climate; Good Markets; Railways Convenient; Soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable.
Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older Districts lands may be bought at reasonable prices.
For Further Particulars, address
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215 Traction Terminal Bldg.
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or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

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Write today for free sample and mill prices--send size of buildings and we will furnish free complete estimate of cost--then make comparisons and see the big savings.
ROOFING GALVANIZED OR PAINTED
When you buy from us, you buy from the manufacturer. All galvanized Roofing and Siding have extra heavy tight coating of galvanize. ESTABLISHED 1877
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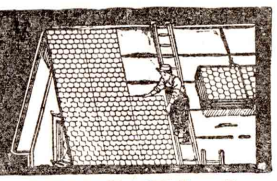
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are much cheaper, four times more lasting. Made with the Edwards "Tightcote" Process and Edwards Patent Interlocking Device. Cannot rot, rust or catch fire. They come in clusters of 100 or more—go on *all at once*. $10,000 guarantee against lightning loss. Used on over 100,000 buildings.
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THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO
1111-1191 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Now Let Us Talk Matters Over

A Few Words on Particular Things Concerning both Editors and Readers

WE HAVE much to be thankful for, and we are glad of this opportunity of making a public acknowledgment at this season of the year, when we are having our many blessings called to mind by the good, old-fashioned practice of preparing to celebrate our having so much that is good for us by coming together with all our kinfolk under the roof of the old homestead, and eat and drink and be merry, for on the morrow we do not expect to die, but to become more alive to the duties before us—to get a new grip on things, and with greater energy and enthusiasm build plans for greater things to come, in order that we may be duly thankful next year when Thanksgiving day comes around. Yes, we have much for which thanks are due, and to you, reader, we offer thanks for the opportunity you have given us of bringing you each little while our messages of hope and good cheer, of information and inspiration. Our work is not easy, nor are our paths strewn with roses. We meet with disappointments, discouragements, obstacles which at times it seems can not be removed or surmounted. Yet we have been happy in our work and on looking back over the long road we have come since a year ago we find we have made great progress and have accomplished much.

The Farmers' Society of Equity and Its Future

Our organization, which we have supported for many years, is thriving. From many sections come reports that are most encouraging. There is a new mind being created in the world of agriculture. The vision and understanding of our people is broadening. The doctrine of co-operation is heard throughout the land, and we see men coming out of the fog of doubt and indifference and paying heed to these principles which are to create a new mode of living—a higher standard of life. The spirit of co-operative progress is possessing the souls of men, and from it has been and is being created, here and there, new institutions and organizations which are helpful and which bring added comforts to those connected with them. We are thankful indeed for all this, and especially glad to see that some of these results are partially the fruits of our own endeavors. We are thankful for the co-operation of those with whom we have been permitted to labor in this great cause; thankful for every good word that has been said to us, or about us, in behalf of our paper and its cause; thankful for the many suggestions and kindly criticisms we have received from our readers and coworkers in all parts of the country, without which we should have fallen far behind our present position in the onward march of progressive agriculture. Every little thing of this kind has helped us, encouraged us, inspired us. May every helper be rewarded a thousandfold.

The Advertisers Play a Part in Progress

We think we should miss an opportunity if we neglected to express our thankfulness to those of our readers who have patronized our advertisers and let those business men know that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a regular and valued visitor in your homes. But we want you to understand fully why we are thankful for such favors. Without such patronage no farm paper could carry its usefulness to the homes of the farmers. The price you pay for this or other papers is not enough to pay for the cost of its production. If it were not for advertising and its useful work the price of every paper would be more than doubled. The money we receive from our subscribers for subscriptions pays but a small part of the expenses. The money paid us by those who advertise their wares in our paper alone enables us to send it to you at as low a price as we do. Advertising money helps to put this paper into new homes; helps secure the news and information we print, which is valuable to you; helps to carry on the campaign for better living on the farm. We are, therefore, thankful for the patronage you have given our advertisers and to make a return to you we are most careful to keep frfom our advertising columns anything not up to the highest standard of honesty and fair dealing.

Past and Present Give Way to the Future

Last, but not least, we are thankful we are here, engaged in this work, and for the glorious opportunities that show immediately ahead. It is when we look into the future we feel most thankful. Every day ahead is an open opportunity for more and better work than we have ever done. The trend of the times shows many new forces coming to aid us all. The future is glorious. Let us make the most of it.

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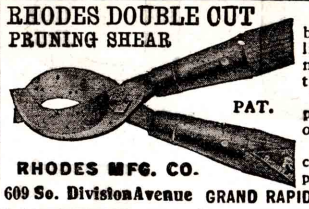

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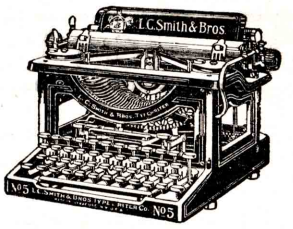

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J. A. Everitt, Editor

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Vol. 16 **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 15, 1913** **No. 22**

Balanced Rations

Thanksgiving! Pumpkin pie! Turkey!

It takes good soil and good farming to raise a mortgage.

Our fortunes are greater than our misfortunes, every time.

Remember that it always takes a hole to help make a doughnut.

To co-operate we must first operate. Operation is the most important function of co-operation.

It will do you men a lot of good to read the woman's pages in this paper. Ask the wife about it.

Good crops and good prices make good times for everybody. We are boosters for all three.

The "fat of the land" comes in very handy now that the time for frying doughnuts is at hand.

Of all the bugs that pester the farmer, the humbug is the worst, for we are not allowed to kill him.

We are thankful for and to every subscriber we've got, and we'll be showing it all the year to come.

Friend farmer, has your good wife more to be thankful for this year than last? If not, can't you fix it right, somehow?

Aunt Sophia has given our women readers some excellent things in the woman's department this time, but then she always does.

The boys and girls who join our Cadet army are growing deeply interested in our work for better things for farmers. They will know how to get them and will get them if they read this paper.

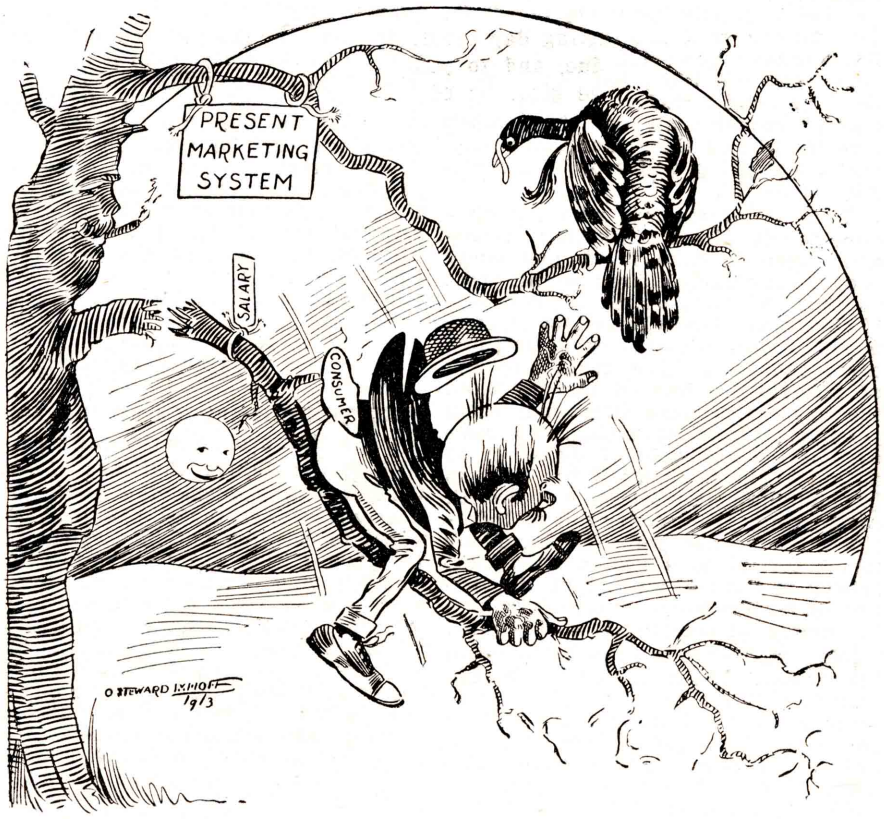
A Kansas banker makes farmers agree to plant ten acres of kafir corn before he will loan them money. This corn is mostly valuable for feeding stock, and the banker takes this method for inducing farmers to grow live stock.

Rats will continue to multiply, thrive and destroy until farmers build rat-proof barns and cribs and remove their hiding places. Rats consume millions of dollars of grain, which, fed to chickens, would produce millions of dollars' worth of eggs and meat.

Now that we think of it, we want to suggest to you, Mr. Farmer, to call your better half's attention to the fact that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is engaged in a work that means better things for the home, and our home department is full of fine ideas that will help the wife to do more with what she has, and to have more to do with.

How much interest do you take in the affairs which make the conditions under which you live, and practically rule your chances for better living? Come, now, who are your senators and the congressman from your district, and how did they vote on the tariff? Who represents you in the state legislature, and what has he done for you? How much of your tax money goes to pay legitimate expenses and how much is stolen or wasted? Until we wake up and learn the facts we will pay the price.

So Near and Yet So Far



The present marketing system puts a turkey dinner out of the reach of many a poor consumer, whose salary is too small to permit him to obtain it.

The Producer, the Consumer and Prices

(Third Article)

IN THE FIRST ARTICLE we laid down the proposition that great forces are now at work to impel farmers to produce crops and live stock in greater quantities so the cost of living in cities can be reduced, which means those behind the movement expect that this greater production will result in lower prices. We pointed out in the second article that some change is sure to result from all the agitation and the pressure being brought to bear to lower the cost of living. We made the statement, which we want to repeat and emphasize, that while there have been marked increases in the prices charged the consumer for many food products, the increase is entirely out of proportion to the increases in prices received by farmers for the raw material, and in many products—most of them, in fact—the farmer receives little more than before the high cost of living became such a great matter of public concern. We have undertaken to show that when the change in conditions comes it must not result in lower prices to farmers for their products, or it will discourage the greater production desired, for good prices and fair profits for farmers are a necessity if farming is to be made more productive. Reduction in price has always tended toward reduction of production, and always will. It is a natural economic law of certain operation.

On the other hand, increase in the cost of any article tends to reduce the consumption, unless the possible consumers of the article have increased means with which to purchase. A greater production will require a greater consumption. The meat of the high cost of living problem, then, is just this: Farmers must be paid a price that makes greater production possible and profitable, and consumers must obtain the products of the farmers at as small an advance over the farmer's price as possible. This means that the "change" which can relieve the situation and add to the general prosperity of both classes must bring about a more efficient and economical system of distribution. Unless the change results in just that, the high cost of living will not be reduced, nor will the greater production desired be accomplished.

Whatever the steps taken to bring about a change, it means dollars and cents to the farmers. Moreover, without the intelligent understanding and co-operation of farmers in effecting the change, no real success will be met. Upon the wisdom and knowledge of the farmers as a class depends the outcome, and their own welfare, because in the manner and methods of both production and marketing lies the solution of the problem.

Thorough investigations have shown conclusively that the producer gets less than half of the consumer's dollar, but does not show what actually becomes of the other and larger portion. It is known in a general way that the country buyer, the transportation companies, the commission men, wholesalers and retailers get it amongst them. This high cost of handling is undoubtedly too high, and right here is where the reductions must be made. In some cases the transportation charges are too much. In some the commission men add too heavy a toll. The retailers, as a rule, add a heavy tax on the consumers' pocketbook, and yet the average corner groceryman only makes a comfortable living. He must meet the prices of the larger retail groceries and the hucksters who peddle fruits and vegetables from wagons. He must lose bills now and then if he does a credit business. So long as the present methods of marketing, distributing and retailing are kept up, no change can be effected, and the heavy tolls will continue, causing losses to both producers and consumers.

There are innumerable instances that could be given to show how some commission men take from the profits of the farmers and add to the expenses of the consumers. Three examples will suffice to make the point. In the fall of 1911 potatoes were being sold to Indianapolis grocers by commission men at $1.40 per bushel wholesale. The mayor of the city, a man of the people, found that potatoes could be secured from farmers in Michigan at a price that would enable them to be shipped to Indianapolis and sold at 75 cents per bushel, and he put the city's funds at work, buying potatoes from Michigan farmers and selling them to Indianapolis consumers. Commission men immediately dropped their prices, even below those charged by the city. The mayor, thinking he had "broken" the price, left the field.

In the late summer and fall of 1913 ordinary "cooking" apples were selling at the groceries in Indianapolis at 30 cents a peck. Eating apples were much higher. Within twenty miles of the suburbs of the city hundreds of bushels of fine fall apples were left to rot under the trees. The owner could not obtain enough for them from commission firms to pay him to pick them up and haul them to the railroad station. Later in the fall, farmers in one Indiana county reported no market for good winter apples. At the same time apples of equal value were selling at $4 and $5 a barrel in this city. Thousands of consumers, unable to afford apples at such prices, did without them.

A third instance: A Baltimore commission man received a shipment of green peas (in the pod) packed in hampers from a Florida farmer. The hampers were emptied, refilled loosely and out of a dozen hampers received the commission man made fifteen, which he sold at the current market price. It is perfectly safe to say he only paid the grower for twelve. It is also safe to say the consumer who bought the peas received less for his money than he would had the merchant from whom he bought them bought a full-packed hamper from the commission man. The merchant, getting short measure, must protect himself by selling short measure, which in the case of peas in the pod could be easily accomplished.

These instances show how the present method operates to the disadvantage of both producer and consumer, and who is in part to blame for much of the high cost of living. Were the producers overpaid? Hardly. They were unable to dispose of their supplies at a profit. The consumer who paid the dollar got but little for it, while thousands were deprived of supplies because the cost was more than they could pay.

(To be Continued)

Misplaced Enthusiasm Wins No Victories

GREAT REFORMS can come only after the necessity for them is keenly felt. Not only must a reform establish its necessity, but it must demonstrate the fitness and efficiency of its proposed methods and plans. Then, too, it must contend with all sorts of new ideas that are constantly coming in from all directions to distract and divide the attention and enthusiasm of those interested in reform. This is true of all great reforms, and it is particularly true of the great reform problem of the marketing and distribution of farm products which is taking such a strong hold upon the thought and action of the producing and consuming masses. There has been no end of so-called "remedies" proposed, and practically all of them are wholly insufficient. Some are very good, so far as they can go, but are incapable of becoming more than a minor factor in bringing about better methods that will be beneficial to the great body of people in greatest need of such assistance.

One such idea has been played up by several enterprising publications whose enthusiasm is evidently much greater than their knowledge of the requirements. This idea is for farmers to market their products at home—sell cabbage, butter, eggs, chickens, milk, fruit etc., at the front yard gate to the passerby. This is no new idea by any means, as fruit and vegetables, even bread, cakes, pies and doughnuts, have been sold in this way, and to the advantage of both producer and consumer. But this is no remedy for the great marketing evil that places its burden upon millions of both classes, who can neither sell nor buy in this manner. The great supplies of farm crops can never be disposed of by such methods, and until these supplies can be sold for a price satisfactory to the farmer and distributed by a system that will enable the consumers to obtain their needs at a reasonable advance in those prices, the burdensome marketing evil must remain, taking its unearned and unjust toll.

No matter how much we may theorize on this subject, the fact will always remain that the great bulk of farm crops will be marketed through the hands of middlemen. There are now, and will continue to be, exceptions to this rule. In country towns, nearby farmers (a few of them) will peddle eggs, butter, vegetables and fruits to private residences. In large towns and cities, nearby poultrymen, dairymen, market gardeners and fruit growers will sell their products direct to the consumers, either by delivery at houses, or by means of stalls or stands on a public market. But in both city and town by far the greater number of consumers obtain their supplies from grocers and hucksters, middlemen. This will go on in this manner for as long, at least, as the people of this generation will have anything to do with it. It is only time wasted trying to evolve a plan whereby any considerable amount of farm products will be marketed direct, and there is being considerable time wasted in just this way.

There are farmers located near cities and towns who can build up a profitable business in direct marketing. Many are doing so. Many more could do so if they would. As before stated, the great majority of consumers in town buy all their country produce from grocers. And the great majority of farmers near those towns sell their produce to dealers, preferring to do this to building up a private trade. These conditions will continue.

It requires a definite plan of work for a farmer to follow if he thinks of building up a direct trade with consumers. In order to succeed he must be able to supply his trade regularly. The farmer who happens to have a few potatoes, or apples, or turnips, or eggs, now and then, can not hope to build up such a trade. He must have regular supplies all the time. Few farmers will do this. For this reason direct marketing will ever be a negligible quantity.

Even if all farmers who are situated where direct marketing is possible were to take it up and carry it out successfully, there are still great volumes of crops of all kinds which either do not lend themselves to such marketing, as wheat, cotton, peanuts, corn, oats, etc. The great majority of farmers are located too far from the markets to make direct marketing possible. Direct marketing, as a remedy for the high cost of living, or as an aid to the majority of the farmers in obtaining better prices, is not worth considering. The sooner this is understood the sooner we shall have our minds turned to a genuine, practical reform in the marketing and distribution of farm products that will be able to accomplish something worth while.

We must always have middlemen. The greater portion of our urban population will continue to obtain their supplies of vegetables, fruits, dairy and poultry products from the groceries. Nevertheless, the system has many glaring faults that should be and can be corrected. As long as they go unchanged both producers and consumers will suffer needless losses. Farmers, as individuals, can do little or nothing to correct them. Only by organizing into business associations can it be done. Summed up in a few words, the one sensible, practical and only possible way to reform the system of marketing so farmers will receive the worth of the products, and consumers need not pay more than they should, is for farmers to form business organizations and make some needed changes in the system. Every unnecessary toll gate must be removed from the commercial highway, and the field of production must reach out a friendly hand to the home of consumption, and thus supply and demand meet each other on equitable terms and so mutually serve each other. We know this is practical, because we have seen it done, not only on the roadsides, but in many of the great market areas. The Equity System does it by the most direct action possible or practical from one to the other.

Packers, Tariff and Meat Supply

THE TRUST COMBINATIONS and the monopolists understand the new tariff better than the farmers do; or the consumers either, for that matter. Under the old tariff no one could ship into the United States, from any other country, fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork or prepared meats without paying into the United States treasury 25 cents for every dollar's worth so shipped in. The farmers regarded this 25 per cent tariff as a protection to them, as it held, as they thought, the American market for the products of their own stock. The consumers thought the removal of this tariff tax would admit the meat supply of the world to the markets of this country and give them cheaper meat, and at the same time deal a crushing blow to the packing trust that had forced meat prices so high. The new law removes this tax entirely and admits all these commodities free, no matter from what country they come. The general public thought this would sure give the people of the United States cheaper meat, and everybody was surprised that the packers did not oppose the measure more strenuously than they did.

But it now develops that the packers understood their business better than the public knew. They have established large packing houses in Argentina, where immense areas are devoted to grazing, and where vast herds of stock are being raised as cheaply as they ever were ever raised on the open plains of the American west. A document just received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington says the cattle slaughtered for export (to be sent to the United States or elsewhere) in Argentina are fed no grain whatever; they are raised and fattened entirely on alfalfa pastures. And, says the same department authority, alfalfa is not being grown nearly so extensively as it could be. The tendency now is, he says, to convert the grain lands into alfalfa pastures, as cattle raising is much more certain than grain growing. Hence the number of cattle and other meat-producing animals that can be produced there, and made ready for slaughter and export without a particle of grain feed, is, we may estimate, practically unlimited.

It is much cheaper and more convenient to ship meat than it is to ship live stock, and packing houses can be operated at much less cost in Argentina than in the United States, and the stock can be obtained in great droves from the pastures. Though butchered and packed in Argentina, the meat is just as much under the packers' control as if butchered in Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha or Kansas City, and the packers have the same power to make the price that they had before, because they control the avenues of distribution. The Department at Washington has recently adopted regulations that place foreign meats after entry into the United States on the same basis as domestic meats. Such meats, therefore, not only have free entrance to our markets, but they are sold to our people on the same basis as meat from the stock grown by American farmers. This gives the packers another distinct advantage. It enables them to plead foreign supplies to beat down the prices offered for the home stock, while the same argument of short American supply may be used to keep up the price of meat. Our lawmakers are trust breakers and monopoly crushers with a vengeance! But the loads all fall upon the masses of the American people, mostly upon the farmers and the consumers of farm products.

We admit that UP-TO-DATE FARMING treats these matters different from the way other papers treat them, but we have no ax to grind and can afford to tell the truth. Our mission is to help the masses, particularly the farmers, and we propose to accomplish that mission. But it is necessary for the farmers to support this paper and to organize and help us. If they are not situated so they can do that, we appeal to them to read and learn the facts.

The Things that are Caesar's

RENDER unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." The Thanksgiving custom for nearly three centuries has been devoted to carrying out in part the latter part of this scriptural injunction. Thanksgiving day comes each year at a time when we can count our blessings in the way of material prosperity which the year has brought us. The grain in the bin, the hay in the mow, the corn in the crib, the sustenance in the cellar, all are the products of God's goodness and our energy. It is fitting, then that the portion which God asks for and expects should be given Him, which is praise, honor, trust, faith and thankfulness. Let us truly give Him these and employ the day set apart for the purpose in setting forth our thanksgiving. In doing this let us not forget that real thankfulness means more than a sense of gladness that we possess. We are admonished that as we have freely received, so should we freely give. God wants the thanksgiving of all His children. Let us not forget nor neglect the unfortunate or the destitute. There are homes amongst us where there may be found privation and want and suffering. Out of our store let us in His name give of our substance to those who have little to be thankful for. A basket of provisions, a chicken or a turkey, a barrel of apples or a sack of potatoes, a part of the surplus we have in plenty, is needed by some other children of men. Let us give it. By so doing we are giving in double measure to the Heavenly Father, "rendering unto God the things that are God's."

But how about Caesar? We are to render unto Caesar his own, sayeth the scripture, and we take this occasion to put a new and a different meaning into the admonition. Does it not mean to render justice and equity to man? Not only to our fellow men near us, but to all mankind? We think so, and surely it is not amiss or out of place to here, at this time, dedicate ourselves anew to the tasks to which we long ago set ourselves—the rendering unto our fellow farmers the things which belong to them—their rightful share of the great wealth that is produced by their toil. We believe it as much a duty, as great a privilege, as glorious an undertaking, to do what we can to reform the great system of feeding the world so that the producers of the foodstuffs may obtain their just reward as it is to give praise and thanks to the Creator for His goodness. The laborer is worthy of his hire, said the Savior of men, who, in directing us to be mindful of our duty to God, placed first our duty to our fellow men.

The Boy and the Downward Path

SOME ONE has said, and with a great deal of truth, that the training of a child should begin 200 years before its birth. If, however, training has been neglected after birth, there are still a thousand chances for a child to be led the downward way.

The jails and penitentiaries are filled with men who were once boys with a chance for better things, but that chance rested, not with the boy himself so much as with society. A boy's mind is an active agent, with inclinations both bad and good, and occupied all the time with either the bad or the good. And as the mind is led so is the body. Boys are busybodies. They must be occupied. It is the boy who never became interested in some work, who never learned a trade, that drifts from the schoolroom into wrongdoing, because he sees little else to do. He has outgrown the work of a boy, but is not trained for the work of a man, so he takes up the work of a desperado. Our hardened criminals became such in just this way.

Not long ago a man and his wife were "held up" by two youths. One had a loaded revolver, which he used to compel the victims to hold up their hands, while the other boy relieved the man of a gold watch and $7 in money. So little did they appear to be criminals that the woman, in a motherly spirit, warned them against such a life and its almost certain consequences, with so good effect the boys returned the watch and the money and explained that for want of work they had become highwaymen and potential murderers

Those who are unthinkingly opposed to vocational education should think deeply on this incident. It is one of thousands. The youth of our land are turned out of school unfitted for any special task. They may know their text-books, but they do not know what is far more important—how to do something and do it well. Hence out of the graduates of the schoolroom an ever increasing percentage is started on the downward path because no other path that will occupy their minds and bodies is placed before them.

THE AWAKENING

WE ALL have experienced the sensation of waking up suddenly in a strange room, and for a few moments we are wholly unable to account for the surroundings. We are lost, so to speak, and it startles us. It produces much the same feeling as when going upstairs in the dark. We go up one step higher than the steps go. The step that isn't there is the one that gives us a shock and a surprise. We depended on it and it failed us.

There are two little lessons we should be able to take to heart and profit by them, which are suggested by the little experiences just given. We farmers are waking up in strange surroundings. We are waking up, surely, to the desire for the betterment of country conditions. But we are likely to be mystified by the strange things we see and hear about us. We see great business interests that have heretofore seemingly ignored us now standing about with outstretched hands and ingratiating smiles, and behold! there is money in the hands offered us. What can it mean? Are not those the same hands we have seen take money from us, and often unfairly, as we thought? Are we mistaken, or are we fairly awake? (We refer, of course, to the funds offered by banks, commercial houses, grain exchanges and others to aid in enabling the farmers to do better farming.) We are not mistaken. The hand and the money is there. But many are not fully awake to the significance of the fact. It means merely this: With abundant production price manipulation is easy for the speculator. He can buy low and sell at a greater margin of profit than if he is compelled to bid high for the articles desired. The fact that all the supplies bought are eventually used, the consumer paying a good price, is sufficient proof that even with abundant crops the farmers could have good prices if they were to stand together on a reformed system of marketing.

The other lesson is suggested by the stair step that is not there. Farmers are urged to increase their production in order to increase their incomes. But unless farmers also increase their power and facilities for controlling their marketing, and adjusting it to the demand, they will be walking upstairs in the dark and their profits will be like the step above the top— they expect it, depend upon it and try to take it, but they are suddenly jolted by the knowledge that it isn't there.

Let there be a genuine awakening, thoroughly arousing the farming class of the entire country. Changes are being made in methods everywhere, in every line of business activity. The marketing system must change also, or those who depend upon it will some day awake to the fact that their failure to make the change has shackled them to poverty. What chance today would a farmer have if he used the tools and methods of farmers fifty years ago? What chance, then, will the farmer of tomorrow have if he continues to sell his crops by the same method he uses today, when all other lines of business have outgrown that method? If farming in the future is to be as prosperous as it should be, the farmers' methods of marketing must be reformed. This is a true saying and worthy of the serious consideration of every farmer.

A Promise

Here is a pledge: We shall never publish in UP-TO-DATE FARMING anything, either in our news or advertising columns, that may not be read by you or your children without a blush.

We shall never knowingly publish an advertisement that is not truthful.

We shall never knowingly accept any advertising from an unreliable concern. You will be perfectly safe in buying (either direct or through your dealer) any article advertised in this publication.

A. H. Ludwig

In the Advertising Department

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Agriculture in the Schools

SCHOOL TEACHERS must know something about apples as well as arithmetic, beans as well as biology, grass as well as geography. Nineteen states now require the applicant for a teacher's certificate to pass satisfactorily an examination in agriculture, in order that school children shall learn the uses and values of the plants and animals which are necessary for the well-being of mankind, and the rudiments of how they grow. Normal schools in the nineteen states requiring agriculture to be taught are giving teachers the necessary training. Agricultural colleges are also instituting courses designed to enable those who are to teach the "young idea how to shoot" to also teach the young mind how corn and other plants "shoot" and grow. The United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a series of "reading courses" for those teachers who may not be able to attend either normal schools or agricultural colleges, thus enabling them to obtain the necessary knowledge at home. No charge is made by the Department for these courses, of which eight are offered, as follows:

1. Agronomy, the study of plants and plant life.
2. Animal husbandry.
3. Horticulture.
4. Forestry.
5. Agricultural engineering.
6. Agricultural technology.
7. Agricultural economics.
8. Agricultural education.

(Several of these courses could be taken by every farmer to his own great advantage, especially the following numbers: 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7.)

The early training of children in the great work of agriculture, awakening in their minds an interest in the study of how things grow, will put a new phase on farming. The youthful students will become interested in learning how to produce great crops and fine animals, and do these things to the best advantage. They will be more interested because they will be taught the things which make good or bad crops, and good or worthless animals. Knowing these principles, they will become real students of agriculture and farming will appear to them full of greater possibilities. The agricultural educational movement should be pushed forward everywhere.

The Editors Word to the Women

TO THE FARM WOMAN: If UP-TO-DATE FARMING has a purpose, and it has, that purpose is to make the lives of those who live and work in the country as comfortable, happy, useful and progressive as our efforts can make them. The plans we propose, with your aid, to carry out will give you the opportunity to obtain and maintain a better standard of living. There are many, of course, who live in comfort or even luxury. There are many who do not, and can not, through no fault of their own, but because of great injustices in the world of business. We want to see every boy and girl on the farm brought up with sufficient means of acquiring a healthy body, a well-stored and trained mind; to dress well and to satisfy their souls with the good things of life they covet. This will make them better citizens and better able to live a moral, happy and successful life. We want to see farm homes made beautiful inside and out. People who have beautiful things about them are happier and better, as a rule, than those who have little that is pleasing. We want to see farm folks recognized anywhere and everywhere on the same plane as the man and woman of the city, and they will be so recognized when they recognize themselves as being a people of affairs. There is no class of people on earth who as a class are more wholesome, intelligent, honest, capable and worthy of the best of life than the people who live on the farms. They have not had the opportunities that others have had to equip themselves for the life they should be able to live. They have fewer facilities for keeping in touch with the affairs of the country that affect all of us. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has engaged in the endeavor to supply the things that are lacking. We are building up communities in social, educational and business affairs that will give them what they need most. We appeal, therefore, to the woman of the home, the wife and the mother, to co-operate with us in this great work. Read each issue of this paper and every page of it, for the inspiration and helps it always carries. Talk over the matters discussed with the husband and the children; study your own community in the light of what others have done and are doing, and take a hand with us in bringing new life, new hopes, higher ambitions and greater opportunities into your own neighborhood. Help us spread the gospel of greater good, and greater good will come.

Smile Awhile

The Meat Problem

Waiter in Hotel—How did you find your steak?
Boarder—I used a magnifying glass.

It Depends

"My friend, what sort of crops do the farmers grow around here?"
"That depends on the kind of seed they plant and the weather, stranger."

A Load Somewhere

"You say that man pointed a gun at you. Was the gun loaded?"
"I don't know about the gun, but I know he was loaded."

Not That Kind

"Are you sure these eggs have no chickens in them?" asked the suspicious customer.
"Yes, ma'am, them's duck eggs," replied the clerk.

Hadn't Time

"Do you tell your husband everything, Mary?"
"No, I just can't. We are bound to sleep some."

It Depends on Where

"So you don't consider Sharp a coming man, eh?"
"If I had charge of the penitentiary I would."

A Waste of Air

"Why did that poor old miser kill himself?"
"So he could keep from spending his breath."

All of It

"Did Kate's husband leave her very much when he died?"
"Of course he did. He left her all the time."

Natural Result

"Isn't it remarkable to see a husband as tender as Mr. Jones is after having been married nearly twenty years?"
"Not at all. It would certainly be a tough one that wouldn't be tender after being kept in hot water that long."

It Was There

"Your husband certainly gets lots of sentiment out of his pipe."
"If you were to see him clean it once you would think he did!"

Small Enough as It Is

"It is suggested that the government coin half-cents as well as cents, but it is meeting considerable opposition."
"Who are opposing it?"
"Preachers and Sunday school people. They think cents are small enough."

Where the Gold Came From

Dentist—I thought you said this tooth had never been worked on, but I see gold on the instrument I was using on it."
Patient—Yes, that came from my back collar button. I was sure you had gone clear through.

Had a Better Way

Mother—Mabel, why did you take two pieces of cake? That was very rude.
Mabel—Why, mother, you told me I mustn't take cake but once.

Still Going

Gab—Yes, I think my candidate is all right. He claims to have descended from a great family.
Blab—Well, then, he has certainly descended a great distance, and is still descending."

Accumulated a Fortune

"When Peters commenced business here twenty years ago a dime was every cent he had in the world. Now he is worth $100,000."
"Good for Peters! How did he make it?"
"He had good habits, worked hard, saved everything he made, and last week his uncle died and left him $99,999.90."

A Leak Somewhere

"I don't see where all this water comes from," said the father during a continuous rain.
"Maybe it leaks out of the dipper," said little Jimmy, who had been told something about the stars.

The Danger of It

"Willie, why don't you go and wash your face?"
"Mama, do you want me to look like Aunt Susan? You know we are made out of dirt, and she has washed herself nearly all away!"

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops, Markets and Trade

A GENERAL REVIEW of business conditions in the country is given by Bradstreet's, under date of November 8, as follows:

Distributive trade good. Retail trade leads. Jobbing seasonably active. Wholesale lines slowing down. Industry irregular. Iron and steel slow. Furnaces shut down. Less quietude in other industries. Corn and cotton crop estimates increased. Wheat shipments large. Canadian wheat has call. Commodity price movements without significance. Cereals and cotton lower. Securities dull and narrow. Collections better. Crop money in evidence."

It is worthy of note that the best trade conditions exist in sections where the crops were good. The northwest sends the best reports, but reports are quite good also from the south, where vegetables, fruits and cotton have been selling at good prices.

The wheat acreage is the largest ever sown and is a bear factor in the price of the 1913 crop. The reason for this large acreage is found in the failure of some summer crops because of the drought. The wheat visible added nearly two million bushels. Notwithstanding this, the price is higher than two weeks before by 2 cents. The exports of wheat have been heavy and is a sustaining factor in the price. As wheat is now on a world's basis for price, duty removed, holders should take comfort from the fact that the world demand is good. We still contend that if a large number of farmers hold back a large qumantity for higher prices the world's demand must have it at the holders' prices. Feeding wheat this year is also to be reckoned with in future supplies and prices.

The November government report will probably mark the corn yield up a little, but the fact must remain that the crop is about 700,000,000 bushels under last year and this means many cents a bushel on the price. The visible of corn decreased slightly and prices advanced about 2c since our last report. Whether for sale direct or to make meat, every bushel of corn will bring a high price if marketed conservatively.

Oats have been sick all through the season. Enough has been dumped to keep constantly in the "dumps." The crop was not a bumper one and with the high prices of all feed every bushel of oats marketed in this crop year the grower has thrown away 10 cents that he might just as well have had. Last year the visible supply decreased over 8,000,000 bushels in this two-weeks period compared to an increase of 154,000 bushels this year. and is now over 23,000,000 bushels larger than last year, notwithstanding that was the largest crop the country ever grew. What's the matter with oats that the growers have such contempt for them?

Cotton crop estimates are larger and the price is lower. Potato crop estimates will probably be larger in the November government report. Receipts have been ample for the season and prices well maintained. High prices will probably follow the advent of winter. While the duty has been removed from potatoes, no exports except from a few Canadian provinces need be expected on account of a prohibition against other countries to keep out disease.

ADVICE: Wheat—Hold it for more money or feed it. Corn—Market gradually at 55c or better from the field, if you must sell. Don't market if central market price breaks below 75c. Oats—Hold. Cotton—Market gradually, but if price goes below 14c basis New York, all marketing should stop. Hay—Market gradually. Broom Corn—We expect prices to be higher. Beans—They will be higher. Apples—Ask a good price for good stock. For down-to-the-minute advice about marketing address Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on Nov. 1, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Nov. 1, '13. Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels
WHEAT	62,566,000	X 1,987,000
CORN	7,644,000	— 989,000
OATS	37,048,000	X 754,000
BARLEY	7,052,000	— 193,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 41, 969,000 bushels. This is 2,813,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 6,622,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 8,179,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,022,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 5,424,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Nov. 7, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

	WHEAT, No. 2 RED		
	Nov. 7	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	94¼ @95¼	92 @92½	1.06
St. Louis	93 @94	93 @94	1.05
Kans. City	89½ @90½	88½ @90	97
Cincinnati	95 @96	93½ @94	1.08
New York	97 @98	95	1.06

Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 85¾c; No. 1 northern, 83¾ @85¼c. A year before, 86⅜c and 84½ @86½c respectively.

	CORN, No. 2	WHITE		
Chicago	72¼ @72½	70	@70½	58½
St. Louis	74½		72	60
Kansas City	75½		72½	....
Cincinnati	77 @77⅛	72	@72½	64
New York	80		78¼	56¼
	OATS, No. 2	WHITE		
Chicago	41½		41¾	34
St. Louis	42	41¾	@42	36¼
Kansas City	41	39¼	@40	33½
Cincinnati	41 @42½	40	@40½	36
New York	.....	.....		39½

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Nov. 7, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

Wheat—December, 85⅛c; May, 90¼c; July, 87¾c. Two weeks before, 84c and 88⅝c respectively.

Corn—December, 69½c; May, 70¼c; July, 69⅞c. Two weeks before, 68⅞c, 69⅞c and 68⅝c respectively.

OATS—December, 38⅜c; May, 32¼c; July, 41¾c. Two weeks before, 39⅛c, 42⅞c and 42⅝c respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Wheat futures closed: November, 81⅞c; December, 82⅛c; May, 87¼c.

Cotton

New York, Nov. 5.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 14.00c; middling gulf, 14.50c. Two weeks before the close was 14.50c and 14.75c respectively. A year before, 11.90c and 12.15c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Nov. 6, 1913

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets address the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	100	100	50
Tuesday	45	60	65
Wednesday	80	70	60
Thursday	35	65	45
Total, 4 days	260	295	220

Market was quiet and steady at former prices. Receipts were small and not all of them were brought down from outside yards. The demand was not urgent, however, and values were not improved.

Sales reported were: Per bushel—Wisconsin round white in bulk, 2 cars frosted at 68c, 3 cars at 70c, 1 car at 71c, 2 cars at 72c, 1 car at 73c.

Per bushel, Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, bulk or sacked, frozen to fancy sound .....60@73c

Wisconsin round white, bulk.....65@73c

Fancy sacked bring a premium.

Michigan .....65@73c

Sacked bring a premium.

The price is 2c to 3c a bushel higher for Wisconsin and Minnesota to 2c a bushel lower for Michigan than two weeks before. The price a year before was from 40c to 50c a bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—Of Jerseys the supply has been reduced. It has become small. It is not expected that there will be many coming. Stock remaining back is said to be in the kilns. Other kinds are now selling fairly. There is a steady market.

Barrels, Virginia, common to good .....$1.35@1.60

Jerseys, depending on quality... 2.60@2.85

Hampers, Jerseys..... 75@ 85

Delaware, uneven and poorly packed to good..... 50@ 75

Alabama, Southern and Western slow and low. Hampers quoted around 50c to 75c.

HAY—Oct. 4—Receipts, 1,615 tons. Timothy hay in lighter supply and firm. Demand good. Offerings of prairie hay liberal and demand fair. Market steady.

Choice timothy hay.....$18.00@19.00

No. 1 timothy..... 16.50@17.50

No. 2 timothy..... 15.00@16.00

Iowa and Nebraska prairie....14.50@16.00

Illinois and Wisconsin prairie. 8.50@10.00

All qualities are the same as two weeks before. Also a year before the prices were the same.

Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
X 4,884,000	X 13,984,000	X 705,000
— 826,000	— 904,000	X 4,898,000
— 823,000	X 23,144,000	X 9,720,000
X 1,611,000	X 1,526,000	X 2,041,000

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8@9. Oat straw at $6@6.50. Wheat straw at $6@6.50.

Wheat straw is 50c a ton lower than two weeks before; other kinds unchanged.

BEANS—Pea beans in ample supply, but of other kinds the offerings are small.

Pea Beans—

Hand picked, choice.....$2.15@2.20

Common ..... 1.50@1.75

Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.

Red Kidneys, choice..... 3.00@3.10

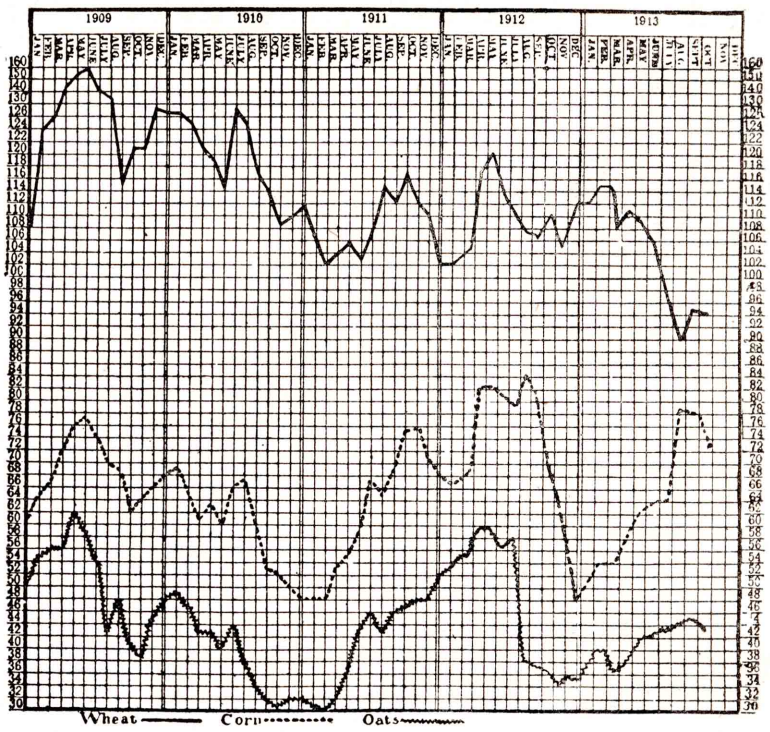
White Kidney nominal..... 3.00

Brown Swedish, long..... 1.75@2.00

Round ..... 2.00@2.25

The prices are the same as two weeks before. A year before choice hand-picked pea beans were quoted at $2.80@2.90.

BROOM CORN—Sales moderate and market firm.



This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago for the period 1909 to September, 1913, inclusive. The prices are indicated on the right and left margins. The lowest figures in October, 1913, were: Wheat, 91c on October 16; Corn, 67¾c on October 17, and Oats, 38½c on October 22.

Per ton, Illinois corn.....$150@160

Oklahoma ..... 110@160

The prices are the same as two weeks before. A year before Illinois was $30 a ton lower and Oklahoma $50@60 a ton lower.

EGGS—A firm tone prevails at the current quotations. There are no new developments in this market, which is reported in good condition and doing well.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 26@28c.

Firsts quotably 30@31c. To bring quoted prices eggs must run mostly to new-laid eggs, with not over 24 eggs loss to the case.

Refrigerator eggs in fair demand. April Firsts salable at 25@25½c and Extras at 26@26¼c.

The price is about 3c a dozen higher than two weeks before and 5c a dozen higher than a year before.

APPLES—The market is ruling steady. A good business is being done. Market moderately active, and dealers seem to be satisfied with the way barrels are selling. Bulk apples are good sale and firm. Prices depend on the quality and the contents. Cars vary and prices for the same grade of fruit will vary in proportion to the loading. Box apple trade is very fair. Supply is good.

To Bring Seller and Buyer Together

This department is exclusively for producers and handlers of farm produce, grain, live stock, cotton, vegetables, fruit, hay, poultry, etc: :: :: ::

This department is instituted to enable farmers to sell at the right time and place, and to reliable customers; to help you get the real worth of your crops, your rightful share of the consumer's dollar—therefore do not do any marketing without first consulting with our market experts. If you want to obtain the highest prices your available market affords, report your crops on the blank provided and get the benefit of our advice and service.

Crop Report

Crop Report of .....

P. O. .....Co. .....State .....

For and in consideration of the advantages to be derived from co-operating with the Farmers Society of Equity, National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., and in consideration of the services rendered by headquarters I hereby report the following crops which I can furnish in car-lot quantities and I agree to co-operate with headquarters in preparing and marketing same to best advantage:

Kind of Crop	Number of Cars	Grade or Variety	When Ready	Sacks, Boxes or Bbls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Date .....1913. .....

Signature.

Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity?.....

The Triumphant Yeomanry of Lakefield

Practical Agricultural Uplift in Minnesota

M. F. FINCH
Manager of
Elevator

By C. Hayes Taylor

CIVILIZATION stands today at the threshold of a new era. This new era is the era of co-operation. The affairs of men were not always as they are now, and will not long remain so. The people of the enlightened world are progressive. They do not stand still, for they can not. In their industry they create new conditions that force them forward toward new methods, new adjustments, and thus they find themselves outgrowing their old practices, so they must establish new ones. Mankind has been developing greater industries, and as these have developed greater personal liberties, privileges and opportunities have been created for the individual. This has led to the organization of new forms of government and new ways of transacting business. As the population increases in numbers, in intellect and in experience, these new ways are made both possible and necessary. We are now passing through the last stage of the competitive era, where every man is for himself. Even now the leaders in business enterprises have renounced the principle of competition for the principle of co-operation. Corporations, the foundation of "big business," are more co-operative than competitive. They employ the principle of co-operation. They compel the capital of many individuals to co-operate in one great system.

So, I say, we are standing at the gateway of a new era. Through that gate lies the era of co-operation. We look into this field, half hoping, half doubting. We believe in the principle, but we are fearful of the practice. Just so came every step forward, every change from the old to the new.

Ever and anon a few, more courageous than the rest, pass through the gate and grapple with the new problems. Co-operative enterprises have sprung up here and there. Many failed, as was natural and to be expected. But some succeeded, and those successes are so gratifying, so beneficial, that the proof that the principle is the right one is convincing and undeniable. The increasing difficulties that confront those who remain in the field of competition are proof that the new era is a necessity. More and more of us are passing through the gate. More and more are all classes coming to view co-operation as a new order of greater prosperity.

Out on the wind-swept prairies of Minnesota stands the little city of Lakefield, in Jackson County. In and surrounding this town live members of a community organization that has passed boldly from the old era into the new. The fame of what these plain, every-day farmers have accomplished has spread far and wide, and not long ago one of them, a farmer-banker, was called by a southern state to come and speak to their people on how the Minnesota farmers have used co-operation as a vehicle to convey to them a greater prosperity. The following story is practically in Mr. Caldwell's own words:

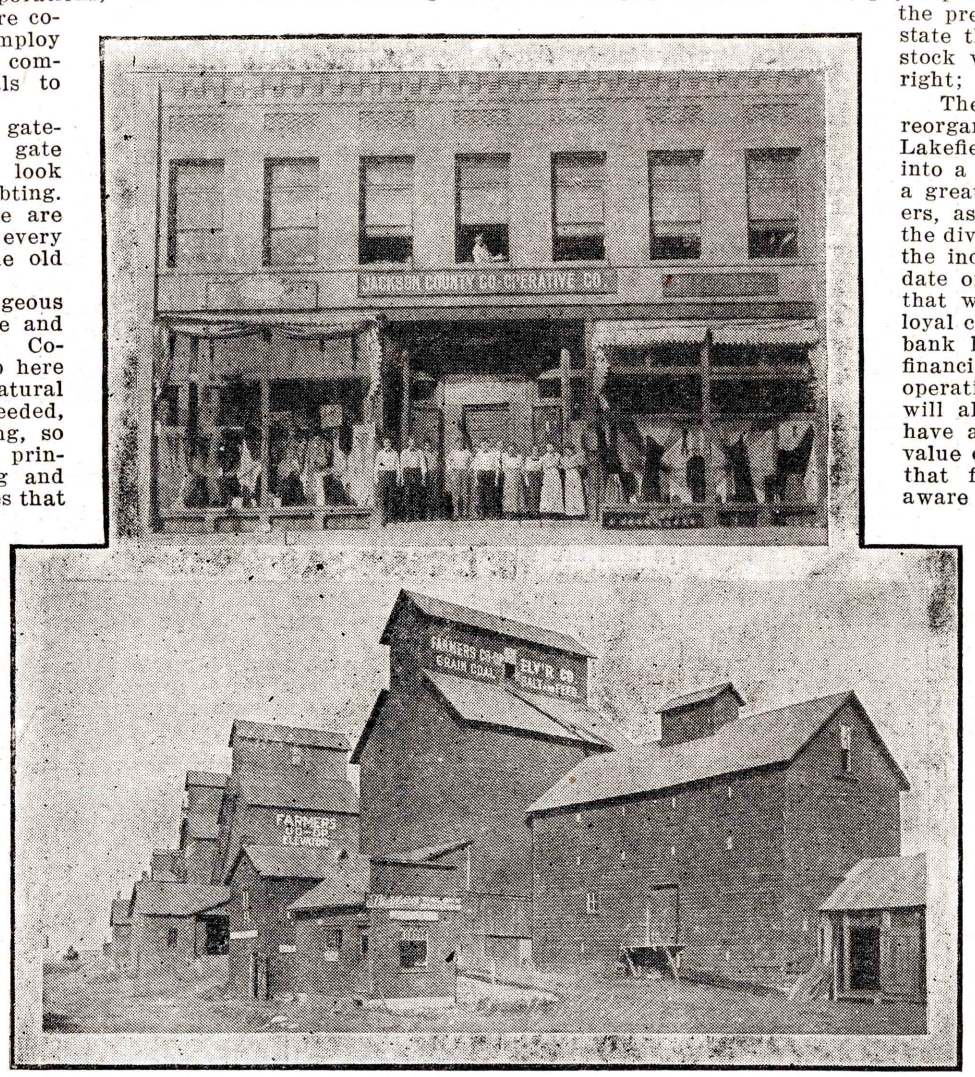
Long ago the public weal demanded that forms of government be democratized. Today public weal demands that methods of business be also democratized. The remedy appears to be in the application of the principles of true co-operation. Herein lie great possibilities. We have all had part in making business what it is today, wherein it has great opportunities for the amalgamation and centralization of wealth. Now we seem to have reached a point where our future self-protection demands that we take steps to insure a proper and just distribution of wealth, and the co-operative theory meets the situation exactly.

For years I have been engaged in practical co-operative business enterprises. I have seen co-operative principles successfully applied to almost every phase of agriculture, including finance.

My first experience with the application of the principles of true co-operation in relation to the selling of farm products and purchase of supplies dates back to the fall of 1905. Up until that year the farmers sold their grain to line elevator companies. I at times would attempt to ship my grain. I would order a car and with my own teams draw the grain direct from my farm to the car and fill it on the side track. An agent would come to the car, ask for a sample of grain, take down the number of the car and tell me when he left that I would not get as good a price for my grain when it arrived at the central market as he had offered me. I think he was right in this at that time.

I tell you this condition aroused my indignation. I would not stand for it. I do not believe that any farmer with a drop of the red blood of manhood in him will stand for such indignities. Our farmers did not long stand for it. We set to work and organized a farmers' company, called Lakefield Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. It was decided that we would incorporate a company with a paid-up capital stock of $5,000 and equip an elevator with the capacity of about 25,000 bushels of grain.

The farmers were very busy at that time and the work of soliciting subscribers largely devolved upon myself. I might say here that at this time I had sold my farm near Lakefield and bought a section of cultivated land in Marshall County, South Dakota. I intended to move on this farm in South Dakota as soon as the tenant's lease expired, which would be the following spring. In the meantime I was living in Lakefield and for this reason had more time to canvass than did the busy farmer. **I did not anticipate such a struggle. The line** elevator companies, when they found out what I was about, became very active and raised the price of grain in order to discourage the farmers from subscribing for stock. They rumored every evil thing they could think of that would retard my success. For a time it seemed as though they would succeed, but I was determined about the matter and for four months I fought like a Trojan.



Farmers' Co-operative Store and Elevators at Lakefield, Minn.

As winter set in the farmers were not so busy and some of them began to lend a helping hand and did heroic work. This was in the fall of 1905. We purchased one of the elevators for $5,000. We started business the second day of January, 1906. The day we opened up the farmers came in with loads of grain for a demonstration—a sign of victory. Forty of them were lined up in procession, each with a large load. It certainly was a sight to behold!

J. C. CALDWELL
President Lakefield
National Bank

A few years later we increased the capital stock and bought one of the other elevators owned by a line company. In addition to these two elevators we have corn cribs, coal sheds and a large warehouse.

The manager we have at present, Mr. W. F. Finch, has been with us in this capacity since the date of beginning business, January 2, 1906. We pay him a salary of $1,500 a year. We also have a bookkeeper and other employes. We handle grain, flour, feed, farm machinery and coal. All net profits are paid out on the basis of patronage and not on the basis of capital stock. We, however, pay capital stock first, out of the net profits, the prevailing rate of interest. I wish to state that we have entrenched our capital stock with a nice, large surplus. That is right; it is good, safe business.

The first week of January, 1905, I reorganized the First National Bank of Lakefield, Jackson County, Minnesota, into a farmers' bank. Our bank has been a great success in the hands of the farmers, as indicated by our deposits, also by the dividends we have distributed annually, the increase of the capital stock since the date of organization and the nice surplus that we have; but its greatest value, the loyal co-operative farmers say, is what our bank has been able to do in organizing, financing and supporting all of the co-operative activities in our village. You will all agree that it is a great thing to have a bank back of any enterprise. Its value can hardly be measured. You know that finances are basic. You are also aware that bankers in general are not inclined to favor co-operative enterprises. They do not take the initiative in reforms of this character. Our farmers' bank did.

We have in our village the Jackson County Co-operative Company. It is a general merchandise store. Our present paid-up capital stock is $22,600. Our surplus is $8500, which makes a total of capital stock and surplus of $31,100. With this amount of money we can easily handle a $40,000 stock of goods and discount every bill. We organized the store company with a membership of 130. The shares are of the sum of $100. No one is permitted to own more than one share, so we started with a paid-up capital of $13,000. We bought out one of the merchants of our village (there were four merchants in the village). We think it is better to buy out a merchant, as you have one less competing concern. The goods, before taking them over, were invoiced by an expert invoicer from Minneapolis. We hired an honest, efficient manager. The first year we paid him $100 per month; we now pay him a salary of $1,800 a year.

What is the economic value, the value in dollars and cents?

First—The elevator, 600,000 bushels handled annually, with the net profits over and above what they received under the old line elevator combination, 5 cents a bushel, gives an annual net profit to the farmers of Lakefield, Minn., in the sum of $30,000. Adding to this $960 annually as dividends on capital stock, which is practically $1,000 a year, making a total net profit of $31,000 a year. Seven years makes a total net profit of $217,000.

The Farmers' Bank, owned by seventy farmers,

(Continued on Page 22)

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:

Subject: My Most Profitable Crop:

First Prize $3.00 Second Prize $2.00 Third Prize $1.00

Notice to Subscribers

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their most profitable crops. For the three best letters received each issue, the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Tell the story of what you consider your most profitable crop in your own words. Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

A HOME VINEGAR FACTORY

(First Prize)

Vinegar is the most profitable crop of a farmer's wife I know. For some time she has been making and selling vinegar during pickling time from a formula of her own. Her customers have so increased in number that she finds her venture a steady source of income. She makes the vinegar as follows: To four gallons of water she adds one quart of sour dried apples and two quarts of sorghum molasses. This she covers with cheesecloth and sets in a warm place, where it soon becomes the best of vinegar for pickling purposes. Finding the sorghum molasses not always easy to get, she experimented with sugar and found that she could make as good vinegar by using six cupfuls of granulated sugar in place of the molasses. This vinegar she sells readily at 30 cents a gallon, but in most places 5 cents a pint would be reasonable. In addition to this she keeps on hand a vinegar strong enough for general purposes that sells at 5 cents a quart. She makes it as follows: To two pounds of brown sugar she adds nine gallons of water and a couple of pieces of "vinegar mother" the size of a plate. She keeps this in a warm place until it turns to vinegar, occasionally adding a dish of fermented apple sauce or apple butter to strengthen it. By keeping the two grades on hand she is always prepared to supply her customers. The work does not interfere with her regular household duties, and she finds herself well paid for the time and small expense required.—Mrs. Ella Patterson, Ohio.

SHETLAND PONIES

(Second Prize)

I consider Shetland ponies my best-paying crop. Although I have not been in the business long, I know they are a paying proposition. They are very hardy little fellows and an open shed is the only protection needed to winter them in. Six of them can be kept for what it costs to keep an ordinary horse. They do all right without grain, but as the writer is a good feeder they are given a pint of oats daily during the coldest weather in winter. For myself I think jet black ponies are the prettiest. I prefer solid colors rather than spots. Pony colts bring all the way from $60 to $100 at weaning time and some even higher, and as for the demand we will always have that as long as there are any children. When I purchased a pony for my little girl some years ago I thought that they were good for nothing but playthings, but before we had the pony a month I was driving her as much as any other member of the family. On a long drive they will endure more than a big horse. This summer on a camping trip we drove one of our teams sixty miles in a day and the next morning they were as fresh as ever, ready for the trip again. I would not consider any trip too long for them to make, as I know what they can do. Our ponies are all registered ones, as that is the only way to know you have the real Shetland. I expect, like Mr. Timmons in the Oct. 15th issue, to keep some of my ponies as long as they live. In fact, I'm afraid that will be the trouble. We shall hate to even sell the colts.—B. H. Slagle, Forest, O.

PRAIRIE DOGS FOR PIN MONEY

(Third Prize)

Miss Mattie Coleman, a Georgia girl, was given a pair of prairie dogs when she was quite young and by learning their habits and natures she has been able to raise them successfully, and has found a market for them as pets, like white rabbits, squirrels, guinea pigs, rats and white mice. She has little difficulty in disposing of these little "dogs" at $5 each, and has made many a dollar in this way.

Prairie dogs are prolific and increase rapidly. In the wild state on their native prairies they subsist on grass, roots, seeds, etc. They will eat vegetables, nuts, peanuts and grain and are inexpensive to keep. They are very "cunning" in their appearappearance; golden brown in color, and resemble squirrels very much in size and appearance. They make very interesting pets and have a queer little "bark" and yelp most vociferously when a stranger approaches, which makes them most amusing. Their movements are so rapid at times the eye can scarcely follow them as they dive into their burrows.

Miss Coleman, who is fatherless, is paying her way through high school with the aid obtained from the sale of her surplus pets.—Ruth E. Hodges, Georgia.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK MAKES GOOD

When I was married I was presented with two dozen hens and two roosters. This was in April. I fed them a few table scraps and the rest they had to scratch for. We had eggs to use for cooking and each morning for breakfast and would sell four or five dozen per week all summer, and I raised eighty young chickens to be grown, then I culled them out, keeping only the best Plymouth Rocks, of which there were three dozen hens and three roosters. The rest were sold at 7 and 9 cents per pound and averaged 45 cents each, or $30.15 for the sixty-seven that were sold. The next spring I had only the Plymouth Rock hens and they were certainly a pretty sight. We had all the eggs we wanted to use and I kept the table for four and bought my own and baby's clothes and raised 100 chicks that when sold brought $6.60 per dozen for the hens and $1 each for the roosters. Most of their feed was gathered from the barnyard and around where the stock was fed.

As soon as they were large as quails I would stop feeding them, except in the morning, when a few table scraps with a little shorts was fed. This I consider a very profitable crop.—N. W., 8 T 8, Arkansas.

A LITTLE GIRL'S CHICKENS

I am a little girl 10 years old, but I will tell you about my chickens, and as they are the only crop that I ever raised, of course they were the most profitable. Last spring mama gave me a hen and told me that I could have all that I could make off of her. So I set her on sixteen eggs and she hatched fourteen of them. When she hatched I made her a nice little coop under a grape vine away from where mama's biddies were, so the other hens wouldn't be fighting her and trampling the little ones to death. I placed them in this coop and gave them some grain and cabbage and went to a little pond in the pasture and caught some small fish for them. I kept them shut up in the coop for a few days till the little ones were able to follow the hen, and then I turned them out and you ought to have seen them grow. I only fed them twice a day after turning them out, but they were busy all the time hunting for food and they grew faster than mama's did that she hatched with the incubator. In ten weeks they were ready for sale, but a hawk caught three of them and I only had eleven to sell. I got 25 cents for them, which made me $2.75 in all. If the hen will set again I am going to try to raise some fall chickens, too.—Ruby Henderson, Florida.

SOUTHERN-GROWN CUCUMBERS

On Dec. 24, 1912, we arrived in Citronelle, Ala., from Carthage, Ill., moving to our new home three miles west from Citronelle. I had several acres of timber land, and to add a few more acres to cultivate I proceeded to get a stump puller. I cleared a scant acre. My friends told me it was an ideal place for cucumbers and they were a sure money maker when they sold right. Of course I was anxious to make money. I went to work with might and main to turning the soil and planting the seed. On this scant acre I shipped 632 hampers of cucumbers. They sold for $496.63. My total expenses were $318.14. My net receipts were $178.49.—John A. Stephan, Alabama.

THERE IS MONEY IN WATERMELONS

A few years ago I had two acres of sandy land which would raise only rye, watermelons and cowpeas. The rye yielded only a few bushels per acre and was not profitable. At that time I did not know that cowpeas were a profitable crop, so I put the land in melons.

I plowed and thoroughly harrowed the land the last of April, then took a sled with runners 7½ feet apart and marked off the field two ways.

At each intersection I made a hill. In each hill five or six seeds were planted. When the plants were two inches high I cut all the weeds around the hill and loosened the dirt with a hoe. With a double shovel plow I went four times between each row and repeated this work at the end of each two weeks.

At the fourth plowing the vines were three or four feet long and had to be turned with the way they were plowed. After plowing the vines were replaced, as much like they had formerly been as possible. The weeds were cut again (as they had been after each plowing) and the crop was "laid by."

The melons began to ripen about the middle of August. As enough ripened to make a wagon load they were pulled, packed in a wagon, hauled to the neighboring towns and sold.

An account was kept and the money received for the melons, less the expenses of the trips, was $104. Time required, twelve days. Thus for my time I received about $8.50 per day.—E. Harvey, Indiana.

MONEY IN SORGHUM AND SWEET POTATFOES

This year I had about one-half an acre in cane. I stripped it and had 109 large bundles of fodder. I then made the cane up into sorghum, making about twenty-eight gallons of very fine sorghum, which I could easily sell for 50 cents per gallon, and the seed will be worth $10. It took me about four days to strip the cane and make the sorghum, my wife helping two days. The way wages are here the labor cost about $5.

Counting seed at $10, sorghum at $14 and fodder at $1, we find we have cleared about $20 on the half-acre.

Last year I had about one-sixth acre planted to sweet potatoes. I sold about three bushels in the fall and gave to my neighbors through the winter, besides using all a family of seven wanted.

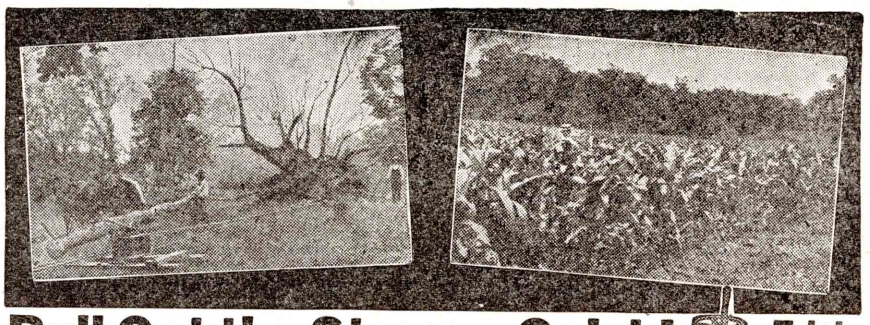
In the spring I bedded three-fourths of a bushel and sold eight bushels at $1.25 per bushel. I consider sweet potatoes a paying crop.—M. M. H., Tennessee.

THE LITTLE LEGHORN HEN

In going over my records, which I keep on all crops grown on my farm, I find the Leghorn chicken pays me the highest percentage of profit. On a general farm the expense of raising them is very little.

I began with seventy-five hens, and during four months of last year I cleared $15 on eggs, which was not very much, but I raised 103 hens for this year and this flock cleared me over $40 in fourteen weeks, a record I think hard to surpass for farm flocks running at large with no especial care.

It may please you to know that what I have read in the poultry department of UP-TO-DATE FARMING induced me to build up my flock of Leghorns and keep a record—"take their number," so to speak.—Ranze Hayes, Decatur, Tenn.



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CAROLINA CORN

In growing corn, my most profitable crop, I break my ground deeply with a two-horse plow early in March. The first of May I broadcast about 200 pounds each of kainit and acid phosphate, harrowing it in immediately with a cutaway harrow, and rebreak the ground the middle of May with a "round shovel," going fifteen inches deep. This is followed by harrowing with a smoothing harrow, after which I lay off rows five feet apart and "bed" the land. I then use a commercial fertilizer of the 8-2-2 grade, drilled in the row at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre, and plant with a one-row corn planter, grains twelve inches apart in the drill. By the first of June I harrow, and as soon as corn is large enough I begin cultivation and put another application of the 8-2-2 fertilizer, 200 pounds to the acre, to the sides of the rows. I keep up this cultivation until the corn is waist high, and in July I apply (in two applications about two weeks apart) about 150 pounds of nitrate of soda.

The total cost of fertilizer per acre is $10, using a total of 950 pounds to the acre. The fertilizer, as will be noticed, is mostly acid phosphate, which is not expensive.

A field treated in this way last year produced a yield of seventy-three bushels, forty-seven pounds to the acre, which was sold for $1 per bushel. I also obtained 600 pounds of first-class fodder to the acre, worth at least $10. The cost of cultivation was $10.15 per acre. Total value of the crop, $83.90. Total expense, $20.15. Net profit per acre, $63.75. Cost raising corn, per bushel, 27 cents. No stable manure was used.

With best wishes to UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—R. M. McPhail, Jonesboro, N. C.

GEESE IN THE GRASS LOT

I consider geese a profitable crop as an adjunct to general farming. Last spring we began the season with four geese mated with one gander. We sold two dozen eggs for hatching at 50 cents per dozen and have raised twenty goslings now worth 75 cents each, and have plucked twenty pounds of feathers, which are worth 50 cents per pound, making a total of $26, which is nearly all clear profit, as we have the original stock left and they have required but little feed. We set the eggs under the goose in March. As soon as hatched (twenty-eight days) we fed a little sweet milk. When the young goslings were a week old the mother goose would take them to a stream of water near the poultry yard and they were very little more trouble—just a free run in the pasture. What grass they ate was practically worthless. Will also add that the raising of geese does not require a running stream of water. Geese are easier raised with plenty of water, but one can raise them with just enough for drinking purposes. The whole art of raising geese is to have plenty of range and keep them out of sight of the old sow, who is a natural lover of goslings and should never be allowed to see them until fully fledged.—Noah P. Greer, Tennessee.

THE TURKEY A PAYMASTER

We moved on a ranch twelve years ago. Mother and I decided to raise poultry. We got nine turkey eggs from a neighbor and put them under a chicken hen to hatch. We got five turkeys, which were saved for breeders. Our poultry conveniences were very poor at first, being three-sided boxes nailed to a barn to make the other side. Last year we sold ninety-eight turkeys. They brought $198.69. It cost $22 to feed them, buying corn and wheat. A turkey will find most of its own feed if allowed to run in the fields.—Deane E. Webb, Utah.

Very Likely

"Why has dad such a long face?"
"I expect it's because he is short."

Practical and Successful Organization and Co-operation by Farmers in the Distribution of Farm Products

Excerpts From Address by J. A. Everitt Before the United States Good Roads Association, St. Louis, Mo., November 13, 1913

(Want of space forbids printing the entire address. It can be obtained complete by sending ten cents, stamps or coin.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

First, I congratulate the officers of the United States Good Roads Association on the success of this convention from the point of attendance. Delegates are here from every state of the Union. These delegates have come together for a good object, and I hope wisdom will guide their deliberations and be displayed in their conclusions and that the cause of good roads will be greatly promoted because of this meeting.

The subject that has been assigned to me is Practical and Successful Organization and Co-operation by Farmers in the Distribution of Farm Products. To handle this subject in a way that I hope it will be really edifying and thus justify you in listening to my address will require all of the time allotted to me, so I will not attempt to give my particular views on how to provide for building good roads or how to build them. I will say, though, that improvements in our roads is a very important factor in agriculture, and the farmers will undoubtedly bear an important part of the expense, no matter what plan to obtain them is followed. So I feel that I will have done my part in the program if I point out a clear and simple and practical plan for farmers to follow to sell their crops always to get enough money. If this desirable thing is brought about farmers will be better able to meet their share of the expense. Also, we will feel much more like contributing to good roads if we are in a position to protect ourselves in the matter of prices our crops bring us, if we set the prices on them ourselves, and if we can compel the other peopie to pay our prices, instead of finding that, no matter how much cheaper we can deliver the crops to market over good roads, that saving, which we want to put into our own pockets, is taken away from us by the men "down there" who tell us what they will give.

It is more important that we shall first get in a position to protect ourselves in the matter of price at all times and under all conditions, than to pay out our money to produce cheaper and market cheaper only to find that we get no more profit. Such a program will not appeal to the thinking farmer, and nearly all farmers are thinking today. So must we not conclude, since, as I said, farmers will bear an important part of the expense, that the most important one thing that can come before this convention is a plan or system of marketing farm crops to always guarantee the farmers' expenses of production and a reasonable profit besides? For instance, if, as the production and marketing of crops is cheapened, the prices are always lowered in a greater ratio, which has been the case in the past, witness the large crops and low prices of 1912 and the small crops and high prices of 1913, farmers will not willingly contribute to building good roads. But if this matter can be put on the basis of an investment, that is, the farmers contribute toward building good roads which will positively pay them dividends every year, it will be quite a different proposition. With these remarks as introductory I will proceed with my address.

My address will consist of five parts, or I will attempt to cover the subject under these heads:

First—What is wrong with agriculture, or a statement of the case.

Second—The system of marketing that is practical and successful.

Third—Some losses by the old system compared with some benefits by the new system; or farming must be a money-making business.

Fourth—What it means, or what must be done to build and maintain and operate a satisfactory marketing system for agriculture.

Fifth — Conclusions. Competitive marketing and wasteful duplication of effort must end.

Why this difference between our selling and the other man's selling? Between our buying and the other man's buying?

This is the difference:

The man we sell to and buy from is in an organization. Down the line somewhere the prices are agreed upon and he finds it necessary, or at least he finds it good policy, to buy and sell at such prices. For instance, when we sold grain the prices were decided by the Chicago Board of Trade; or, if the country was exporting, then the price was largely decided at Liverpool. If we sold live stock the prices were decided by the Chicago Stock Yards, or the stock yards of some other big market, or all of them co-operating. If it was butter or eggs the prices were made by some butter and egg board in the city where the local buyer shipped. When we sold anything the local buyer would wait each day for word from "the markets" and when he got the word from the markets each morning he would tell us the price.

And it was the same way when we went to buy. There are manufacturers' associations, merchants' associations, retail implement dealers' associations, jobbers' associations, boards of trade's associations or federations, bankers' associations, etc. So everybody we deal with—the merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers and even the hired men—tell us the price, the interest or the wages, and we pay it.

When we produced the crop we considered our work done, except to haul it to market to be turned over to other people at their prices. But it is different with other people. The manufacturer does not consider his work done with the completion of a machine or piece of goods. He does not dump his products blindly on the market to be the chips for gambling games played by a set of people who do not produce anything. But he learns where the demand is and he sends just enough of what he makes there to supply the demand. He can do this because he has a business system at the selling end—a selling organization.

So the difference lies in the fact that farm crops are not marketed like other things. Instead of them being controlled when they are produced, they are dumped on the market much faster than the people can consume them. The surplus then goes into the hands of other people who are not competitors in the matter of producing crops, but become competitors of the farmers in the matter of marketing them and making the prices.

And who is to blame? Everybody knows that if farmers would control their crops and set a price on each crop, and this price would be known by all the farmers who produce the crop, and then if they would sit down and wait, the price set would be the market price in a few days' time and the people would pay it. Nothing is more certain.

So what farmers need is an organization, a business system of their own, at the distributing, or marketing, end of farming. That organization and its system must be able to control the

(Continued on Page 20)

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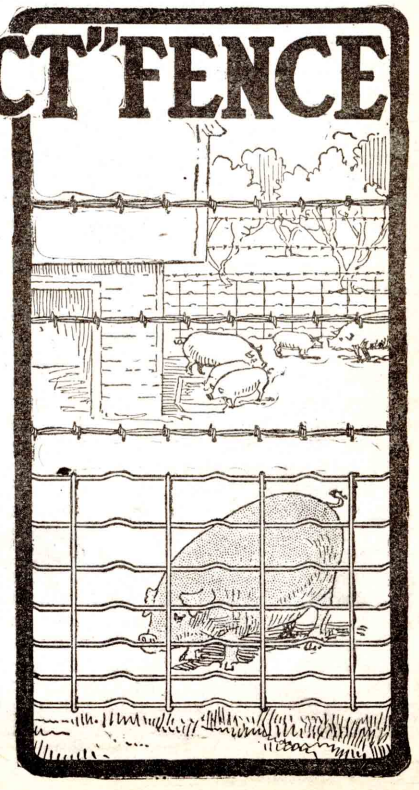


Pastoral Paragraphs

The original back-to-the-farm-er is the candidate going out to cultivate a crop of votes.

If you want the boy to take an interest in farming, why not try giving him an interest in it?

Put the dirt roads in repair with the split-log road drag before winter settles down. Good roads are worth while.

Making money on the farm is merely a matter of knowing how and then doing it.

Sam Saxon says it takes a level-headed farmer to keep up a hilly farm successfully.

We invite contributions from our readers on any and all topics of general interest to our readers.

The farmer who lets no grass grow under his feet has plenty of grass growing notwithstanding.

One heavily loaded wagon with narrow tires will do more damage to the road than eighty automobiles.

When one man succeeds where the other man fails it shows that there is a difference in methods. Get the best method.

There should be music in every home. The phonograph will supply it if none of the home folks are talented in music.

Truckers near large cities are finding it more difficult to get barnyard manure from the city stables. The automobile is the cause of it.

Encourage the boy and the girl to read farm papers, especially the Cadets' department in this paper. It will do much to encourage them.

Nearly every farmer can add a hundred dollars or more to his next year's income by learning some things he doesn't now understand. Reading UP-TO-DATE is great for the understanding.

Washington crossing the Delaware is a notable event in history, but the boy of today is not without great opportunities. Some day some one will cross two strains of corn that will nearly double the yield.

Hiring a little extra help now and then in rush seasons will pay better than overworking yourself and the boys. A little leisure is a great thing to keep up the spirits. To get behind with your work, though, is disastrous.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has received additional funds for extending its investigations and experiments in growing ginseng. There are a large number of ginseng growers in Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The Bureau will lend its aid to all interested in this curious plant.

The home is about the most important part of the farm. Our home department is dedicated to better homes and those things which make us enjoy life and each other. Don't destroy this paper before your wife reads the home page. If you will read it yourself you will understand why we make the suggestion.

"Now, John," said Farmer Hardman to his 16-year-old son, "I've got to go to the institute today to make a speech. I want you to haul out the manure, get up a few loads of wood from the wood lot, take a load of fodder to the cattle, fill the feed rack with hay and straw, go over to Johnson's and get his wire stretcher and fix the fence, and tonight be sure to feed and slop the hogs, milk the cows, clean up the cream separator, bed down the horses, teach the new calf to drink, cut some stove wood and split plenty of kindling, build a fire in the tank heater and shell enough corn so I can take a grist to mill tomorrow. If I'm not back by 10 o'clock wait up for me so you can put the horse away while I eat." And Mr. Hardman set out to deliver an address on "How to Keep the Boy on the Farm."

DANGER IN CORNSTALKS

Farmers in the corn belt, especially in the middle and upper Mississippi valley, have at various periods experienced loss of cattle pastured on standing cornstalks after the corn has been harvested in the autumn.

An element of mystery has surrounded the death of cattle in these instances; in fact, very commonly there are no premonitory symptoms, and it is not unusual for the owner upon visiting the field in the morning to find one or more fat cattle dead which one the previous evening were in excellent health.

Another peculiarity of the disease is that losses may occur on one farm or in one field while cattle on an adjoining farm or in an adjacent field may be free from the affection. Thus far the cause of the disease has not been established. As death is generally sudden, and there is little opportunity for treatment, animals should not be turned turned into a field with standing stalks. The disease may be actually prevented by cutting the stalks and feeding them after they have been carefully cured and removed from the field. Losses from feeding on standing cornstalks emphasize the economic value of cutting the corn for silage or feeding the stalks in the barnyard or corral, or, better still, shredding the fodder, under which condition it may be fed with the least possible waste. The so-called cornstalk disease should not be confused with poisoning by prussic acid from eating frosted sorghum. Sorghum under certain conditions of growth has been found to contain these fatal poisons.

The clock goes on a strike every hour, yet it keeps working every minute.

What we don't do on our farms sometimes stacks up higher and is more noticeable than what we do.

One part of being a good farmer is being a good neighbor. Let your good influence go farther than your own line fence.

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Himself)

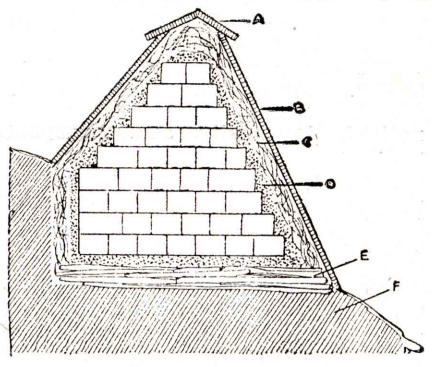
THERE is nothing like being ready, except to do the thing well when we are ready. One thing is as sure as Adam ate the apple, and that is if we are not ready the thing, whatever it may be, will not be done well. The coming days are coming right along, bringing us our future duties, and we should be prepared for them.

A few days ago I woke up one morning to find ice half an inch thick in the watering trough. That meant business in several directions. First I put in my tank heater. Of course there is going to be lots of weather when it will not be needed, but I want it in place when it is needed. Ice water on the inside of cows and horses is an expense I can not afford. Of course the stock will warm the water after they drink it—I know that—but I also know that it takes corn and oats and hay to warm it, just the same as it takes coal and wood and kerosene to make a fire in the kitchen range. I burn corncobs in the tank heater, which is cheaper than corn kernels in the cows when it comes to heating water. Then the corn fed is used to a more profitable purpose than heating water.

That ice made me think of the icehouse. Every farmer ought to have an icehouse if he lives in a country where such a thing is possible. Ice is a great thing in the summer time. In the winter it is good for nothing except the youngsters to skate upon, but in summer a supply of ice is a boon. My icehouse has been in use for ten years and I think as much of my ice crop as of any other crop I harvest. So with the first intimation of freezing weather I put my icehouse in order. I may not need it until after Christmas. I seldom do, but I always have it ready before I need it. Save time that-a-way.

Once I had no icehouse. That was eleven years ago. My wife said she wanted ice the next summer. I said we couldn't have it, for we had no house and no money or time to build one. I said this just to spar for time, for I knew I had to get ice one way or another or the next summer would be made so hot for me I would not be able to eat or sleep in peace. But an icehouse was out of the question for me then, so I made what is known as an "ice stack." On the north slope of a rather steep hill I dug an excavation into the hillside sixteen feet square. The floor was sloped slightly with the hill. Rails were laid on this floor parallel with the slope, the spaces between them furnishing drainage. Then I hauled to the site a large supply of sawdust and coarse swale hay.

When the first good freeze came I hauled ice from a neighboring mill pond and built up a "stack" like the illustration, first putting eight inches of sawdust and twelve inches of swale



Shorty's Ice Stack
A and B—Boards; C—Straw; D—Sawdust; E—Rails; F—Earth.

hay upon the rail floor. I covered this ice with sawdust, then with hay, then with the earth I had thrown out of the excavation, and put rough board covering over the top and leaned boards against the sides to turn the rain. A double door was fixed on the north side, permitting access to the ice.

This ice stack was an eye opener. We could not before have realized how great a comfort and a pleasure in summer ice—all the ice we wanted—could be. We fairly reveled in it, and, as an ice stack is not a thoroughly satisfactory way of keeping ice, we ran out on August 10, and by the first of September I had materials on the ground for a first-class icehouse, and wife was poring over refrigerator catalogs. A first-rate, good icehouse was built and filled and never since that winter ten years ago have we failed to put up sufficient ice to supply us liberally throughout the summer except when the weather generator wouldn't freeze it for us.

Get your icehouse ready if you have one. If you have no house, nor time or means to construct one, take a shortcut by getting ready to put up an ice stack. If you do the work thoroughly you will have plenty of summer comfort next year.

The folks who print this paper have a real desire to help things along out on the farms. That's why we print it.

The gist of co-operation is this: Have a common cause, and work the other fellow's way when he won't work yours.—Elizabeth Towne.

Suspicion is a rock that has wrecked many a promising enterprise, but ignorance is a reef that has wrecked more.

The grain exchanges are doing their utmost to get on the good side of the farmer. That means the side where he keeps his pocketbook, so they may see to it that too much does not get into it.

The Board of Food and Drug Inspection, operating under the pure food and drugs law, have issued notice to oyster canners that a certain weight of oyster meat must go in every can. A No. 1 can must contain at least five ounces of oyster meat after the lighter contents are drained off. A No. 2 can is required to have ten ounces of meat. Now will oysters go up in price, we wonder?

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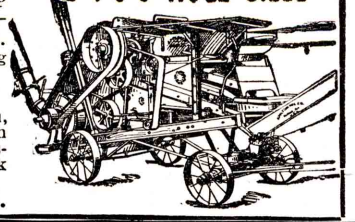
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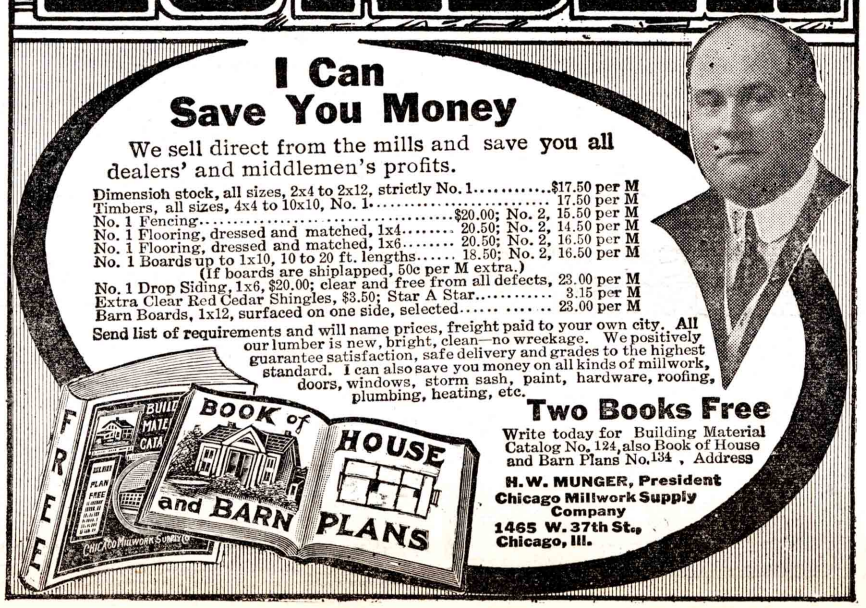
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FACTS ABOUT LIME AND ITS USE

Limestone soils are always more fertile than freestone soils.

Continuous cropping will eventually greatly reduce the quantity of lime in even the strongest limestone soils.

An application of lime is nearly always beneficial to any soil, even those of limestone character.

The quality of lime depends upon the quality of the limestone rock from which it is burned.

To determine the quality of the lime used have it analyzed by your state experiment station. When buying lime buy it on a guaranteed percentage of pure lime.

Very fertile soils must have an abundance of humus. To obtain humus liberal quantities of vegetable matter must be returned to the soil to decay. Decaying vegetble matter often produces soil acids which make the soil sour. A sour soil is not highly productive for some crops because the acid prevents the plant food in the soil from becoming in available condition for certain plant roots to take up. Lime counteracts the acids and by the action of the lime upon the acid plant food in greater abundance is made available.

There are many farm crops that can use the plant food in acid soils. But those plants that play the most important part in building up a fertile soil do not thrive in acid soils. Such plants are the clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc., which thrive best in soils containing an abundance of lime.

The quantity of lime that should be applied depends upon the condition and character of the soil. It will vary from 500 pounds to one ton per acre.

The action of lime on the soil is always downward. An application should not be plowed under, but applied after plowing and immediately harrowed in.

The fall of the year is the best season to apply lime, as it has time to permeate the soil and be thoroughly distributed for the crop the next summer.

On soils that are in need of lime an application of about 600 pounds per acre every four years will ordinarily prove satisfactory.

The following plants have shown very marked beneficial results from an application of lime to the soil: Wheat, corn, tomatoes, potatoes (in acid soils), beans, clover (red, mammoth, white, crimson and alsike), alfalfa, peanuts, garden peas, cabbages, peach trees, tobacco, asparagus, lettuce, cauliflower, eggplant, rhubarb and pumpkins.

To test a soil for acids, take half a cup of soil from the field, add water until it is a thick mud. Take a small strip of blue litmus paper (which you can buy at a drug store for a few cents for a number of strips) and be careful not to touch the end introduced into the soil with your fingers, and insert the paper in the soil. After an hour or two remove the paper carefully, rinse the end that was in the soil. If it is very red the soil is very sour. If slightly pink in color it indicates the presence of vegetable acids. If unchanged in color no acids are present.

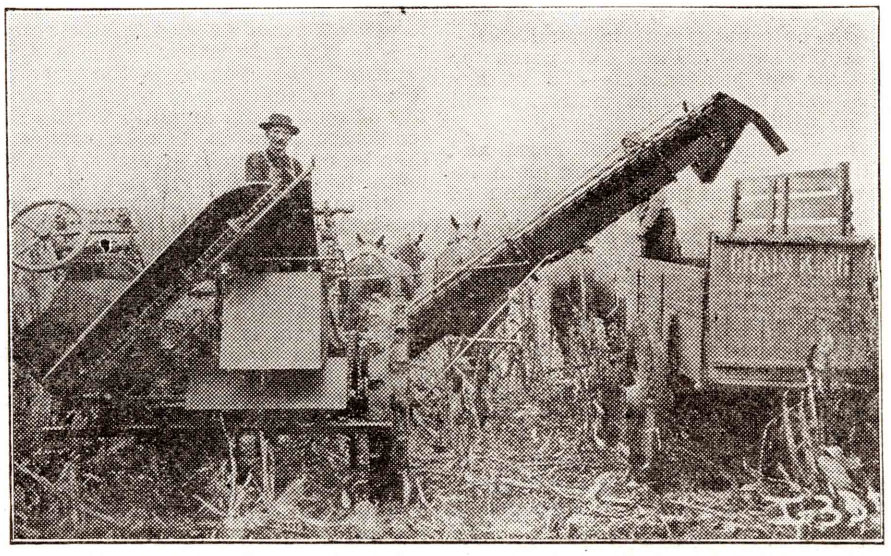
A GOOD WORD FOR THE CROW

The crow, condemned a decade or more ago as a destructive bird in agricultural fields, has been investigated by the Department of Agriculture and a more favorable verdict reached. The investigation shows the crow to be of great value to farmers.

After a careful study of the habits and the examination of a large number of stomachs, the Department experts have reached the conclusion that the crow consumes enough grasshoppers, cut worms, white grubs and other injurious insects to make him highly valuable to farmers. There is, however, one bad habit which the crow has, and that is the destruction of young birds and bird eggs, but this trait is believed to be outweighed by the good the bird is doing for the farmer in the destruction of worms and insects.

The one danger from the crow, according to Department experts, lies in large numbers. If the number can be kept down there is every reason why farmers should encourage the bird to remain about their farms. Not long ago an agent of the Department was watching a crow feeding in a corn field. It seemed that the bird was pulling up young corn and carrying it to a nearby nest to feed its young. After the crow had left the nest the agent climbed the tree and secured the young birds. An examination showed that instead of young corn or the kernel of the corn the older bird had been feeding the young ones with cut worms gathered from around the corn plants.

Crows are notoriously clannish birds and except during a few weeks at nesting time are usually seen in flocks. Moreover, even while nesting they are more or less gregarious, for, although two nests are seldom built in the same tree, yet half a dozen pairs often build within easy hearing distance of each other, and if one is disturbed all are likely to unite for common protection or protest. When the young are able to fly the parents accompany them, forming little family parties of six or eight, and these soon associate with similar parties. They commonly travel in flocks and often congregate in large numbers, but only during winter do they unite to roost in immense communities. Many roosts are known where not less than 100,000 crows spend the night during this season of the year, and most of these roosting places have been used year after year.



A Corn Husker Husking Corn Standing in the Field
Photo from International Harvester Co.

THE APPLE CROP, THE MARKET AND THE SUPPLY

REPORTS of the apple crop are various. From the buying side come reports of immense yields; from the orchards are reports not so glowing, and from the users who are not producers there are reports of scarcity. The following editorial, which we copy from a leading St. Louis paper, explains how this is and gives an idea of the present marketing system that is seldom found in the public press:

Apples are coming to the St. Louis levee at a lively rate. They come in closed barrels, which are not opened, save when an occasional individual has a barrel head removed so that he can form an estimate as to the quality of "a lot." Everything, it should be explained, goes by "lots" when apples come to the levee in the fall.

After the qualities of different lots are ascertained, the barrels are loaded upon wagons and trucks and whisked away. There isn't much in the way of a picture of plenty in the sight of these closed barrels being hauled away to their mysterious places. Where do they go? No citizen can tell, unless he happens to know the way to the cold storages, or to the places of business of those who buy in "lots."

The truth is that the rank and file of citizens in St. Louis derive no benefit at all from the fact that great quantities of apples come to the levee in the fall. It is impossible to buy one barrel. Such a thing as one barrel does not exist in the field of apple commerce—down on the levee. There are only lots.

The river used to be one of the assets of the town. It is, theoretically, an advantage to a city to be builded on a waterway. A waterway means, in theory, that transportation is cheap and that the people will reap a benefit from that kind of economy.

But under the prevailing methods of trade the river is useful only to those bodies of men who buy in lots—who grab the bounties of the harvest and begin immediately to manipulate them to the end that they may make big profits.

We are glad a leading daily of a great city is brave enough to thus tell the truth about the present marketing methods of the country, for this method does not prevail only in St. Louis. It is practically the same in all the cities, and it applies to all crops that are used as they come from the orchards, gardens or fields. These commodities are gathered up by local buyers, are shipped in "lots" to the market centers, often going defiantly through points of imperative demand, and are then and there hoarded by the storers, to be doled out in meager supplies at "high cost of living" prices. It is so with all of the storable fruits, with eggs, poultry, dairy products, potatoes and all storable vegetables. Much of the demand is not supplied at all because the supply is taken entirely beyond it, and local supplies are so absorbed and shut off, sometimes even bought and destroyed, so there can be no such supply to compete with the storage trade.

This latter condition explains why the Agricultural Department, the schools and the press see nothing but a scarcity of these needed commodities, and why they can see nothing to do but to urge a consistent and unlimited increase of production. The lawmakers want the farmers to mortgage their homes to enable them to produce more; and the colleges plead for appropriations to help them teach how to raise greater crops. The educating world is thus bent on inducing the farmers to raise more stuff. Why? Because thousands are in need of it and are unsupplied. Would larger yields of apples supply the crying need in St. Louis? Or in any other city where that system of marketing prevails? Would more eggs make them any cheaper to the consumers? Would increased yields of anything supply the demands that are beyond the reach of the market centers, even though those points of demand may have been passed by the supply on its way to the market centers?

Why can not statesmen, philosophers, ministers, teachers, writers, understand these conditions and realize that the lack of supply is not the result of underproduction, but of monopolistic control of the markets and bad distribution, a gathering in of the supply to force the payment for it of prices that make the high cost of living and if workers for greater crops would direct some of their powers to the overthrow of this indefensible marketing system?

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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Live Stock and Dairy

Hogs enjoy comfort, and will pay for it.

Now is the time to breed the sows for early pigs.

Sam Saxon says that free dogs do more damage to the sheep industry than free wool.

In the race of life the men who do things best are the men who win the best prizes.

Market prices for all classes of live stock are holding up well. Consumers complain that they are also being "held up."

Argentina is no doubt a great cattle country, but we have plenty of room right here at home to grow all the cattle needed.

It takes a few brains and some work to make money raising sheep. No kind of stock will take care of themselves and pay a profit.

A good stomach is a very necessary organ in a beef animal. Do not get them out of order if you want the stock to make you a good profit on their feed.

Keep the corncobs raked up and burned in the hog lot. The charcoal will be eaten by the hogs to their great good. It is these little things which count most for success.

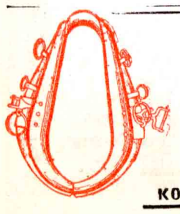
The man who stays in the sheep business year after year, building up a permanent business in both wool or mutton, will find sheep always profitable, and highly so when conditions are most favorable.

Cows kept for quantity of milk alone will produce more if given no exercise. Where quality, or content of fats and solids are desired, as in butter or cheese making, exercise is beneficial, as it increases the solid contents of the milk.

SURE CURE FOR BALKY HORSES

"If everything else fails, take your horse out of the wagon and strip off all his horness," says David Buffum, a noted authority on horses. "Put on a halter in place of the bridle. Tie the hair of his tail into a hard knot. Run the halter rope through the hair of his tail above the knot, draw it until his head is pulled well around to his tail and fasten with a half loop that can be untied by a single jerk. Now touch him up behind with your whip and he will begin to turn around in a circle. Continue this treatment until he is dizzy, but do not, if you can prevent it, allow him to fall down and hurt himself. Now, while he is still dizzy and dazed, harness him as quickly as you possibly can, get into the wagon and start him off. You may use your whip if you wish when ordering him to march on, but do not strike him more than once. In nine cases out of ten the horse will start after this treatment. If he does not, take him out of harness at once and repeat the treatment, turning him this time the other way. The two points to remember are, first, that the horse must be made thoroughly dizzy and, second, that you must use the greatest expedition in harnessing him and starting him up before he recovers from his dizziness. The treatment will cure the worst balker if only applied with the judgment."

Sam Saxon says the reason some stores (and saloons) keep open on Sunday is for the accommodation of patrons on their way home from church.



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THE INVISIBLE LIVE STOCK

The scientists, with their wonderful discoveries made by use of powerful microscopes and chemicals, are learning things we should know—facts which are very valuable knowledge to us, as they account for certain conditions we should never understand if it were not for the scientists and their discoveries. We know some few ways of putting fertility back in the soil, but there are other ways we do not know which have been discovered by scientists, and when we know and understand them we can do things we would not otherwise do, and be the gainers by it.

For instance, it has been discovered that the farmer has, or can have in his soil, a species of "live stock" called bacteria that if given proper conditions will greatly increase the fertility of the soil they inhabit by absorbing nitrogen (which many farmers buy in commercial fertilizers at the rate of $75 to $80 per ton) from the air and "fixing" it in the soil. This "live stock" is called bacteria. They feed in part upon air and the nitrogen in the air is so changed that it remains in the soil. Now these bacteria will thrive only under certain conditions—a mellow, well-drained soil, porous so the air can penetrate it—and as they live only in vegetable matter, a soil filled with it is best for them.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an amusing piece describing an imaginary convention of bacteria. Some of the delegates came as far as three-quarters of an inch, and one delegation was blown by the wind from across the road—an incredible distance. The description of the convention goes on as follows:

"The convention hall was the shell of a nodule of a crimson clover root, but as there were only twenty-seven billion delegates there was no lack of room.

"The report of the committee on nitrogen fixation was read and debated. 'This report shows a very unpromising condition,' said the chairman. 'This whole region for inches on every side of us is losing nitrogen. We have done our best, but, try as we may, we can't deposit a bit of anything in the way of a nitrate to a depth of over six inches. Something has happened to us. The whole community is going to the dogs. As soon as we get down over six inches we can get no air. And if we can't get air we can't fix nitrogen. We must get our nitrogen from air, unless other source of supply can be suggested. For my part I am very pessimistic. I shall be glad to hear the ideas of the convention and I hope the debate will be general.'

" 'This problem has been solved very nicely on the other side of the road,' said one of the strange bacteria. 'Or rather it solved itself in quite a wonderful way. There came a great roaring over our heads one day and a heavy rain of stained straw covered the earth. Just as we were getting used to this a great upheaval lifted up nearly a foot of the earth and stood us on our heads. Everything crumbled up and the air at once began to circulate away down deep. We who were near the top were almost a foot down when this great earthquake was over, but it was so loose and warm there that we set to work and fixed more nitrogen in that field in one season than you can fix here in two. The stained straw and the deep plowing gave us the air we needed. I should advise you to pass a resolution—'

"But just then a Rothamstead amoeba sneaked in through the door and ate the chairman and eight billion delegates and the meeting adjourned in great confusion."

FINE BUTTER MAKING A SCIENCE
No. 4

The care of the cream is our lesson for this issue. We are going to take it for granted that the milking was properly done, the milk properly cared for and the cream starts in perfect condition. If these things are not as they should be little can be done to correct the wrongs and remedy matters at this stage. Eternal vigilance is the price of purity in the butter business.

Just as soon as the cream comes from the separator it must be quickly cooled, either by using a "cooler" with ice or by placing the cans in cold water. In this case use small cans so cream will cool quickly, later mixing the cream in a larger can if desired. Where the cream is raised by the gravity system and skimmed by hand from cans set in cool water, the cream will be cool and only requires being kept so. Warm cream should never be mixed with cold. The cream should, if possible, be kept at a temperature slightly under 50 degrees. A dairy thermometer is a necessity to all makers of extra quality butter.

Twenty-four hours before churning time the cream should be started to "ripen." The old-fashioned way was to set it back of the stove in a warm place to "sour." But if it becomes too sour, or not sour enough, it will not produce butter of that fine flavor so much desired, so we must keep it under control. First raise the temperature by setting the can in warm water and stirring it frequently so it will all be of an even temperature. This is highly important. Add a little "starter" when you begin the ripening process by introducing a small quantity of sour cream or milk. Bring the temperature up to 140 degrees and then let cool down to 60 degrees. Two hours before churning bring the temperature down to 55 degrees. The cream is "ripe" when it takes on a slightly glossy appearance and becomes thicker. During the ripening process the cream should be stirred frequently and thoroughly. "Streaked" butter without grain is due often to neglect to keep the cream well stirred. Stir several different times during the ripening process, at least five times during the twenty-four hours.

Just before churning be sure that the cream is not above 60 degrees in temperature, and run the ripened cream through wire strainers to cut the curd.

Next issue—Churning.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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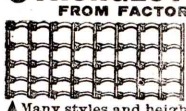

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I'll SAVE Your Sheep and Hogs

Don't let worms breed contagious diseases among your hogs this year. Don't let them kill off the young pigs and lambs and rob you of your season's profits. You can prevent it if you will just take "a stitch in time." Now is the time when worms get in their deadly work. Now they are breeding—multiplying by the millions in the stomach and intestines and if you don't get the best of them they will surely get the best of you. I'll rid all your stock of these destructive pests. I'll prove it before you pay.

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Name.....
P. O.....
Shipping Sta..... State.....
No. of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....

Poultry Pickings

The turkey is king.

Overfat fowls are never good layers.

Don't feed the fowls all sorts of table scraps unless you want eggs "to taste."

Plenty of dry, clean litter on the floor of the poultry house is most desirable.

Make the evening meal a good one. Do not let the chickens go to roost hungry.

Sprouted oats, being a great aid to digestion, is a valuable feed for egg production.

No one has yet found a better food for poultry than fresh, green bone, finely ground.

A handful of millet seed in the litter of the scratching shed will keep a small flock busy for a day.

Hens, if kept busy, will not overeat. The hen, like the rest of us, should work for her living.

Feed mashes in the morning, vegetables at noon and whole grain at night, an hour before roosting time.

Those who can't have turkeys will still have cause for thanksgiving. They will not be robbed by the turkey trust.

Fifty per cent of the pullets should now be laying quite regularly if some form of animal food, steamed clover or alfalfa and other good feed is supplied.

Once again, shut out drafts from poultry houses. Fowls need plenty of air, and it should be fresh, but it should never pour in streams through cracks. Cover the cracks, fit windows and doors closely, then use muslin windows or curtains to supply fresh air.

WHY HENS NEED EXERCISE

If the hen be kept quiet when her crop is filled the process of grinding is much slower than when given a suitable amount of exercise, and when the grinding is slowly done nearly all the animal fats are carried off in the tissues of the body. These fats are absorbed in the tissues and the hen fattens. On the other hand, when the hen has to work for her food the crop performs its work rapidly and the tissues are not able to consume more than a small portion of the fats, while the larger portion goes to the production of eggs.—E. A. Stearns, Syracuse, N. Y.

POULTRY SHOWS THAT SHOW RESULTS

Farm folks keep chickens principally for eggs. They raise some to sell (mostly cockerels), but the real object of keeping a flock of fowls on the farm is for the eggs they produce. The farm woman wants eggs to cook and eggs to sell to help pay the bills at the store. So the farm flock is expected to be and should be a flock of egg producers. The farm woman will be well satisfied with any hen or pullet that lays eggs.

For some years poultrymen were greatly interested in the poultry "shows," from the world's greatest, at Madison Square Garden, New York city, to the poultry corner of the county fair exhibit. At these shows the best bird was the one that "scored" the highest number of "points," and eggs laid was not included. Consequently the farm folks cared very little about such poultry shows.

In the past few years a new kind of a poultry "show" has come into existence. Egg-laying contests are being engaged in by some of the foremost poultrymen in this and other countries. In these shows, where biddy shows what she can do in filling the egg basket, the egg is the point, the only point that counts—one point for one egg—and to score the most points biddy must lay the most eggs. Simple, sensible and valuable system of scoring is that. And as it has to do with that very object for which we farm women feed and care for our fowls, we are, of course, greatly interested in such "shows."

The largest one now in existence is being held at Columbia, Mo., where a year's contest is nearing completion. This is the second annual contest conducted by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Pens of hens are there from many foreign countries, and they are making egg records by the score. Each "pen" of fowls contains the same number, one breed to the pen, and nearly all breeds are represented. A pen of White Leghorns from England are pretty nearly sure to win the contest, laying the highest average number of eggs per fowl.

The best hen in the entire contest, at the date this is written, is a Buff Wyandotte from the state of Vermont. She has laid 249 eggs in 319 days. Last year a Plymouth Rock hen, by name of Lady Showyou, carried off first honors, and it is doubtful if the Buff Wyandotte equals her wonderful production. The best pen record made in September was earned by a pen of Missouri birds, Buff Wyandottes.

As soon as this contest is closed, another will be begun. New Zealand, England, Germany, Vancouver Island, South Africa, Canada and the United States will all be represented. Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Rhinelanders, Anconas, Leghorns, Campines and Minorcas are to compete.

I expect the results of all such contests will be in the future what they have been in the past, viz: Egg production depends more on breeding and feeding than upon breeds or varieties. And the farm woman who wants a flock of good layers need not worry over the problem of the best breed, but should obtain a start in fowls, any breed she may fancy, from a strain that has been bred to lay, and then follow up this kind of breeding herself. This is the sure road to satisfaction and success.—Mrs. C. H. Taylor.

THE CAUSE OF SOFT-SHELLED EGGS

What causes soft-shelled eggs? It depends. Any one of a number of conditions can produce eggs with soft shells, or rather without hard ones. Sometimes keeping fowls in confinement, without exercise, tends to produce soft-shelled eggs. Again, fowls that are overfat quite frequently lay soft-shelled eggs, because the kind of food that produces a surplus of fat has a deficiency of shell material. If it had plenty of shell material it would not have too large a proportion of fat-making elements. The lack of mineral elements in the food is the most common cause for soft shells. Feed bone meal, green cut bone, meat meal, steamed clover or alfalfa, grit, lime, charcoal—oh, give them a little of everything, and they will case their eggs in three-ply guaranteed full strength shells of the highest quality.

HOW TO WINTER FALL-HATCHED CHICKENS

In the "poultry raising" department of the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears a report of how a New Hampshire poultryman raised, without artificial heat, twelve chicks that were hatched last fall. Following is an extract from the report:

"He constructed what he called a 'hen brooder,' which was nothing more than a long, rectangular box on legs. There are no partitions inside, but in one end a nest of hay was made, and the rest of the floor was covered with sawdust to the depth of one inch. October last year in New Hampshire was marked by cold nights and sunny days. The chicks were kept in their box the first ten days and after that were allowed to run at large with the hen, which was a careful mother.

"They were fed hard-boiled eggs when young, then Graham crackers, then chick feed and later the feed given other poultry.

"For results—every one of the twelve chicks lived through the winter. Six of them proved to be pullets. Two began laying the middle of April, and the first of May all were laying. Their age was thus six and one-half to seven months when they laid their first eggs. The hen brooder was kept in the henhouse and no special care was given the hen or the chicks except to place burlap over the wire netting on cold nights when the chicks were young.

Neither Had It

"Dear, the doctor says I need change."

"I expect you do, for it's awful scarce with me!"

Didn't Know It

"I've noticed something funny about you lately, Cissy."

"What is it, brother?"

"I don't know, but it smokes cigarettes and carries a cane."

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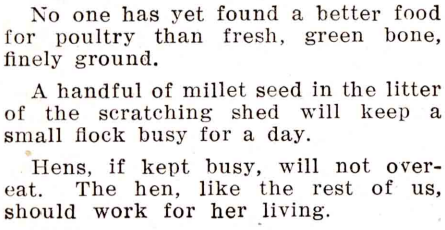

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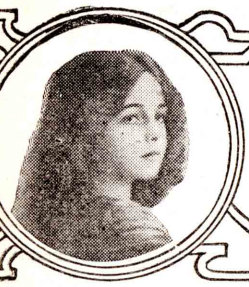
Think what it means for people to pay more than $8,000,000 to get this one clock in their homes. Don't you want Big Ben, the Eight-Million-Dollar alarm, since he only costs you $2.50?

He stands 7 inches tall, is triple-nickle plated, the handsomest clock of his kind living, has big bold numerals and hands that show the time plainly on dark mornings, large keys that anyone can wind without frowning, and such a pleasant tone that you are glad to get up when he calls.

There never was another clock that fitted in so well with farm work—getting the hands up on time, and acting as a good house-clock all day.

A community of clockmakers stands back of him. Their imprint, "*Made in La Salle, Illinois, by Westclox*," is the best alarm-clock insurance anyone can carry.

(188)



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

The thing that goes the farthest toward
making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most, is
just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that
loves its fellow men
Will drive away the cloud of gloom and
coax the sun again.
It's full of worth and goodness, too, with
manly kinaness blent;
It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't
cost a cent.

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

THANKSGIVING is almost upon us again. Gracious, how the weeks and months and years roll by! A dear old lady I know, in commenting on the swiftly flying seasons, remarked quaintly that life is just one Thanksgiving after another. Bless her cheerful old soul! She makes it that—not only for herself, but for all her family and household. And let me give you a confidence: If the whole community in which she lives were to voice their thoughts they would all give thanks for Aunt Jane.

* * *

The small boy who said that the four seasons were Christmas, April Fool, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving was not so badly mistaken after all. Such holidays are the seasoning of life. It takes just such stimulus to put spice and pepper and ginger into our spirits and give us new strength, hope and courage to face the vexations and disappointments that beset our days. These holidays give us visions, not only of the silver lining on the clouds, but of the golden days gone by, which we should hold as faithful promises of better things to come. After all, haven't we much to be thankful for?

* * *

At our home the old-fashioned Thanksgiving will be observed in the good, old-fashioned way. It is a mistake to live so much in the present and the future that we ignore or neglect the past. And the holidays, especially Thanksgiving, seem to bring us face to face with those memories we cherish most. It makes us better, truer, sweeter, and the influences give both young and old a greater regard and respect for the good and the beautiful.

* * *

So at our house the old-fashioned dinner is being planned. Doughnuts and twist cakes, pumpkin pie, turkey, candy, nuts and all the other things that go with the principal features. Pantry shelves will groan with their load the day before, and little Willie may groan the night after. Frederick, the oldest son, a Milwaukee physician, his wife and three kidlets will be on hand. Isabel, teaching in the graded school in town, is going to bring with her a little waif, one of her pupils and an orphan. Jack, who has been learning how to feed pigs and milk cows scientifically at the agricultural college, will come to air his new knowledge, tell great tales of his intellect and valor on the football team and get into an argument with Arthur, who is farming for himself on a nearby farm. Children and grandchildren, from five weeks old to forty years of age, will make the old house a merry one for a few hours. And then they will all go away and only echoes and shadows will remain. They can take themselves away, these dear ones, but they can never take away the memories of the day, memories that nestle in the hearts of two old gray-headed people, who not very long ago were dreaming of the future, but now sit dreaming of the past. And even the dreams are sources of true thanksgiving.

MRS. BUSYHAND'S DIARY

By a Country Woman

I ONCE heard a good woman say—one of these calm, moderate, slow kind of workers—after hearing a neighbor woman tell of the many things she had done in one day in the line of housework: "I don't believe it. I don't believe any woman could do all those things in one day." But it is possible to accomplish a whole lot of things if one keeps moving fast.

Some people also say that to see life one must live in the city. But we protest that it is in the country that one sees and knows what real living is. The city is only superficial life, only an imitation of real life—it is only a caricature of the grand, pure, sweet life found in God's country. The above explains the purpose of this diary—to show life as it is lived in the country.

There are many, many women all over our land, in our farm homes, who work continually from morning till night. Sometimes this seems necessary, but it has been our rule, through twenty-three years of rearing and training of eight children, to always have an hour or two every afternoon to rest, to read or to call or entertain company.

This week has been an extra busy one. On Monday morning we "got up" at 4 o'clock and my daughter Mary and I had the washing out by 9:30. It seems as if the work is so much easier this year. So many people say: "What is Mary going to make of herself since she graduated?" "She is helping mother," I answer. What better work can a girl do than to learn the craft of housework—how to cook, how to wash and iron, how to sweep, dust, make a bed right, how to bake pies, bread, cake, biscuits, etc.? On Monday morning the little girls get ready for school without much assistance from mother. Minerva combs Emma's hair, Emma combs Minerva's hair—dividing their hair in two big braids, rolling them up and tying with two big bows of wide ribbon on the back of the head. Then Emma combs little Ann's hair, the same way, while Minerva puts up their lunches. Often the two little girls wash the breakfast dishes, while Mary washes the cream separator. Every child knows how to work in this household. How much better it is for the girl, when she enters a home of her own, to know how to do things.

After the washing was on the line I started to churn. How I love to churn! And I'll tell you why: For so many years we bought our butter—

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How Would You Like to Have a Bed of Gorgeous Tulips at My Expense?

I WISH EVERY READER would turn to my offer to give two hundred fine tulip bulbs, three giant hyacinths and a floral magazine as on page —. I want every reader of UP-TO-DATE to get these bulbs and plant them this fall and enjoy the beautiful blooms early next spring before other flowers come. The conditions can be easily met, as, if the whole club I ask for can not be obtained, any smaller number of trial subscribers can be sent and the club raiser will be rewarded proportionately.

During the next two months probably three-fourths of the people will select the papers they will read in 1914. We want somebody to visit each farm home in the interest of UP-TO-DATE FARMING before the selection is made. But regardless of this, this paper is so different that it ought to be taken even if an extra one. But see the offer. You will see that it is a very liberal one.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor.

sometimes at the store, sometimes creamery butter, sometimes oleomargarine—but nearly always it was poor butter. We shipped all our cream to the city. But one day my husband said: "If you want to churn you can have all the butter you want." I jumped at this chance and now it is a delight to churn on account of the good, golden rolls of butter I get.

I use a barrel churn. I can sit down and churn, which is so much easier than the old dash churn. Having the fresh, pure cream, I always have good butter, which we certainly enjoy. I sell three pounds a week and we eat a pound and a half a day, so I churn twice a week.

The churning done, butter put down in the cellar and a pitcher of buttermilk also set away to cool, for the men to drink, I emptied the buttermilk into buckets for the pigs and washed the churn. The next business on hand was pie baking.

We expected the silo men on Tuesday, so a dozen or more pies would be needed. I made some luscious apple pies and also some pumpkin pies, having had the pumpkin cooking since early morning. While I was making the pies Mary made the cake. Ever since our girls were 12 years old they have baked cakes. When they were small, and I baked, they would stand on chairs beside me and tease to bake little cakes. Of course this bothered me tremendously! But their indomitable pertinacity finally resulted in my allowing them to bake little cakes, and they soon wanted to know how to bake a big cake. And I have been glad ever since that I allowed them to bother me, for they have baked all our cakes for years. All who have ever tasted their cakes have judged them delicious, and always wanted two pieces.

Cake Recipe—Two cups of brown sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, one-half cup of sour milk; dissolve one teaspoon of soda in three-fourths cup of boiling water; two cups flour; flavoring. Filling: One cup each of brown sugar and granulated, one cup milk, flavoring; boil. When it makes a soft ball by dropping some in cup of water, it is cooked enough.

We afterward scrubbed the kitchen and porches, swept the sitting room and dining room and dusted. That night we were all tired, but we knew we would be more tired the next night.

(Continued next issue)

What is Now the Fashion

6356. GIRLS' DRESS.—An excellent model for a little school girl. It has a plain blouse with front closing, an ornamental collar and plain sleeves, long or short. There is also a removable chemisette. The skirt is plaited except in front and is joined to the waist beneath a wide, flat belt. Duck, linen or serge will be good materials. No. 6356 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 4 yards of 27-inch material or 2⅝ yards of 44-inch, with three-fourths yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim.

6400. DOLL'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.—A very dainty little dress with kimono shoulder, square neck and a few gathers in back and front. Skirt and waist are in one piece and the entire dress can be made in less than an hour. No. 6400 is cut in sizes for dolls from 14 to 26 inches in length; 22-inch size requires 1 yard of material 27 or 36 inches wide.

6336. GIRLS' DRESS.—Nothing could be plainer or more stylish. It has a small collar at the round neck and closes diagonally in front; a four-gore skirt, to hang in straight, close lines. Duck, linen, poplin, moire, velveteen, cheviot or serge will make up well in this style. No. 6336 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 4-inch material.

6327. LADIES' TWO-PIECE SKIRT.—This stylish skirt is in tailor style, with a suggestion of drapery about half way down the side front seam. The closing is also placed in this seam. The back is plain. High or regulation waist line may be used in making. This mode is suitable for serge, cheviot, plaids, broadcloth, corduroy and other serviceable fabrics. No. 6327 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 44-inch material.

4741. LADIES' APRON.—This apron can really take the place of a dress. The elbow sleeves join front and back by means of diagonal seams extending to the neck edge and the closing is in the back. Gingham, calico and brilliantine are used for aprons.

No. 4741 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material.

5274. LADIES' KIMONO.—This kimono offers a combination of styles, for the seamless shoulder is used with a little empire waist, while the lower portion is entirely plaint. Figured crepe, wash silk, cashmere and similar materials are used for these garments. No. 5274 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅞ yards of 36-inch material.

6323. LADIES' WAIST.—This serviceable design shows a modern shirtwaist with fronts tucked and a box pleat for the closing, but with the back plain. The neck may be finished with a band for a high collar or it may have the more ornamental turnover collar. The plain shirt sleeve ends in a regulation cuff at the wrist. French or Scotch flannel, cashmere, silk or crepe can be used for this waist. No. 6323 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

10-10-25. COLLAR BAG.—This is an article which will be nice for a present to a man and it can also serve other purposes than the housing of collars. It has a stiff circular bottom, with stiffened sides and a soft top, with a drawing string. The sides can be embroidered in French and eyelet stitch and in white or colors. To be really serviceable this bag should be made of tan or gray linen and so fashioned that the outside can be removed for laundering.

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The Mystery

"'Tain't me," says the farmer,
"Who's getting the stuff."
"'Tain't me," says the packer;
"I just get enough
To pay a small profit,
As fair as can be."
And all of them chorus
Together: "'Tain't me."

"'Tain't me," says the tanner,
"Who gets the high price
For high shoes and low ones,
For slippers and ties."
"'Tain't me, says the rancher;
"I live and that's all."
"'Tain't me," says the dealer;
"My profits are small."

"'Tain't me," says the canner;
"My margin's the same."
"'Tain't me," says the huckster,
Who's bracin' the game."
"'Tain't me," says the gardener;
"I'm poor all the time."
"'Tain't me," says the grocer;
"I ain't seen a dime."

It's surely a puzzle
To know where it goes;
No maker or seller
Or any of those
Partake of high prices,
So they all agree;
And I'm the consumer—
I'm certain "'Tain't me."
—New York Times.

You're not quite ready to start, you say!
Well, the time to be starting is now—today;
If you're going to win,
Don't delay—begin!
No man has ever been ready yet,
Nor ever will be.
You may fail if you wait till your plans are set;
You are never quite sure that success will be met—
But try it and see.

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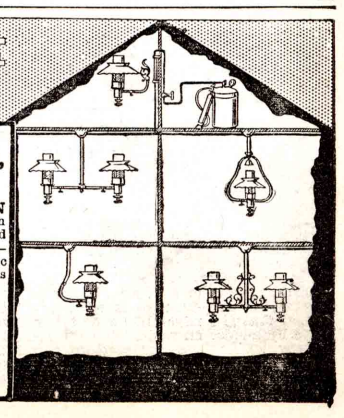

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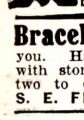

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The watch you have always wanted—sent to you without your sending any money to us—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $25.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.95 and the watch is yours. Write today. Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 191 Chicago

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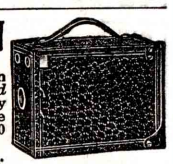

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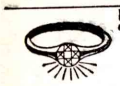

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Save money daily with awl by pairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included. OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.

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The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you the Pathfinder for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the nation; now in its 21st year of increasing in success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the PATHFINDER is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. Or send $1 for full year; money back any time if not satisfied. Address Pathfinder, Box 7, Washington, D. C.

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOT THE LEAST amongst our blessings for which we are thankful are the wonderful letters we are getting from our young folks. We scarcely know how to express our appreciation of the great interest our youthful friends are taking in UP-TO-DATE FARMING and its teaching. It is only to be compared in degree to our regret that we can not put in print every letter received. More than 100 letters received from writers who never wrote us before is the record since the last issue was made up. Their intelligence, optimism, enthusiasm, the interest they show in each other and in the work this paper is doing, combined with their manifest high standing in their respective communities, all make us very proud of them.

We are now nearing the Thanksgiving holiday. Isn't it great? Turkey, pumpkin pie, doughnuts and all the good things to eat! Then comes the greater pleasure of being with our relatives and friends. Greater still, however, are the things that feed the soul with the highest and noblest impulses. Being truly thankful for what we have and making others thankful also is not only a duty—it is a great privilege. What we have depends much on what we are and what we do. For that reason, and because the editors of UP-TO-DATE FARMING believe our farm folks can and should have more, we want to encourage every young man and young woman to study these things that will teach you how to get them. Read all of this paper every issue, and particularly read the editorial in this issue entitled "The Things That Are Caesar's."

After Thanksgiving we want to hear from all of you, telling what the day meant to you, how you enjoyed it and what you did to make it mean something fine to some other person. We can't print every letter received, perhaps, but we will print all we can, and then we enjoy your letters ourselves—every one of them. They do us good, another thing for which we are truly thankful.

I will now introduce a rhymester from away out west—

DEAR CADETS: I am a girl from Idaho,
Thirteen years old, and have no beau;
We live in a country of lots of snow,
In a valley where winds forever blow;
Of ranching there's little I do not know.
Wheat, barley and oats we freely sow,
But melons and tomatoes never grow—
Whatever is tender out here don't go.
My head is large, but my feet are small;
I'm I sight to see, but that ain't all;
My eyes are blue, my hair is brown,
And I'm a dry farm girl without a frown;
I can ride a horse and run a race
And have brown spots all over my face.
I will answer every letter I get
From any reader or other Cadet.
—Adella Daniels, Poplar, Idaho.

They like this paper in Texas—

DEAR CADETS: I have been taking UP-TO-DATE almost a year, and we think is a grand paper My brother also takes it. I will be 20 years old in December and would like to hear from Cadet girls and boys.—Alice Lovelace, Lampasas, Tex.

They know what UP-TO-DATE is worth to them in Arkansas—

DEAR CADETS: I am 15 years old and we live on a 100-acre farm three miles south of Calion. We raise corn, cotton and ribbon cane. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about three years and could not do without it. Any farmer who wants to raise the best crops and get the most for them should read this paper. It is not what a farmer raises that counts; it is what he gets for it, and that is what this paper teaches. I will answer all letters or cards I receive from Cadet boys and girls.—George Stephens, Calion, Ark.

They have fertile land in Oregon—

DEAR CADETS: I live on a wheat ranch in eastern Oregon, near Pendleton, the famous roundup city. The land is very fertile and the principal crops are wheat, barley and rye. The country is rolling hills, covered with sage brush and sand. horseback riding are the principal ones. I am 17 years old and would like to receive cards and letters from the other Cadets.—Adeline McCormick, Echo, Ore.

An Illinois girl reads the paper for her father, who is well pleased with it—

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years old and live in the country. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and he thinks it is a fine paper. He likes to hear me read the Cadet letters. I wish to receive cards and letters from all the Cadets. I will answer all I get.—Sadie Prichard, Mattoon, Ill.

A Virginia girl who lives in the midst of the most beautiful scenery thinks it a great privilege to have the Cadet letters to read—

DEAR CADETS: I certainly consider it a great privilege to become acquainted with girls and boys of the different states. I live on a farm of 75 acres. Near my home is what is called the High Knob, which is about 250 feet above all the surrounding mountains. People go there in summer for picnics, and to enjoy the fine scenery. With a spyglass, on a clear day, one may see many miles away. People also go there in October to gather chestnuts and to hunt wild game. There are about 3,000 acres of land covered with chestnut trees. I am 14 years old and would like to exchange cards and letters with all Cadet boys and girls—will answer all.—Nannie Collier, Big Stone Gap, Va.

Persons that once lived in the country never forget it, and they still like to read UP-TO-DATE FARMING. The following letters give the proof—

DEAR CADETS: I am a city girl, almost 17 years of age. I have lived in the country most of my life, but I moved in town two years ago. I keep house for my father. I would like to receive letters, cards and photos from all of the Cadets.—Lena Thayer, 2411 Seventh avenue, Council Bluffs, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Missouri girl of 18 years. We used to live on a farm, but we have been living in town about six years. I get tired of town life sometimes and wish I was back on the farm. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE for about three years. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls.—Amba Horton, Belgrade, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old and do not live on a farm at present. My father is a miller and a blacksmith. We have taken UP-TO-DATE for about a year and think it is great. I always like to read the Cadet letters and would be pleased to hear from all the boys and girls. Will answer all letters and cards received.—Pearl Wallace, Texas City, Ill.

A New York boy becomes poetic. He says he thinks UP-TO-DATE "is

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

GIVEN POWERFUL AIR GUN

Big lever action rifle free for selling 20 pkgs. Post Cards or 20 Art and Religious Pictures at 10c. Order your choice. GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 899 CHICAGO

You will be surprised how easy it is to get this fancy, embossed watch and stone set ring given for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10 cents each. Write to-day for the jewelry.

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Secret Locket set with stone and 16-inch neck chain **Given** for the names of two ladies and 25c. stamps or coin, to pay part of advertising expense. All handsome gold finish. Every girl and young lady should have one. Prepaid by parcel post. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

Big Entertainer 183 Parlor Tricks and Games, 310 Jokes and Riddles, 73 Toasts, 15 Card Tricks, 4 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, 9 Men Morris. All 10 CENTS POST PAID. J. C. Dorn, 709 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 79, Chicago, Ill.

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Guaranteed 5 Years

Just sell 24 packages *Gold Eye Needles* at 5c. Easy to sell 2 pkgs. and thimble for 10c. When sold return the $1.20 and this gold ring set with Genuine Diamond chip is yours. Order today. KEYSTONE NOV. CO., Dept. 29 Greenville, Pa.

New 1914 Thin Model 20 YEAR Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free. This

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Send only 25 cents today to pay for that great Weekly paper, The Kansas City Weekly Journal, to be sent to your address for ONE YEAR and you will receive a big package of 52 post cards, FREE, postage all paid. These cards are most beautiful creations of art and latest designs, consisting of Floral, Birthday, Greetings, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter. Nothing like this great offer made before. Enough cards to last you a year if you mailed one each week.

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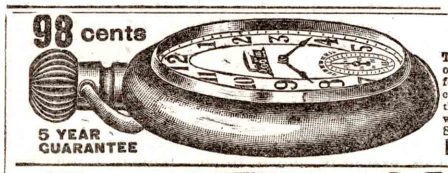
98 cents



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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 98 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

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98 CENTS POST PAID

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch postpaid for only 98 cents. Gent's size, high grade gold plate finish, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, accurate time keeper, fully Guaranteed for 5 Years. Send 98 cents today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 1134 CHICAGO, ILL.

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If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends. 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends with the "Wonder." Up-to-Date Farming helps farmers to market crops, is published twice a month. Departments for all the family. 24 numbers a year. **Free Offer** Send $1.00 for a 2-years subscription (or 2 one year subscriptions) and we will send a "Wonder" telescope free. Send 10c extra for ordinary delivery, or 20c for insured delivery and we guarantee safe arrival

5 to 10-mile Sight Range

It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa. Worth $10.00 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Calif. It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes 28 miles away, they looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb. Every boy and man on farm needs one—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga. Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex. Can see children playing at school six miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex. Can see court-house clock 2 miles away and tell exact minute.—Jennie Beers, Columbus, Ind. Best investment for the money I ever made.—Mathias Brown, Batavia, Ill.

If not a great bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING Dept. 98 Indianapolis, Ind.

doing more for farmers than all other papers in America"—

DEAR CADETS:

Here comes a boy from N. Y. state
Who loves to read dear UP-TO-DATE,
But 'specially the Cadet page,
As I am 17 years or age.
I think each farmer ought to read it
For I am sure they all do need it
To show them how to raise enough
And get more money for their stuff.
Good-by, Cadets, write to me—
You'll get an answer, I'll guarantee.
—Eugene F. McCarthy, Fillmore, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I have been a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time, and I like it fine. Hence I would like to become a Cadet. I do not live on a farm, though I live in the country. My father is a lumberman I am 17 years old and would live very much to receive letters and cards from all the Cadets. Will try to answer all.—Pauline Miller, Kitanning, Pa.

Our paper is even read and approved in Chicago—

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years old and live in the city of Chicago. I like city life the best, but I think UP-TO-DATE is the best and cleanest paper of all. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet boys and girls and will answer all who write.—James Valach, 3245 West Twenty-third street, Chicago, Ill.

Kind words from the south seem to bring warmth with them these chilly days—

DEAR CADETS: I come from the Pelican state to join your circle of young folks. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for several years and all think it is a grand paper. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters very much. I live in the country, on a large farm, and our crops are corn, potatoes and cotton. I will be glad to hear from all the Cadets and will try to answer all.—Nellie A. Wells, Alexandria, La.

DEAR CADETS: I live on a farm of 300 acres and am 15 years of age. I would like to exchange cards with some of the Cadet boys and girls. I would also like to exchange post card views with some in the far west or the extreme south. I am also very fond of painting, and am interested in birds, and would like to form a club for their protection. New York is the state I like best. It has a delightful climate. Our farm is located at the foot of a hill and we have a large white house with wide verandas. From the north side is a lovely view, such as artists delight to paint. I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING and think it a lovely paper. Mama has taken it four years and is also very fond of it.—Ethel O'Neil, Camden, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: Ohio is a fine state. I have lived in the country all my life and think it fine. I am now living on a 500-acre farm near the center of Ohio, about twenty-eight miles from the capital. Our main crops are corn, wheat, oats and hay. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been coming to our home for a year and we have subscribed for it for five years. We think it is fine. I never fail to read the Cadet letters. I am a graduate of high school and a member of the L. T. L. and wish all the Cadets were members. I am past 18 and will try to answer all letters and cards sent me, and will also exchange photos.—Florence A. Liston, Mt. Sterling, O.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Connecticut girl and will be 19 years old Oct. 7. I have been reading UP-TO-DATE about two years and think it is a very interesting paper. I will gladly answer all letters and cards received from the Cadet boys and girls.—Margaret E. McConiston, Talcottville, Conn.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer's daughter and live on a farm of 250 acres. I enjoy farm life very much. I read UP-TO-DATE FARMING, but I enjoy the Cadet page most. I am 12 years old and would like to hear from all the boys and girls.—Ida I. Allen, Florence, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Pennsylvania girl, 12 years of age, and live on a farm of 116 acres. I like farm life very much, and I like flowers and music. I would be very glad to exchange letters or post cards with any of the Cadets; will answer all I possibly can.—Mabel Wilhelm, New Bethlehem, Pa.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 14 years of age, and am fond of taking pleasure trips. I have been around to a great many places. I would like to hear from all the Cadets and will try to answer all I receive.—Cecil Taylor, Eden, Md.

A Cadet Report

I feel it my duty to report what the Cadet department has been to me. I have had letters from many good people, refined and educated. This morning I received a letter from Mexico that contained a highly prized souvenir—three violets that had been pressed in a book in 1861! I have also received from the same writer twelve pieces of Mexican hand-painted pottery. They are rare and beautiful and range from three-sixteenths of an inch to two inches in height. I also have a beautiful collection of scenery cards from Dallas, Ore. All this and more I owe to UP-TO-DATE FARMING and the Cadets of Equity.

I must also express an opinion on that splendid editorial in a recent number, "The Farmers' Burden." Every word of it meant a great deal. UP-TO-DATE FARMING should find its way into every farm home, and every city home as well. If all the farmers could read that paper farm life would be very different. So many toil day after day only to give the results of their labor to a wealthy city buyer, receiving often no profits at all. If the farmers knew a little more of the buyers' plans they certainly would unite for more profitable prices.—Margaret Takala, 4988 Water Works street, Calumet, Mich.

The farmers in the Ozarks are wide awake—

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 19 years old, and live on a farm of 123 acres in the Ozark mountains of Missouri. The Ozarks are noted for fine fruits. My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I think it is a grand paper. We get so much valuable information from it. If farmers would do as it teaches we would have better crops, and we would get more for them, and thus have better times. I would like to exchange cards and letters with the Cadets.—Solomon Crouch, Gladden, Mo.

DEAR CADETS: I am 16 years of age and have lived on a farm all my life. I like to live on a farm, but I am now trying to get work in town. I worked out all summer and made $114. We have two quarters of land, but our crops were poor this year. I wish to be a Cadet and exchange pictures with the other Cadets.—Hilda Jussero, Rolla, N. D.

The following North Dakotan sends in his subscription—

DEAR CADETS: I am 21 years of age and have lived on a farm all my life. I would be more than pleased to correspond with some of the Cadet boys and girls near my age. I promise to answer all cards and letters I may receive.—Otto Behernd, Hebron, N. D.

DEAR CADETS: I am 13 years old and live on a 385-acre farm in the southeastern part of Iowa. My father takes UP-TO-DATE and we all think it a fine paper. I certainly enjoy the Cadet letters and hope all the girls and boys will write to me, and I will answer all I receive.—Mae Watson, Fairfield, Ia.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 17 years old, and live on a farm of about 200 acres. We think UP-TO-DATE is a fine paper and I would like to join the Cadets and exchange cards and letters with the boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Sylvia Farris, Carning, Ia.

Wouldn't do without UP-TO-DATE in Minnesota—

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer boy, 16 years old, and live on a farm of 160 acres, about three miles from town. We raise lots of grain here and had a good crop this year. I have read UP-TO-DATE FARMING over a year and I enjoy it very much; in fact, I would not be without it. I would be glad to exchange letters and postals with the Cadet boys and girls. I promise to answer all.—Walter F. A. Hensch, Sanborn, Minn.

DEAR CADETS: I am a farmer girl, 18 years old, and we think UP-TO-DATE a fine paper. I enjoy reading the letters and would be glad to hear from the boys and girls—will answer all who write.—Osceola Morrow, Talucah, Ala.

DEAR CADETS: I am an Ohio girl, 16 years old, and was born on a farm of 212 acres. I like farm life very much. Father likes UP-TO-DATE FARMING very much and I enjoy reading the Cadet page. I am a lover of music and flowers, and would like to hear from all the Cadets—will answer all letters and cards received.—H. Irma Tucker, Wellston, O.

This Illinois boy renews his subscription—

DEAR CADETS: I am 18 years old and live on a farm, and like it fine. I would not like to live in a city. I can't afford to miss UP-TO-DATE and so I send in my renewal. I will answer all letters and cards I receive.—Louie Bosse, Bluff, Ill.

DEAR CADETS: I am a Michigan girl, age 17 years, and am very much interested in UP-TO-DATE. We live in a small town, but we have a small piece of land where we raise potatoes, the chief crop, and vegetables. I hope some day to live on a farm. I enjoy outdoor life very much and am fond of hunting, for there is a great deal of hunting done here. I would like to exchange letters or cards with all the Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all I receive. My older sister, Bertha, age 18, would also like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadets.—Mildred and Bertha Isaacson, Gay, Mich.

Like the paper in Oregon—

DEAR CADETS: We have taken UP-TO-DATE for four years, and think it the best paper we ever received. I have lived on a farm all my life, which is 16 years. I would like to hear from all the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive.—Joe Haynes, Boyd, Ore.

We yet have nearly a hundred letters that are not printed. All we can do is to thank the writers and wish them success.

Not Long

"I never tell all I know. I can't afford to lose the time."

"Why, dear, you couldn't lose more than a minute."

Getting and Giving

"Do you ever get the last word when you argue with your wife?"

"I always do, but she gives it."

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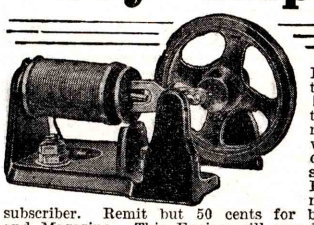

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Hunting and Trapping

For Pleasure and Profit

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN

This department is open to contributions from readers. Accounts of actual experience, and practical methods of hunting and trapping, either as a pastime or as a business, are solicited. Photographs, if good and clear, are especially desirable, and will be paid for at regular rates. Prizes are awarded to all whose letters are published, and at the end of the season a grand prize of considerable value will be awarded to the best contribution received during the entire season. Write one side of paper only and address all communications to TIM, THE TRAPPER, Sporting Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

RESPECT THE GAME LAWS

FARMERS living in the Little Miami valley of Ohio organized a protective association to suppress illegal hunting, but unfortunately all they have done was to organize. They go no farther with it. For instance, a fellow went out the other day and killed ten squirrels. The law says no hunter may kill more than five squirrels in one day. Then what did the members of the "protective (?) association" do? Nothing. And the next day the same man went out and killed eight more. The "protective" association does not protect, it seems. A $50 fine would have been in order, but nothing was done. So it seems to be up to the true sportsmen to protect the game. We have sportsmen as well as game hogs who will not disregard the laws. A true sportsmen is an honorable man and stops when he reaches the limit.—R. E. Hewes, Loveland, O.

HOW I TAKE THE MUSKRAT

Muskrats are easy to catch if a little care is taken in setting your traps. First find the path where the muskrats follow and follow this path until you find a place where they slide. At the foot of this slide is the place for your trap. Take a hatchet or a knife and dig a place for your trap to sit level with the ground. Spread soaked forest leaves over the trap. Too many leaves will prevent the jaws from acting properly. The first muskrat that comes along will be sure to slide in your trap.

I prefer No. 0 or No. 1 traps for muskrats. Nothing larger than a No. 1 should be used. A larger trap would break the leg of the animal and enable him to liberate himself.

After skinning the muskrat the skin should be cast flesh side out. To dry skins by a fire will lessen the value of the pelt.

Another good set is to set the trap in the water close by a sandbar or bank. Sink the trap frame in the mud and spread leaves over the trap. First put some cotton under the pan so mud will not get under the pan and prevent the trap from springing. Put a small stick close by the trap and put a sweet apple or a piece of fish on the stick. When the animal is trying to get the bait he will, nine times out of ten, step in the trap.—Cecil C. Wilcox, Correctionville, Ia.

SWAMP WOLVES IN ARKANSAS

Dear Tim: I am fond of reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING, especially the page on hunting and trapping. I follow trapping every winter, and trap mostly for the big timber wolf. There are many of them here in the swamps.

One way to catch the wolf is to obtain a number of chicken or rabbit bones, fresh (save them when a fowl or rabbit is killed for the table). Make a small brush pile of dry brush, place the bones on it and burn all to ashes. As soon as cool, set the trap in the ashes. As soon as it grows dark the wolf will come to the place and begin to dig in the ashes and you will have him safe.

Last winter I set a line of 135 traps. I use the No. 2 and No. 4 for wolves and No. 11 and No. 14 for bear.

Another successful method for catching the wolf is as follows: Catch a rooster, put him in a crate or cage, take him to the woods and put him up in a bush or tree just higher than your head. Set three or four traps underneath the fowl, covering them well with leaves. Before daybreak the next morning Mr. Chicken will send forth his clarion call (in other words crow) and Mr. Wolf will immediately prick up his ears and trot stealthily toward the sound of what he fondly hopes is a call to breakfast. He does not get his breakfast, but you do get the wolf if your set is carefully made. —Will Maples, Lincoln, Montgomery County, Arkansas.

SUGGESTIONS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dear Tim: As a subscriber to UP-TO-DATE FARMING I enjoy very much the page of hunting and trapping. I have a few suggestions to offer trappers which may aid some of the boys to secure better results in catching the fox and skunk.

In this section more foxes are trapped by what is called the "water set" than by any other method. Skunks are readily caught by the same set. I will describe my way of making the set. In August or September I go where there are springs, or running water, and dig an excavation about four feet in diameter and six inches deep, which fills with water from the spring or stream. I place a small stone or a sod in the center, making a little island. I always take care to approach the site in water, leaving by the same route, leaving no scent. When trapping time comes I take trap and bait, go to the stream several rods from the pool where the set is to be made and walk in the water to the pool, taking the utmost precaution to touch no part of the bank. I place the bait on the stone or sod in the center of the pool and set the trap half way between the bait and the bank of the pool. With a small stick I pry loose a tuft of sod and place on the pan of the trap, setting it all under water at a safe distance from the surface that will leave the top of the small sod above water. When the fox or skunk comes for the bait they step on this half-way bit of sod in order to reach the center piece with the bait, and thus step directly on the pan of the trap and are caught.

I use a common fox trap with a grapple hook in place of a stake. The hook is sure to catch on something a short distance from the spring, and the fox is not so likely to pull loose if he can get a short distance from where he was caught.

Now, a few words of caution. Be very careful not to leave any scent near the trap. Wear rubber boots and keep in the water when setting the trap. Do not touch the bait with the hands, but use a wire hook. When going to examine the trap, do not go only near enough to see that the set is all right, and when going away do not retrace your steps, but go right on past. Make everything about the set look natural to disarm suspicion. This is the favorite New England way to catch the wily fox, and it is very successful.—W. E. Gay, New London, N. H.

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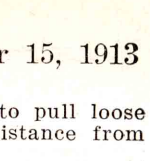

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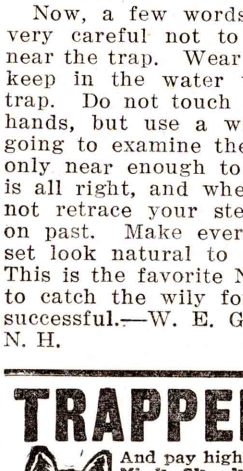

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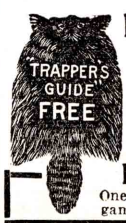

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Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

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A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

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State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

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Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
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President, Wm. Schulmeric, Hillsboro.
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Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

By the President of the F. S. E.

Dr. T. N. Carver is director of the rural organization service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

—o—

Naturally farmers should expect much assistance in their work of organizing when a department of the government, with practically unlimited means—men and money—at its command, undertakes to help them.

—o—

But we are forced to ask, what do men and money count for unless they are used in a way that can get the results desired?

—o—

Ask any farmer, what is the most important or first thing to be accomplished through rural organization, and he will say, marketing. We have often said in these columns that marketing the crops to make and maintain steady, profitable prices is the most important problem pressing for a solution, and that all the other farm problems must positively wait for a solution of this one.

—o—

If we are right, then we may well begin to take an inventory of the ability and capacity of the man who has been placed at the head of the rural organization service department of the government, and begin to speculate on what may be expected.

—o—

"By their works ye shall know them." But as Professor Carver has done no work that we know of by which to judge him, we may say that by his words we may know him. Here are some of his words, recently uttered:

They who can not or will not work together are the natural and, one might almost say, the legitimate prey of those who can. Whether we like it or not, it is a law of life, a part of the economy of nature. There is no use kicking aginst it; the only thing to do is to conform to it. Unless we can manage to work together with our fellows we must expect to be preyed upon, governed or exploited by those who can.

No people ever succeeded in governing themselves until they were able to work together. Until they learn that, they will be governed by some one else, either an outside power or a ruling class within their own members. So long as they quarrel among themselves, or work at cross purposes, others who have learned the art of working together will rule and exploit them.

It is as true in business as in government that the people who work together will rule or exploit those who work at cross purposes. That is one thing which ails the farmer at the present time. It is not necessarily true that farmers are more cantankerous than other people, though it sometimes seems so. But there are so many of them, they are so widely scattered, and they are so much more expert in dealing with the forces of nature than with the forces of society that it is physically more difficult for them to work together than it is for other classes. However, these natural obstacles in the way of united effort must be overcome by a greater wisdom and moral discipline than other classes possess, otherwise the farmer will always be at a disadvantage. That is what wisdom and moral qualities are for—to overcome difficulties.

Now we need not waste any sympathy on those who will not or can not work together. They get what they deserve. Of course, we all have our own opinions as to what a good man or a bad man is like. Looked at broadly and impersonally, the essential difference between good men and bad men is that the former are very careful of their own obligations and other people's rights, whereas the latter are very particular about their own rights and other people's obligations. Every great moral teacher has tried to make good men by telling them of their obligations and not of their rights. We are naturally so much inclined the other way that this is necessary in order to restore a proper equilibrium.

Now it is rather obvious, is it not, that people who are careful of their own obligations and other people's rights are easy to get along with. A community made up of such people can always work together. On the other hand, people who are very particular about their own rights and other people's obligations are hard to get along with. *A community made up of such people can't work together at all.* We might almost say that such people have no rights and deserve to be exploited. However, the question becomes complicated when we have a community made up in part of people who would like to work with their neighbors and in part of people who will not.

The foregoing is written to show how closely the problem of organizing rural interests is bound up with the question of religion and morals. *Unless the right moral influences are at work creating the spirit of working together and mutual helpfulness, no effective organization will be possible.* The church, the school, the religious press and every other moral agency must begin at the bottom by teaching people to be careful of their own obligations and of the rights of others, and overcome the tendency to be insistent upon our own rights and other people's obligations.

—o—

If what the professor says is true then we are forced to say again that farmers might as well abandon all hope of better things through co-operation. But is it true? Is there a single precedent in all the history of organization and co-operation by other classes that might be pleaded as proof of these conclusions? Think of all the present-day organizations in business that have brought about co-operation, and were the church, the school, the religious press and every other moral agency invoked to teach the would-be co-operators their own obligations and the rights of others before they could organize?

Other classes found a point of common interest—one common ground on which all could stand—one common object for which all could work. To the advancement of the common interest, the occupying of the common ground, the accomplishment of the common object, all bent their efforts regardless of whether the man was a good man or a bad man, or how they regarded their extraneous obligations and the rights of others, and regardless of religion, school, race, color, politics and everything else except the business in hand.

—o—

And this is the way farmers must look at the matter of co-operation. They have a common ground on which they can stand and an object that all can work for. In organizing for business the elements of religion, politics, race, color, financial status and largely the question of morality must be tabooed and the only question to consider is, does he produce crops to sell?

—o—

Our purpose in printing Dr. Carver's conclusions is to emphasize what we have often said before, that farmers must not expect much help in organizing, along really helpful and beneficial lines, from other classes or from the government. If they put their trust in the Department of Agriculture to organize them for marketing they will be trusting twenty years from now and marketing in the same old way—"the natural and legitimate prey" of those who have organized and do co-operate.

—o—

But you must organize yourselves. If you refuse to do this, conditions will grow worse every year. There are many people in the country constantly working to more firmly rivet the fetters of the present abominable marketing system on you.

—o—

It will do no good to grumble and do nothing more. The situation demands ACTION by every farmer who is dissatisfied with present marketing.

—o—

Much has been accomplished already, but much more is needed. So the call is for every farmer who has embraced the Equity plan, which is a sound plan and will sooner or later bring farmers complete emancipation from bad marketing conditions, to remain firm and work for its completion.

—o—

And to others who have not already enrolled as workers we urge them as much as we can to send the blank the minute they read this and before they lay this paper down.

— — — — THE BLANK — — — —

Farmers Society of Equity,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: I send the names of farmers below who live in my community. These people all raise crops to sell, and all of them will be glad for improvements in our system of marketing. Send me full particulars and instructions for organizing. I will take the lead or get some person who will.

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These people market mainly at .....

If you arrange with some one to help you write address here:

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This, my annua. gift, with my compliments and good wishes, will be sent to every old or new subscriber who sends now 50 cents or more on subscription. It is time for many thousands to renew. You will be pleased if you accept this offer.

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Yours sincerely,

J. A. EVERITT, Editor,
Indianapolis, Ind.

PRACTICAL AND SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION BY FARMERS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FARM PRODUCTS.

(Continued From Page 9)

crops when produced, and to decide equitable prices and enforce the demand for their payment. It is no use for us deceiving ourselves any longer that conditions will adjust themselves. Conditions are growing worse each year and will continue to grow worse and the fetters of the bad system will be more firmly riveted on the producers if we do not take immediate steps to cast them off. It is no wonder that so many farmers are disgusted with the uncertainty in their business and that they are crying out for reforms. But it will do no good to grumble about the matter and do nothing more. The situation is one that demands action and it must be wise action. We can well afford to look to business men and see how they solved their marketing problems. If the solution of the farmers' business problems can be brought about in the same way, then isn't it folly to continue the old system longer?

* * *

So the call is for the establishment of a sound organization of farmers, with a system of marketing that will bring the direction of all crops to the market under one head or central control, to the end that all unnecessary expense of passing farm crops to the ultimate consumers may be eliminated.

In other words, the problem for farmers is to organize and adopt a business system that will be as definite in operation to insure stability of prices and guarantee fair profits as are the organizations and systems of the steel makers, coal mine operators, tobacco manufacturers, oil producers, etc.

* * *

Individualism in society, in politics or in business is a condition of the past. The only people who count now are organized people. The only power that is felt now is organized power. The farmers organized will present such a numerical and industrial power as the world never knew before. Give us the farmers organized, with the ability to speak through one head, and to throw their combined power on one spot, or to the accomplishment of a good object, and we will accomplish every desired reform, whether industrial, social or governmental, in a short time. All that is necessary is for farmers to get together once more, but this time on a sound plan so it will be enduring.

* * *

I claim that the lack of business system in marketing farm crops is responsible for every serious problem that confronts rural America today. Also, it is responsible for that other distressing American problem—the high cost of living. It is a fact that the crops since the beginning of the twentieth century have been greater than were ever raised in the country before, yet we are confronted with the fact, as was revealed by the 1910 census, that between 1900 and 1910 mortgaged farms have greatly increased and that rural population has steadily and rapidly decreased.

* * *

The weak point in the farmer's whole program is his marketing system. It is true that farmers are organized to a very great extent now, but their organizations do not bring them in unison in anything. There are thousands of associations in which the members co-operate as community units, but these units have no power to co-operate with each other.

Farmers must organize—they must co-operate to report crops to a national center, and the national center co-operating with the local centers of organization will exercise the necessary control of the crops and can direct them by the shortest and cheapest routes to the actual demand.

* * *

It is the habit of Americans to boast of freedom and independence. But who are free and independent in this country today? Are farmers free and independent?

That man is not free and independent who has not the power to place the value on his own product, the result of his own investment, skill and toil. The possession of this right has been the contention all down the ages by every people and class. Laborers contended for the power and won; manufacturers contended for it and won; merchants contended for it and won. Every class has now complete or partial industrial freedom but the farmers. Yet the farmers have worked harder and longer hours than any others and have produced more desirable and valuable goods than any of them. They are admittedly the backbone of the country and of all its industries. But, shame to say, when it comes to putting a price on their own products, thus setting the wages for their toil, that backbone is so weak and farmers are so wobbly that they represent no power at all, while other people make the price, set their wages and take the goods.

Does this not amount almost, or quite, to industrial slavery? In times before the civil war the black slaves worked all the time, and all they produced was taken by their masters, who gave a living in return. I want to ask if the average farmer is not doing practically the same thing as those slaves did then, who could not help themselves, while the farmers can?

I believe I do not overdraw this picture. I have in mind the average farmer. He represents the great mass. In a movement such as this we must consider the average man. We should aim to produce conditions that will make the average farmer prosperous—the one who lives on the average farm and produces average crops. The average farmer has not been as prosperous as he should be. There is something wrong with agriculture that is responsible for this. Nearly everybody knows that something is wrong, but very few people know that there is a remedy, and fewer know how to apply the remedy. What the remedy is and how to apply it is the object of this address.

* * *

We have seen many illustrations to prove that competition is the law of industrial death and co-operation is the law of industrial life. Yet they say "Farmers can't organize," "Farmers can't co-operate" and "Farmers won't stick."

We may well stand appalled at the spectacle of every other class and industry in the country being organized while the farmers, our greatest class, numbering millions, are at the mercy of other organizations.

* * *

There are only 3,048 counties in the whole United States. Some of them are not agricultural counties and many of them produce such crops as can be reported once for a whole year. (When crops are once reported and registered they must not be included in subsequent reports.) I believe a conservative estimate of the largest number of counties reporting any day will be two thousand. Assuming that this is correct, then the maximum work of the machine, as far as receiving and recording a national crop report is concerned, will be two thousand reports a day.

That is, at a cost of about $1,000 a daily report of all farm crops in the whole country can be sent to the national clearing house for registration and marketing.

* * *

There are two things that enter into every complete effort in farming—the raising of crops and the marketing of them. Each of these are of the most vital importance. Of course, if the crop is not raised a market is not needed. But when the crop is raised, if it is not marketed to bring a satisfactory, profitable price, it might as well, as far as the farmer is concerned, not have been grown. Notwithstanding that these two things are vital in nearly every complete farm operation, nearly all of farmers' teachers and leaders pretend to see only one of the things—that is, the producing of the crops. They have been willing to leave the other thing to the expensive and unreliable system of marketing operated by the modern produce exchanges and gambling boards of trade.

The time has come when farmers must have their own organization and their own system, and they must have an exact knowledge of their own business as other people have who are successful. For instance, to sell crops at profitable prices there must be markets that will pay profitable prices and we must know where they are. Individual producers could not know this, and this fact has caused many of them to organize in local or district bodies. When the crops are moderate these organizations are able to help very much, but when the crops are large, such competing organizations have very little more power to get profitable prices than the individual had. Notwithstanding that there are several thousand such organizations, representing nearly every heavy producing section of the country, the problem of marketing is not solved.

Three things are absolutely necessary in a marketing scheme for farm crops that will solve the problem:

The first is to know where the supply is and how much it is.

The second is to know where the demand is and how much it is.

The third is to control the supply and compel the demand to go to it.

Instead of the supply being available in every producing community in the country, it must be reported to one central place, as a clearing house, and that be authorized to sell all of the supplies. When this is done—that is, when all of the supply is reported to the clearing house, or enough of it to control the situation—then the demand will express itself at the same place and it will be an easy matter to direct the supply to the place where the demand for consumption exists.

We will now state, as a self-evident proposition, that when the supply of farm crops, the necessaries of life, are reported by this plan to be sold at a central clearing house, when they are no longer blindly started out to find a market, but are controlled at one central place known to every handler and consumer, then the demand will seek them.

The demand will go to the supply just as soon as the supply quits chasing after the demand, or, if it does not, people must starve.

But, do you ask, will formers use such a system?

The very fact that farmers have organized thousands of local marketing associations all over the country to be relieved of individual marketing is the answer. When the plan of organization and marketing is extended to a national scope and made so definite in results that no crop will ever need to sell at unsatisfactory prices again, which partial co-operation does not and can not insure, and when every such organized body can use this system at an inconsiderable cost, every farmer will be glad to embrace it. A central clearing house is the only way to conserve scattered individual energy and

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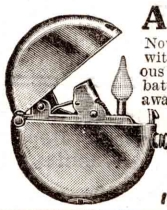

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expense, prevent glutted markets, obviate waste of food products and insure against exorbitant prices to consumers.

When the organization such as I have described is completed, and when the machine is operated as I have recommended, it will work nearly automatically. For instance: As soon as the principal producers in a community market their crops through the clearing house, buyers will no longer go out to such country community, because there will be comparatively little produce for sale there. But, for a greater reason, it will be cheaper for the buyers to place their orders at the central clearing house, where the great volume of supply is represented. So when the buyers discontinue going to the country points, the remaining producers, who first stood aloof, will see that they must join the organization too.

* * *

The very fact that we are dealing with the absolute necessities of life makes the farmers' marketing problems much simpler than the marketing of any other commodity that is produced by any other class of people anywhere. This is a statement that may be questioned by some, but I invite investigation and discussion. The plan is partly carried out already and the system of marketing is already in operation. True, not with perfect results, but farmers are getting wonderful results in hundreds of districts, even in its partially completed state.

* * *

Money, and not large crops alone, must be the measure of success in farming.

* * *

The chief thing for a farmer, whether a landlord or renter, whether well-to-do or poor, is to get enough money. After a farmer has done all of the hard work of producing he can not fail to be interested in the matter of marketing and the prices the crops sell for. But I have shown that the farmers have had little to say about prices. When they completed the hard work of producing, they virtually hired a set of soft-handed, sleek-clothed gentlemen to do the easy work of marketing.

The day of real independence, of freedom and safety for the business of the country, will come when the power to price the products of the soil has passed from the few who have usurped it to the many who produce the crops.

* * *

Farmers, don't be afraid to organize and federate. Five or six millions of you, with as many wives, and four times as many sons and daughters, are working from sunrise to sunset that the balance of the world may live on terms of their own making. It is evident that all the farmers of the United States, producing all they can and employing another class of people to do the easy work of marketing, can not change the system that gives the average farmer and his helpers only 6 to 10 cents an hour, while a fifth of that number, federated and acting co-operatively in marketing, as a unit, through one clearing house that handles no produce, but only the reports of it, acting as a recording depository for the whole agricultural interests, collecting the reports of supply and demand by telegraph from every producing section and from every consuming center, and flashing the direction for marketing back to the three thousand counties in the country and then to the individual members in every community, will revolutionize the greatest industry of the country at its distributing end and secure for farmers every reasonable demand.

Organize and federate now, and thus have a head, be equipped and ready for business. Do not shring from this step because there may be a few troublesome (to you) details. If the organization is completed you will be ready to meet everything as it appears.

Federate and organize and mark every commodity that you produce on an equitable basis. Put such a price and margin of profit on every item you produce to sell that will put life and spirit in the business of farming, and then invite the world to come and put down for what it wants.

Cease complaining; organize and go to work setting things right.

We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our children, we owe it to our country, to grasp the opportunity that is now presented and thus put the business of agriculture upon its feet and save the next generation from the trials and troubles and problems that have so long beset us in this generation. The Farmers' Society of Equity, of which I am the founder and president, presents a substantial framework and superstructure around which and on which the national organization and federation may be built. It has struck the keynote; it has the correct plan; we are headed in the right direction; farmers are at last on the right track.

But remember, our troubles will never end and the benefits will never be realized unless we each do our part. Results will not come through promulgation of a plan. We must build the machine, following the plan as a guide. We will not be saved by what we want done, but by what we do. Prayer and trusting in Providence will never build the American Farmers' Federation. While we watch and pray we must also work and wait; work for the completion of our society and wait with all patience, upheld by the certainty that this good movement, once started, will never down, but will go on to full fruition. Great movements are not accomplished in a day. But more has, I believe, been accomplished in a few years by the Farmers' Society of Equity than was ever before accomplished in the same time in any movement, for th emancipation of the masses from bad conditions as deeply rooted as are those than encompass agriculture at this time. I don't want you to get away from the fact that all depends on the farmers. Others can help and will help. But farmers must look ahead to the fact that this movement is to dignify their business by making it certain and profitable. They must lift it out of the miasmatic atmosphere that has surrounded it. They are now called upon to take their position on higher and more exalted ground, from where they can constantly see the promised land. Build this machine, then use it, and it will send the pure and healthy blood of co-operation through all the veins and arteries of agriculture and similarly stimulate every other business.

* * *

Let's organize a local clearing house in each market place and a county clearing house in each county. Thus our machine will soon be built and our good ship "Agriculture" will soon reach the harbor forever safe from the shifting winds and changing currents that have tossed and imperilled it in the past.

* * *

The law of God and the universe is co-operation; the law of government is co-operation; the law of production of the fruits of the field is co-operation; the law of the perpetuation of the human race is co-operation; the true law of business is co-operation. "God helps those who help themselves" and "the stars sang together." All speak of co-operation. If the sun and moon and stars and earth would not co-operate, dire results would follow. Or if the sunshine and rain would not co-operate with the seed and the farmer to produce the fine grain and fruit, how vain would be our labors!

* * *

We now see competition only in the case of farmers and weeds. The latter compete with the crops and give a great deal of trouble. The former compete with each other and have carried on a guerilla warfare resulting in immeasurable disappointments and inconceivable misery. Surely God ordained the law of co-operation while the law of competition was hell-born.

God is love, equity, co-operation. He is always ready to help us and co-operate with us if we will help ourselves. He has promised many places in His Word, and He never goes into competition with us. On the contrary the devil established competition, and through this instrument he breeds hatred, envy, jealousies, suspicions and physical and industrial murders. The devil of competition I warn you against.

* * *

I predict just ahead of us is going to be the grandest age of the world. There are greater and better movements in progress now for the reform of the world and the uplifting of humanity than ever before. People in the hearing of my voice will be glad they lived in this age rather than in any other because it will be the age of equity in business brought about by the farmers' organization.

The dawn of equity has now appeared, the sun of equity is rising and its bright beams will drive away the dark clouds of ignorance, selfishness and suspicion. Understanding is coming to the minds of the misguided. Soon, very soon, the rays of equity's sun will break in its full glory and flood the earth.

I may say in the words of Whittieh as we contemplate the transformation that is sure to come:

"The air of heaven blows o'er me;
A glory shines before me,
Of what mankind shall be—
Pure, generous, brave and free."

I thank you.

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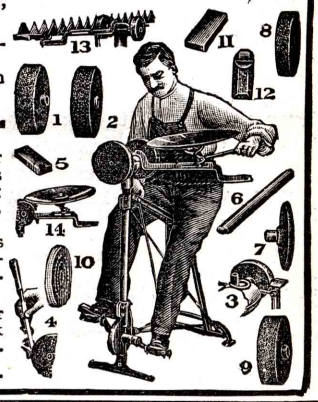

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1913 Annual Convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity

Indianapolis, December 16, 1913

The 1913 Annual Convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity will be held at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Tuesday, December 16, 1913.

At the convention officers of the National Union will be elected and every other thing for the good of the organization and agriculture that comes before the convention will be considered and acted upon. Several matters of extraordinary importance, as affecting the society and the future of agriculture in America, will come before the convention. This fact makes it important that there should be a complete representation of subordinate Union by-laws as follows:

For the guidance of members and unions we quote from the National Union by-laws as follows,

ARTICLE VIII

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasrer, a National Organizer and seven directors.

Election—Representation—Term

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, or printed in the official paper and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail, or brought by delegate representing such Union or Unions, to be voted in the National Annual Meeting of the Society.

Sec. 5. The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to be composed of representatives of subordinate Unions as follows: Each Local Union is entitled to one representative. If it is impossible for a Local Union to send a delegate, it may join with another Local Union, or more than one, to send a delegate. In this event that delegate will be allowed as many votes in the convention as he carries credentials from organized Local Unions. Each County Union shall have one representative. Each State Union shall have one representative-at-large and one for each two thousand members in the state or major fraction thereof.

Board of Directors

Sec. 7. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President and Vice-President (ex-officio) and seven elected Directors.

The following nominations have been made and they are now submitted to the membership:

For President

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Everitt is the present president.

For Vice-President

W. H. MITCHELL, Hutchinson, Kas.—Mr. Mitchell is the present vice-president. He was one of the incorporators of the society in 1908. He is one of central Kansas's progressive farmers, but has retired from active work on the farm and lives in the city of Hutchinson.

HARVEY JORDAN, Atlanta, Ga.—Was one of the founders of the Southern Cotton Association and its president from 1905 to 1911. He was a member of the committee to study agricultural conditions and co-operation in Europe this year. Mr. Jordan, in a letter to the F. S. E., said: "Your society is thoroughly correct in its conclutions that the needs of the hour for farmers is to organize them on a sound business basis for better marketing. This has been my contention, and toward which my efforts for years have been directed. We need some specific, clear-cut method to pursue.

For Treasurer

C. HAYES TAYLOR, Indanapolis, Ind.—Mr. Taylor is a director of the society at present and actively at work at national headquarters and is associate editor of the official paper. His work during the past year has brought him more or less in touch with all members, therefore a more extended introduction is probably unnecessary.

For National Organizer

H. F. CUTTING, Portland, Ore.—Mr. Cutting is present national organizer. He has to his credit, largely, organizing the state of Oregon in 1913. At present he is organizing in Washington.

A. Y. SATTERFIELD, Sterling, Idaho.—Mr. Saterfield was one of the leaders in organizing Idaho in 1913, also the northern part of Utah, which is working with Idaho as a unit. He is president of the Idaho State Union, F. S. E.

For Directors

W. GREISENTHWAIT, Oregon City, Ore.—Mr. Greisenthwait is president of the Oregon State Union, F. S. E., and vice-president and a director of the Equity Warehouse Company of Portland, Ore.

ROBERT STEVENSON, Lebanon, Ind.—Mr. Stevenson is a director now.

JACOB BRETZ, Bretzville, Ind.—Mr. Bretz is a present director.

S. W. MORRIS, Rochester, Minn.—Mr. Morris has been a director from the time of the incorporation of the society. He has always been prompt in attending the meetings of the directors and the conventions of the Society.

FRED N. PARKINSON, Idaho.—Mr. Parkinson is a director at present and an active organizer in the field.

T. C. WILSON, Columbia, Mo.—Mr. Wilson is secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri and secretary of the American Apple Growers' Association.

ALBERT E. JACK, Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Jack is secretary of the Milk Producers' Association of the Chicago district.

J. A. HARMON, Shawnee, Okla.—A director at the present time.

C. B. LOZIER, Robertsdale, Ala.—Mr. Lozier is secretary of the Baldwin County Union, F. S. E., and business manager of the Gulf Coast district in marketing.

A. E. WEBER, Geneva, Neb.—Mr. Weber is a member of Geneva Local Union, F. S. E. In putting him in nomination the local said it would like to have Nebraska represented on the board of directors.

T. A. HARPER, Dundee, Ore.—Is a member of Oregon City Local Union, F. S. E.

W. S. SHURE, Summerdale, Ala.—Mr. Shure is a director at present.

J. H. ADAMS, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mr. Adams is editor of "Co-operator and Farmer," which is a magazine devoted to farmers' elevators and the grain growers particularly and "the interests of managers of farmers' co-operative companies" in general.

Vote for one candidate for each office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and National Organizer. Vote for seven directors.

Each member is entitled to vote. Members-at-large will send their votes direct to headquarters, Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis. The ballots will be counted when the national convention meets, December 16th, and the candidates having the greatest number of votes will be declared elected.

It is important that every member should vote for National Officers and Directors, and that every local, county and state union should be represented by delegate in the convention.

Report to headquarters as fast as delegates are selected, giving names and addresses.

"Delegates' Credentials" blanks are in the book of blanks sent to every local union. Let the delegates hold the credentials, and report in a letter.

BALLOT

This ballot is cast by (name of member or name of Local Union) .....

.....

Address .....

	No. of Votes	
For President		
For Vice-President		
Treasurer		
National Organizer		
Directors:		
1		
2		
3		
4		
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The Triumphant Yeomanry of Lakefield

(Concluded From Page 7)

has received annually a net cash dividend of $4,500 during the six years of business, which makes the total distributed as earnings from the bank $27,000. We may add to this the surplus of $7,000 and we have a total of $34,000.

The Co-operative Store Company has contributed annually an average of $9,100 cash refund to the patrons. During the five years of business a total cash refund of $45,000.

The three institutions, during the few years we have been operating, have distributed a grand total of nearly $300,000. You see, my friends, the economic value to a community that has adopted the co-operative plan of business can hardly be measured.

I wish to urge upon all the importance of the practical application of the true co-operative principles to co-operative enterprises.

First—One man, one vote. Do not permit capital stock to vote. Men and women vote, not money.

Second—Pay to capital stock out of the net earnings the prevailing rate of interest of the community. In our case it is 6 per cent. The balance of the net profits pay on the basis of patronage given the store by the stockholders.

Third—Be sure and pay nonmembers half the dividends that you pay the members. You must remember that nonmembers, while they have no money invested in the capital stock, have been the means of creating profits for the store through patronage. They are entitled to some of the profits. In our case we give them half the profits that we pay to members.

* * *

The seeds of co-operation must be sown in every community. Farmers must incorporate co-operatively, not on one phase of their industry alone, but in every business in connection with their avocation. In this way only can we have a full, complete, organized and united rural population.

Deafness

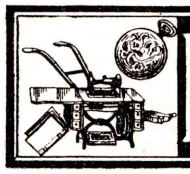
Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

Write *today* for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
323 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.



Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our Million Readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 *Cents a Line*, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say *"I saw it in* UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Salesman or farmer to co-operate in distributing silos, silo fillers, implements and specialties; up-to-date proposition. Hudson Bay Lumber Co., Lackawanna, N. Y.

FARM LANDS

TO MICHIGAN—Private car excursions to The Swigart Tract Tuesday, Nov. 18 and Dec. 2, via P. M. Ry. Automobiles without charge take you over the lands in Mason, Manistee, Lake and Wexford counties—over 50,000 acres to select from. Good for grains, grasses, vegetables, fruit growing, stock, poultry and dairying; $10 to $35 per acre; terms $10 to $50 down on 40 acres and 7 years' time. Near good markets and transportation. Exempt from taxes for 5 years if you improve the land. Send for 72-page booklet and large map. Fare rebated on purchase. Back in Chicago 7:20 a. m. Thursday or Friday of same week. Don't delay, but come now and get first choice from some new tracts recently added. Reliable agents wanted. George W. Swigart, owner, Z 1250 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis Minn.

SUNNY TENNESSEE—194 acres 2½ miles from market; fenced; grows corn, cotton, wheat, oats, clover or grasses; eight-room dwelling, tenant house and barns; price $4,500. Similar bargains. Jenkins & Son, Huntingdon, Tenn.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8 to $15 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY—Will sell your farm for cash; will exchange it for rental property, merchandise stocks of any description. Isenbarger, 33 Union Trust Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

A HOMESTEAD, 160 acres, open for location here; best soil; water can be developed; $1 an acre locating fee. Send stamps for particulars. C. C. Cunningham, Winnemucca, Nev.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

SEND for our pink edition of best farms for the money in the Central States. Callender & Green, Ashtabula, Ohio.

CHOICE FARMS in eastern Ohio, forty to seventy dollars an acre; write for list; state kind wanted. J. N. Thompson, Warren, O.

80-ACRE valley farm, 2 sections, improved, $1,600; $600 down. Map free. Arthur, Mountain View, Mo.

BOOK, 1000 FARMS, ETC., everywhere for honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kansas.

WANT TO BUY good farm, from owner only. Give price and description. Nimrod, Box 574, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

GOVERNMENT JOBS for men and women; $65 to $150 month; common education sufficient; thousands of appointments every year; write for free book of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 26, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers," and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice Free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 28, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice Free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

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GUARANTEED Fox, Wolf, Deer, Cat, Coon, Possum and Rabbit Hounds, Pointers and Setters all ages. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PERSONAL—Four veterinary prescriptions for sale: Gall cure, heave cure, hog cholera preventative, cattle and horse bowel regulator. You know what a prescription would cost if the veterinary called? I will sell each formula for $1.50, or four for $5. P. O. Box No. 14, Mt. Olive, Illinois.

STOCKMEN, dairymen and poultrymen; proof, undisputed and convincing, furnished free why you should at once move south; attractive offer to first applicant from each county. The Marbury Lumber Co., Marbury, Ala.

NOTICE HERE, EVERYBODY—The biggest chance for money-making business; to get stolen articles returned; guaranteed. Send $5 for course and directions. C. C. Grentz, Lock Box 143, Glendive, Montana.

25 GREETINGS, Xmas and New Year cards 10c. Write for catalog. German American Post Card Co., Dept. 68, Burlington, Iowa.

THE SHEPHERD'S JOURNAL—Send for free sample copy. The world's greatest sheep paper. 310 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, beautifully marked and from heavy milkers, $20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

Let Me Give You Two Hundred Fine Tulip Bulbs and Three Giant Hyacinths and a Floral Magazine for a Club of Trial Subscribers

MY FLORAL FRIENDS: There ought to be many thousand readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING who dearly love the beautiful early spring flowers. Also there are probably many thousand readers who each fall buy tulips and other bulbs for planting. To all these, and all others who have not in the past indulged in the delightful pastime of raising these beautiful flowers, I make this most liberal offer. I want to say for the benefit of the inexperienced that there need be no failure. To plant the bulbs is as simple as sticking potatoes in the ground, and they never fail to grow and bloom. They can be planted up into December, whenever the ground is not frozen.

My Very Liberal Offer

See twenty friends and neighbors and get them to give you 25 cents each for a SIX MONTHS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION to UP-TO-DATE FARMING ($5.00). Send the money and the names to me and I will send you at once by parcel post 200 SPLENDID SINGLE AND DOUBLE TULIPS, made up from the finest named varieties; also THREE GIANT NAMED HYACINTHS, red, white and blue. Besides this I will also send to each member of your club TEN SPLENDID MIXED TULIPS and a FLORAL MAGAZINE, monthly, for a full year. The bulbs are all of good size and all are guaranteed to bloom next spring. Cultural directions with each package.

I want a big club of subscribers wherever there is now one or more subscribers to UP-TO-DATE. This is the time I want the help and co-operation of my friends, and this is the time when you can earn the greatest reward for a little help. Let me repeat: I want you to get twenty trial subscribers, if you can, for six months each at 25 cents. I will also send ten splendid tulips, guaranteed to bloom, to each subscriber and a year's subscription to a Floral Magazine. And to YOU I will send 200 splendid tulips and three Giant Named Hyacinths and the Floral Magazine one year. I believe every one you ask will subscribe, but if you can not get twenty subscribers send what you can and I will send you ten tulips against each trial subscription, and to the subscribers all that I mention.

The person in your neighborhood who has the big bed of 200 tulips blooming next spring will be the envy of all. I guarantee satisfaction. Any subscriber or club raiser not satisfied can have his money back. This is a good time to plant, so you should do this at once. J. A. EVERITT, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.

Louise is as big as a real baby and nearly as large as the little girl.
(From a photograph.)

Life Size Doll and her Brother and Sister Given Away

This family consists of Louise, over two feet tall; her brother Jimmie, a husky fellow, and sister Susie, each nine inches tall. If you get them you can name them to please yourself. Louise is a big, plump baby, very like a real live youngster, and can wear baby's clothes. Her hair is brown. She has bright eyes and rosy lips. Her legs and arms bend and she will sit or stand, as you want her to. Every little girl will love to have a dolly like this to dress and undress, and play with. Brother and sister dolls are just too cute for anything.

No Christmas Present for a Little Girl Could be Better

This big doll is delighting thousands of girls in all parts of the country. There was never a finer plaything for the little folks. No matter how many dolls the girls have, they always want another. Louise and her brother and sister will be given away to little girls or any one who sends a subscriber.

Our Offer

We will send this whole doll family—Louise, over two feet tall, and the two other dolls, nine inches each in height. All you need to do is to send us one six-months subscription to Up-to-Date Farming (new or renewal) for 25 cents, or let us extend your present subscription six months. Address DOLL DEPT. 98, UP-TO-DATE FARMING. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

This little girl is showing Louise he picture book. She plays with this big doll for hours every day.
(From a photograph.)

IDAHO FARMERS AFTER THE GRAIN TRUST

A Warning and an Appeal

I have just returned from Pocatello, where we have just concluded a most interesting meeting of the state board of directors. Our board is composed of one member from each county, selected by the members in that county, and the president and vice-president of the state union. We had an almost complete representation. The state union secretary-treasurer made a complete and highly satisfactory report. Through our Pocatello offices we have shipped a total of 206 cars of potatoes and about 100 cars of grain. Many of the potatoes netted the farmers from 15 cents to 25 cents per hundredweight above what the local buyers were paying.

We voted unanimously to maintain our offices at Pocatello, making this point the clearing house for the intermountain district, including Idaho and northern Utah, and we have extended the invitation to western Montana and Wyoming to join with us. We voted to incorporate the clearing house under the new corporation law of Idaho, PAYING NO DIVIDENDS, and any profits accruing over and above the good prices each member will obtain will go to increase the strength of the organization increase the strength of the organization.

Our State Union in convention last May instructed the board to appoint two delegates to the National Union Annual Meeting at Indianapolis in December. This was done, Charles H. DeCamp, the vice-president, and myself being selected. In addition to the National Union meeting, we are to visit eastern manufacturers of farm machinery and investigate eastern markets for our field peas. The eastern trip will require extra money, which the members could well make up by voluntary subscriptions of just a few cents per member. If each local in Idaho will subscribe at least $6 it can be used to our great mutual benefit in the endeavors of your delegates to the east in December. I recommend, in official capacity, that all Idaho locals take action upon this matter at once, and send whatever may be subscribed to the state secretary-treasurer, O. E. Scott, Pocatello.

I desire to sound a note of warning to the membership. We are now engaged in fierce conflict with the grain trust (the Mullen interests), the hardest fight ever engaging the farmers of the northwest against unnecessary middlemen and their extortionate tolls. What we must give now is loyalty, LOYALTY, LOYALTY. WE MUST WIN, and we can win. Standing together in united support of our organization, bringing others to our side of the fence, will give us the victory, and the sooner 'tis done the more we shall be benefited. Every farmer in the intermountain country should come to our support.—A. Y. Satterfield, President Idaho State Union, Sterling, Idaho.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Northumberland County (Pa.) Locals to Organize a County Union

The local unions of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, will hold a county convention at Sunbury on the 22d of November for the purpose of organizing the county union. Each local should send its full quota of delegates. The meeting will convene in the Courthouse.—W. S. Kerstetter, Secretary Sunbury Local No. 7086.

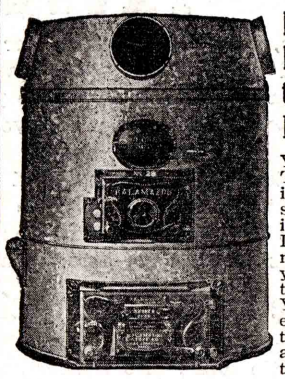
Kalamazoo
Radiant Base Burner

HAVE the whole family study your Kalamazoo stove. Follow the plan of 250,000 other stove buyers all over the country who have been their own salesmen. They didn't ask anybody else to help them make up their minds. They sent for a KALAMAZOO catalog, picked out the stove they liked and tried it—found that it did everything they expected and more. They bought direct from the factory and pocketed the dealer's profits.

Sell Yourself a Kalamazoo Stove—

Take the Dealer's Commission

Why pay the dealer to sell you a stove? Why not be your own salesman? The dealer shows you eight or ten stoves and helps you pick out one. You have to pay him well for this service. The Kalamazoo catalog shows you 400 stoves. We'll pay *you* the dealer's commission if you'll make your own choice.



How Would You Like to Save $25 to $75 on That New Furnace?

You can. We'll prove it. The Kalamazoo Furnace is built as perfectly as the stoves. You can install it yourself if you wish. It's very simple. We furnish everything. We tell you how. So you save on the cost of the furnace. You save on installation expense. If you want the furnace catalog put a cross in the square on the coupon.

Get the Factory Price

We Pay the Freight

What happens when you buy direct from the Kalamazoo factory? At one move you save for yourself all the commissions of the dealer, salesmen and jobbers. You pay no one to choose a stove for you. You are independent. You get the reward that independence always brings. You save anywhere from $5 up to $25, $35 or $40. These are not mere assertions. These are facts. The proof is in letters from our customers. Read these letters. You'll find them in the big book of stoves.

Dealers Don't Give Free Trials Backed By Bank Bond Guarantee

Your dealer doesn't give you a free trial. He says his word is good. Probably it is. So is the word of the Kalamazoo Stove Company. We've sold over 250,000 stoves. Our customers are satisfied. We believe this a wonderful record. And yet—we don't say "buy the stove because we claim it's O. K." We say "make the stove the stove *prove* its worth to you—for 30 days—in your home." And we back that offer with a legally binding bank bond guarantee of $100,000.

Pay Us As Convenient

You say your dealer wants to trust you—give you time. So do we. Pay cash if you like or pay a little at a time. Our terms are what you would arrange. They are planned for your convenience. You will approve of them.

We Ship the Same Day

your order comes in. That means quick arrival of your stove or range. Our stock is large. Our manufacturing facilities are immense. No matter how fast the orders come, we're never out of the style you want. Kalamazoo stoves are made in 400 styles and sizes. The fact that we are always well stocked in all of them shows the magnitude of our business.

Look Over These 400 Styles of Stoves

that we show in the big Kalamazoo Stove Book. Even if you're determined to buy elsewhere it will do no harm to find out how stoves are made. You'll learn the good points and bad points of stove making. This text book of stoves is free. You are under no obligations in sending for it. We want everybody to know stoves. Because the more people know about stoves the more Kalamazoos are bought. If you don't buy a Kalamazoo now you will in the future.

Kalamazoo
Queen Range

FREE

Here's a chance to save many dollars on a stove purchase. Send a postal if you wish. Or the coupon is convenient to use—and saves time. Mail it. Get the big Kalamazoo book. Study our plan. Read our offer. What does 360 days' approval test mean? We will tell you. What is the Kalamazoo $100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee? We'll explain that too. And you'll see the pictures showing every detail of the Kalamazoo Stoves. Write to us—mail a letter today. Ask for Catalog No. 710.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

We make a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves and Furnaces. We have three catalogs. Please ask for the one you want.

You Are Able to Choose for Yourself

It doesn't take a clever salesman to show you the good points of a stove. You can make your decision without him if you want to. The Kalamazoo Book will tell you more about stoves than any salesman knows.

Remember that the salesman must be paid. The dealer has rent, his interest on investment, his hundred and one expenses. You must help pay them. What does the dealer do for you? Nothing that Kalamazoo Stove Company doesn't do for you, except this: the dealer helps you make up your mind, and he generally knows how to make you pick the stove *he wants to sell.*

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

Please send me free, postage paid, your big catalog No. **710**, with full particulars of the 30 days' trial, 360 days' approval test, easy payment plan.

Name.....

Street No. or Route.....

Town..... State.....

☐ Put a cross in this square and we'll send Furnace Catalog, too. ☐ **Gas Stoves**

Mail the Coupon Today

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" Trade Mark Registered — And Gas Stoves Too

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year | December First, 1913 | Number 23

Does This Remind You---?

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Anchor direct in earth. Flexible line posts. Stiff corners. No concrete and no special tools.
CARBO STEEL POST COMPANY
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FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO FARM

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80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.55
Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.
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BROWN FENCE
WE PAY FREIGHT
13 Cents Per Rod Up
Strongest, heaviest wire, Double galvanized. Outlasts others nearly 2 to 1. Low prices direct from factory. Over 150 styles for every purpose—hog, sheep, poultry, rabbit, horse, cattle. Also lawn fence and gates of all styles. Mail postal for catalog and sample to test and compare with others. Address
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
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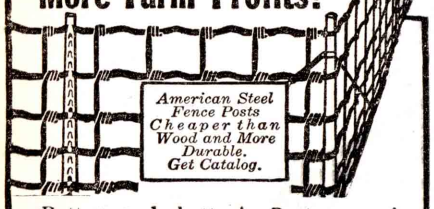
AMERICAN
ORIGINAL AND GENUINE FENCE

More Big Fence News!
More Farm Profits!



Better and better! Best news is, heavier galvanizing. Positively does not chip nor crack. More years of fence life. *No extra cost to you.* More farm profits.

More good news is, perfectly uniform fabric. Improved automatic machinery, the reason. *No extra cost to you.* Larger business enables us to keep down prices.

Your choice of Bessemer or Open Hearth Steel. You get equally big value in either case. Get catalog.

Dealers everywhere. See them.

FRANK BAACKES, *Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sales Agent*
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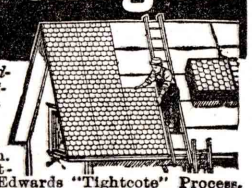
Special Prices on Edwards
STEEL Shingles!



Send now for *Edwards 1914 Direct-from-Factory Offer.* Amazing prices. Freight paid. Edwards *Steel* Shingles never rot or burn. Made forever rust-proof by famous Edwards "Tightcote" Process. Easier put on than common shingles. No extras, no tools. No expert workmen. No paint required. Far outlast wood shingles. Over 125,000 satisfied users. Write. Get prices and Free Book No. 1291 Send dimensions of roof if possible. (133)
THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1241-1291 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio

RUBBER ROOFING

Special Introductory Price
Now's the time to fix up that leaky roof, before winter, and while you can get Galvo brand Rubber Roofing at this special introductory price.
Think of it,
108 square feet of the best one-ply roofing ever made, per roll..... 65c
FREE Nails and Cement Furnished Free
No Better Roofing At Any Price
Galvo Brand Rubber Roofing will stand the test. No roofing made superior. It is quickly and easily put on to last.
FULLY GUARANTEED. Will withstand any climate and weather. No special tools or experience needed to apply it. Anyone can lay it quickly and perfectly. Figure how much needed and send order in today If heavier grade is wanted
108 Sq. Ft. Two ply 85c 108 Sq. Ft. Three ply $1.05
We also handle a fine line of other roofing materials; Red and Green Slate and Flint Surface, etc. Write for catalogues and prices.
CENTRAL ROOFING & SUPPLY COMPANY
1501-7 S. Sangamon St., Dept. 379 Chicago, Ill.

Things in Store for Our Readers

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Readers

What Corn Grades Mean to the Farmer

IN THE October 15th issue we printed the tentative "grades" established by the United States government on corn, and gave a resume of how these grades are looked upon by the grain trade. We invited our readers to write us their opinions on how the establishment of the new grades would affect them, but there has been very little interest shown in the matter. This is the common failing amongst farmers—they let others establish conditions which rule and regulate their profits, giving no thought to matters which vitally affect their welfare, and look with indifference upon what is being done. We must get out of this state of lethargy and take notice of all matters which concern us, or suffer in consequence. Neglecting this, we shall suffer losses in many instances and, as usual, lay the blame on some one else. It is the purpose of the government to effectually put a stop to the marketing of corn which is out of condition, or which is not properly graded. To protect yourself against trouble, learn the corn grades. If they are formulated so they impose a hardship upon you, remember that yodur failure to evince a keen interest in their establishment permitted the proposed grades to be "fixed" as they are. Government grades for oats and wheat will be next considered. Will you leave those also entirely to others?

Helping Out the Poultry Raisers

Do you folks out on the farms realize, when you take a basket and go out to gather eggs, what those eggs mean to us who are cooped up in city homes? We are now asked to pay 36 cents a dozen for eggs—3 cents for each one—and the same ones your hens laid last April and May. This in Indianapolis, located right out in a magnificent country where farms are fertile. In one hour we can walk from the front doors of our office to the front-yard gates of farms.

In other cities, like New York, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington, not so conveniently situated, prices are much higher than here. These prices go to show what city people must pay for eggs.

A few days ago a dealer in storage eggs in New York sold 140,000 cases at a net profit of $75,000. The wholesale merchant to whom the eggs were sold held them a few days only and disposed of them at a profit of $185,000. These eggs were bought from you folks on the farms during the spring months for a few cents per dozen, and you come to the conclusion there is little money in eggs. As a matter of fact, there is big money in eggs, but you do not get it, and IT IS ALL YOUR OWN FAULT. We are preparing now for our poultry number, which will be the issue of January 15th. In this number we will show how eggs can yield the farmer a larger profit, and how he can obtain more of them. Not one subscriber should miss this coming poultry special.

More Special Numbers Coming

Speaking of the poultry special calls up other special numbers we are planning, each one to be as valuable as human skill can make them. There is the spraying number for January 1, the home garden number for February 15, the dairy number for March 15 and the farm building number for April 15. To miss any of these will be to miss a great fund of useful information, real revenue-producing information, that you can use to your own great advantage. Don't miss them.

Getting into the Heart of Things

Sometimes we believe things which are not true, or disbelieve what is true. Our belief does not make things true or untrue. The facts remain facts, no matter what we may believe. Now, when we tell you that the problem of marketing is the most important problem you yourself, as a farmer, have to solve, you may say you don't believe it. That doesn't change the FACTS, however. Would it not be well for you to take a little thought and learn the facts as they are? The facts are that those who are studying deep into the causes of success and failure in farming are agreed that the marketing problem IS the great problem. Read and ponder these statements: "Successful marketing is the magic word in the whole farming world today;" "The most skilful grower in the world is helpless unless he finds the right market at the right time, and then uses shrewd business judgment in disposing of his wares;" "After producing something to sell there still remains the vitally important question of how to market it;" "The farmer can well put thought into the marketing of his products;" "The man who helps his neighbors by fighting for better market conditions is assisting in the greatest movement ever inaugurated for agriculture." You may not believe these things, but THEY ARE TRUE. Has not the government established a department to help improve marketing? Have not several great trunk railways created divisions for the study of marketing methods for farm crops? Has not a great express company seriously undertaken to help the work along? Has not nearly every farmer who is a big, broad leader in agricultural welfare investigated and pronounced the farmers'

(Continued on Page 5)

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

$10,000 Backs
Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood SAW

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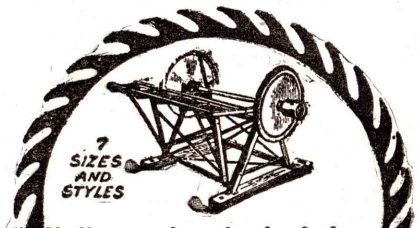

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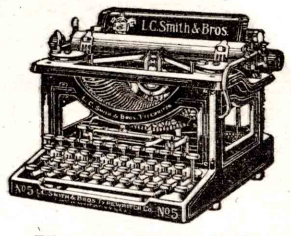

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EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

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ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

Vol. 16 *INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 1, 1913* *No. 23*

Balanced Rations

Head work counts for as much as hand work on the farm these days.

Aunt Sophia is tackling the pie problem. We prefer to tackle the pie.

If you know you are right you don't have to prove it. Keep still and time will tell.

Agricultural Uplift—The farmer who lifts himself over the fence by his boot straps.

Sam Saxon says that a woman who roasts her husband is not necessarily a good cook.

As biscuits without soda, or bread without yeast, so is a house without good reading.

Paying as you go is a good idea. It is also well to provide for paying your way back.

The cattle feeder is playing a game of blind man's buff that keeps him "it" pretty much all the time.

No matter how you drive your horses, you can not drive your work successfully with a loose rein.

The discussion on the disposal of the corn crop in this issue will be enlightening to many a puzzled farmer.

It requires hard work to make money on the farm, but it takes hard sense to invest it in the city at a profit.

Newaygo County, Michigan, built 93 silos the past year. Western Michigan has built 1,000 silos since one year ago.

A lot of these professional fellows who are trying to get close to the farmer only want near enough to get their hands in his pockets.

An Illinois widow woman who manages a farm recently husked sixty bushels of corn in ten hours. Another example of the efficiency of the widow's might.

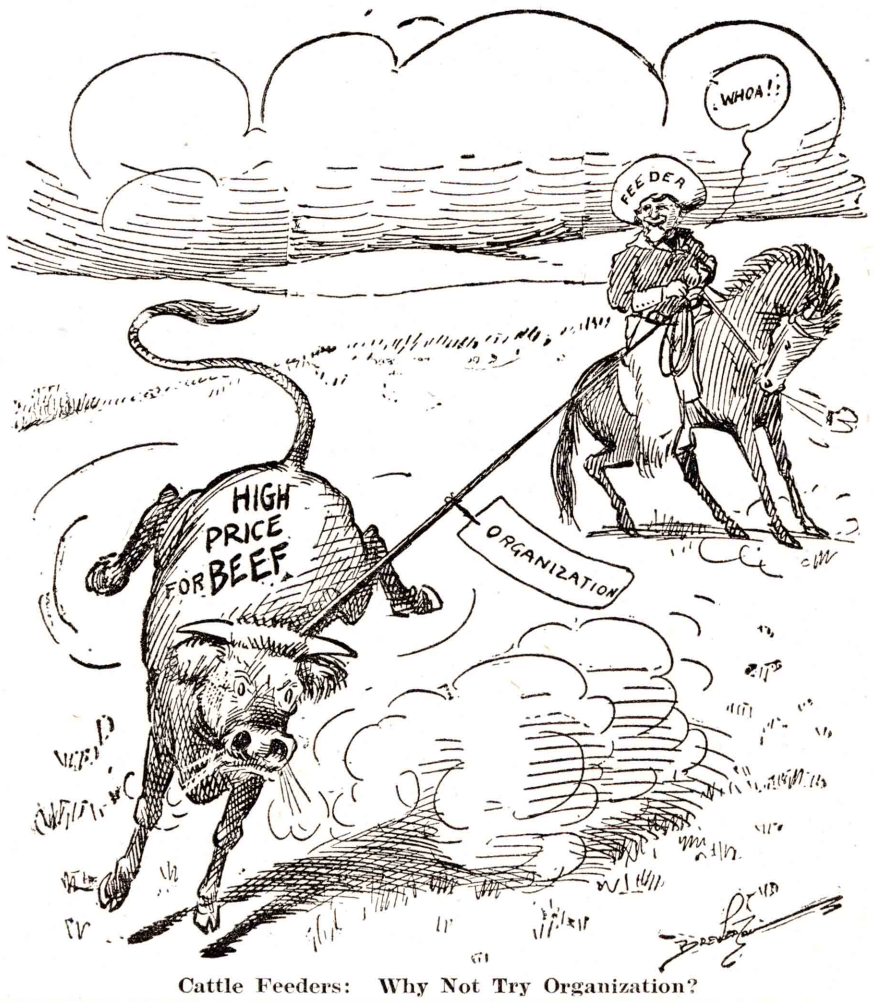
Mr. Dooley, speaking of Thanksgiving, shows how the middlemen's market system "gobbles" the profits, and shows how to use the ax on the neck of the system as well as on the turkey.

Shorty gives the reader the key to success with "book education" when he says that the best books don't tell how to do things, but show us how to learn, and make our experiences count.

Nearly any one can succeed in failing, but as a rule not many can take failure and build a success on it. "South Missourian," who writes to the Contributors' Department, is an exception to the rule.

"High-priced meat is now in the public's eye," says an exchange. The size of a good steak the average "public" can afford would go in 1 is eye, no doubt, so it must be there, as we are earnestly informed by aforesaid public that he has none in his stomach.

The United States Department of Agriculture is far from being foremost in many good works. This paper has eliminated fraudulent medical advertising long since. We not only warned our readers, but we gave them no opportunity to become the victims of fakirs and quacks. Now comes the Department with its belated warnings. UP-TO-DATE FARMING keeps right in the fore in the work of promoting the world's welfare.



Cattle Feeders: Why Not Try Organization?

The Producer, the Consumer, and Prices

(Last Article)

WE STARTED OUT with this series of articles to show, first, that farmers are not to be blamed for the high cost of living that so chafes the man of the town; neither are they the cause of the trouble. Farmers, as a rule, work more effectively than ever before, and are producing more per man than ever before in the history of this or any other country. There is no need to quote figures or accredited statistics in proof of this statement. The statistics are available to those who doubt the accuracy of the statement, but no well-informed person is going to doubt them.

As this paper goes to farmers, there's no need to bring out figures to prove that farmers are not laying up excess riches. In but few instances are they receiving more than a meager profit on crops produced in addition to fair pay for their labor. In a great number of instances they do not make any profit, and in many instances they lose heavily. If, then, it is true that farmers are producing more per man than ever before, and that no great profits are being made, it is clear that, so far as the farmer is concerned, there need not be an increase in the cost of living. Where, then, is the high cost of living?

The writer has just made a careful, thorough and exhaustive investigation of prices charged by retail grocerymen for meats, fruits and vegetables now and ten years ago. With the exception of meats, dairy products and eggs prices are no higher than they have been during some period of each year in ten years. Potatoes, cabbage, apples, beans, rice, sugar, flour and nearly all the staple articles of diet have been as high or higher nearly every year and the average price runs about the same. The writer can take $1, and his market basket, and go to the corner grocery or the city market and, outside of meats, fill his basket as full of solid, substantial foods, fresh, dried or canned, as he could ten years ago, or any year since. There is very little reason to complain about the high cost of living, always excepting the meat products, so far as eatables and clothing are concerned, if we are willing to be as economical and thrifty as we were before we began to hear so much of the high cost of living. But those of us who actually feel an increased cost in stocking up our larders find that we are demanding a better living. We buy the highest grade of patent flour, the best of creamery butter, the freshest of fresh eggs, the choicest cuts of meats, for we feel that as live American citizens the best is none too good for us. We want the earliest of fruits and vegetables, when they are out of season and very high in price. We dress better, have better furniture in our homes, enjoy more pleasures, take in the "movies" and the theaters and do a thousand things we did not do a decade ago. We have created a costlier standard of living and are just paying the price. Those who are willing to go back to the standards of the past can live on the same expenditure, so far as food costs are concerned. But we do not want to go. We are a progressive people, going forward. We are getting better prices for our labor than we did formerly, so, take it all in all, we are as well off now as we ever were before, and in some instances better off. The thing that is burdening our country, both producers and consumers, is in our execrable system of distributing the products of the farmers to the consumers. The producers often suffer heavy losses and vast quantities of food supplies are wasted. The effort entailed in their production was wasted. Eliminate these losses and wastes and producers will be better paid than they now are paid, and consumers will have as good and better a living, at less cost. Give us, then, the co-operative endeavor of both producers and consumers to create a new system of distribution and we shall have a prosperity unparallelled even in Utopian dreams.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

It is said that 90,000,000 broom handles are used annually in the United States, one for every man, woman and child. Have you had yours?—The Farm Journal. Yes, we had ours yesterday when we walked across the new carpet with muddy feet.

The farmer can not afford to be careless, remarks an exchange. Yes, we know, but people of all kinds keep on doing many things they can not afford.

The new tariff isn't going to kill you, Mr. Farmer, so don't get "skeered."—Farm and Home. Neither will the sting of a bumblebee kill us, but it sort o' gives us an uncomfortable feeling. We'd rather not be stung.

Sam Saxon says the high cost of living is brought about partly by those who live on credit and don't pay their bills. True for you, Sam. The consumers who pay stand the loss.

Railroad employes belonging to labor organizations have placed the interests of the company secondary to that of the organization.—Railway Age Gazette. Well, don't the railway companies usually place the interests of the employes secondary to that of the company? Why "kick against the pricks?"

We believe the Farmers' Club is one of the most important agencies in bringing about better conditions in the country. Only by united effort can much improvement be brought about. Farming is done by individuals, whose output is exceedingly small in comparison with the total business done. By community effort in producing standard products co-operatively, products may be sold in a much more economical and satisfactory manner.—The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. Every one believes it, but faith without works is dead. What is needed most is for all co-workers for agriculture to get together, build a new system in which the farmers can have perfect confidence, and then they will form such clubs in every community.

Money Legislation

THE CONGRESS of the United States and the administration are now wrestling with legislation that proposes considerable change in the monetary system of the country. We concede that change is not always reform, and we must leave this legislation to be formed and adopted by those whose official duty it is to do so, and upon whom must rest the responsibility of the effect the change may have upon the people. The pending bill has friends and foes. That there is need for legislation that will bring the control of the money and currency of the country nearer to the government, the people, there can be no question. All business and industries depend upon money, and whatever power controls the money controls all else that has a money value. That the present methods of issuing currency afford an opportunity for the combination of a few financiers or corporations and thus practically control not only the issue, but the circulation of the country's money, the medium of exchange, is undeniable, and that such a combination has been made and is in effective operation there is also no doubt. That the members of this combination and all who are subservient to them would oppose any change that would even in the smallest degree weaken their control is to be expected and must be met by the interests that suffer from that control.

Without attempting to consider the details of the bill, we note that one of the leading arguments made by the money power against the pending bill is that its effect will be to inaugurate a system of "fiat money." Fiat money is money created by law, by the fiat or command of the nation legally expressed, and so far as that is concerned all legal tender money is fiat money. The material of which it is made has nothing to do with it as money. A lump of gold is not money until the stamp of the government makes it so, according to law. Neither is a lump of silver, of nickel or of copper. And these materials thus stamped are no more money than is a piece of paper so stamped, provided the law of the nation makes it a legal tender in the payment of debts. Hence, as we have said, all legal tender money is a creation of law and is, therefore, fiat money. On the other hand, currency, though it may be used as a medium of exchange, though not a legal tender, is not money at all.

We are aware that different theories of money have been taught and are quite commonly believed, but unprejudiced thought and reasoning from cause to effect must demonstrate that money is nothing else but law created, and since the only legal power for the making of money in this country is the constitutional provision that Congress shall have power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," it is clear that the government alone can make or create it, and that it is not restricted to any particular material of which to make it. In its greatest financial trial, when in the great struggle to save itself from the fierce assaults of rebellion, the money power or monopoly got possession of the recognized money metals and exacted destructive tolls for their use as money, the nation very nearly exercised the power thus conferred upon Congress in the stamping of paper as money. We said nearly. Only two exceptions were made—duties on imports and interest on the public debt. With these single exceptions a $10 "greenback" was as complete money as was a $10 gold piece, and it was so recognized and freely circulated as such.

But the greenback depreciated in value, says some one. No, it only appeared to do so. The money power of that day, that had obtained possession of the gold before the greenbacks were issued, ceased to allow it to circulate as money, but put it on the market as a commodity, and, since the government and importers had to have gold with which to meet the two unfortunate exceptions in the law that created the greenbacks, they, the importers and the government, had to buy the gold at the monopolists' price. The fact is, therefore, that the greenback did not depreciate, but the gold advanced in price, and even that was no fault of the greenback, but of the two legal tender exceptions in the law that created it. There never was a time when a $10 greenback would not pay as much debt as a $10 gold piece.

But it was not our purpose to thus go into history; yet it is well to know history in order to understand the workings of the money power. That power would have ruined the government by its exacting charges for the use of gold had not paper money been made a legal tender, and every cent the money power acquired by advancing the price of gold to meet the two exceptions was drawn from the people. The importers added it to the price of the goods, which enabled a higher price to be charged even for home manufactures, goods not imported, and the government added what it had to pay to national expenses, and the people had to pay it all.

That power is just as merciless and as exacting today as it was then, and it is making the same fight on the present currency bill that it did on the legal tender bill of 1862. The pending bill, however, does not create money. The reserve notes provided for are not to be a legal tender in the payment of private debts, but they are to be receivable for all public dues, and the bill provides that they "should be redeemed in gold or lawful money on demand at the treasury department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any federal reserve bank." But they are government issues and not private bank issues, and the government controls the amount to be issued instead of the money power. We are not arguing for the bill nor against it. There are many important details that the Congress and the President must decide. But the principal opponent of the bill is the money power, and in their opposition they are appealing to old-time prejudices, and they are perverting the truth even in that. Our purpose in writing thus is that our readers may understand these things, and, without prejudice, reach their conclusions as to the pending measure.

Farmers Can Stand It

FARMERS have demonstrated their ability to live in spite of unfavorable conditions or actual misfortunes. The closing year has been one of unprecedented reverses. The Department at Washington has done its best to minimize the failure or shortness of crops, but its own reports show that a more disastrous year seldom came to the farms of the United States. In certain localities 1881 is referred to as equally bad, but it was not. That year was bad in places, and possibly as great local failures in some crops as this year, but in 1913 the good crops are decidedly local and exceptional, while the reduced yields and failures extend all over the country. Taking the country over, the wheat crop was fair, but everything else is away below normal. Such a scarcity of seasonable garden products was never known, and there are places in the corn belt where good and ordinarily successful farmers must buy their corn supply where such a thing as that was never known before. And many other things farmers are accustomed to have in abundance they must buy or do without.

Yet in all these reverses the farmers are confident and cheerful, and are ready, as wood choppers say, to "spit on their hands and try it again." A large acreage of winter wheat has been sown, and as a rule it was put in in good condition and is looking well. Also in many of the best hay-producing sections large areas of grass have been sown, and so far that, too, promises well. Farmers may be knocked down, but they won't stay there. They are accustomed to overcoming difficulties and they have learned to be always ready for them.

But there are those who will suffer more because of the calamities of this year than the farmers will. Trade will be light. It is not necessary to enumerate the classes of business that will suffer from that condition. And freight traffic will be reduced from both ends of the line and that will seriously affect the carrying trade. We scarcely know whether to mention the consumers of farm products, though it would seem that class would be the first to name as sufferers. But under the present monstrosity of a marketing system we do not know. These supplies are so absolutely controlled by profit grabbers that, whether crops are good or bad, the supply is only what the speculating storers choose to make it, and there is perhaps enough now to supply the demand as they usually supply it. It depends upon them.

Some things, however, are proved by the year's crop of failures. One is that farmers can stand much and yet live. This ought to have been known before. Otherwise they could not stand the present marketing system that is entirely against them from a business standpoint. Another is that business generally depends upon the farmers. When their resources are crippled trade is crippled. We need not specialize further. Everybody is interested in a prosperous agriculture, and everybody should aid the farmers in any movement that is calculated to bring them what belongs to them and thus add to their prosperity.

Others Co-operate

IN AN INTERIOR CITY of southern Illinois, located in a productive agricultural section, we notice the announcement of a lecture by a Chicago member of the retail merchants' association of the state on "the necessity of co-operation among retail merchants in all branches of trade."

There is nothing unusual in such an announcement or in such a lecture, but there may be a lesson in it for farmers. The retail merchants of that city co-operate. They are aided in doing so by the retail merchants' co-operative association of the state. Their organized co-operation does not include one or two commodities, or one or two lines of trade, but it extends to "all branches of trade."

The farmers surrounding that city live upon the products of their farms. If they have any profits or obtain money to meet their expenses, or to buy things they must have but that they do not produce, it must come in the price received for what they have for sale. This stuff they must sell largely to these same retail merchants, and what they buy they must almost necessarily buy from them. These retail merchants co-operate with each other in the city, so located in the midst of the farmers, and with the other retail merchants of the entire state, including those of the great city of Chicago. When the farmers buy or sell, these merchants, so co-operating with each other, make prices—the prices at which the farmers must sell their own stuff and the prices the farmers must pay for what they buy.

In the midst of this strangely one-sided condition what are the farmers doing? With whom are they co-operating? As a rule each farmer "paddles his own canoe." He does not co-operate with aybody. He hauls or drives from his home things that are absolutely his own, and, without the least regard for what others are doing, he sells them at whatever price is offered him. Once in a while the producers of a certain commodity in a special locality make a rather indefinite arrangement for the selling of that certain commodity. Such arrangement, imperfect as it is, is always beneficial, but that is not the way the merchants do. They co-operate in the whole town or city, with those of all the other towns and cities, and not in one only, but in all branches of trade.

In the name of common sense, why will not the farmers learn the lesson? As it is, the whole business of trade, of buying and selling, is absolutely one-sided so far as the farmers are concerned. And yet the farmers COULD unite, and COULD co-operate all over the country, in the handling of not one commodity only, but in the handling of all marketing commodities the farms produce. This would make them complete masters of the situation and enable them to establish a system of marketing that would cut out graft, concentration and delay, and benefit the whole world. The speediest way to do it, and the most sensible way, is for all the present farm organizations to federate on these great special purposes, and put them in operation at once.

Land and Bonds

PROPOSITIONS are often made in government affairs of the effect of which the people need to be warned. The most deceptive one that has been presented for many years is variously discussed as "rural credits," "farm loan banks," "mortgage bonds," etc. Whatever form this takes it ends with a scheme for the issue of marketable bonds on land, the farms and homes of the people. We are sorry to say this scheme is advocated by papers otherwise devoted to the welfare and progress of agriculture. We quote the following from a prominent November magazine:

> But to complete the job of financial reform is needed an adequate method of farm finance. The new law required to provide this need may be the first important act of Congress at its regular session, which begins with December. It must enable farm bonds to vie with government bonds, so as to insure safety to investors and reasonable rates to borrowers.

As we have said, this is a most seductive proposition. Most people would like to have more money, and proposals to make it easy for them to get money on long time at a low rate of interest are attractive, and were it possibe to do so many farmers would contract such debts that would otherwise remain free from debt and yet be just about as prosperous.

But that is not the worst feature of this proposition. There never before was anything proposed so dangerous to the independent homes of the people of the United States as the issuing of marketable bonds based on those homes. Every bond is a lien upon that on which it is issued, and the owners of those bonds would have liens upon the lands and homes upon which they were issued. The bonds, being marketable, would be bought up by the financiers and financial institutions of the country that now control almost everything but the farms, and soon the farms would be thus owned as the railroads, manufacturing concerns and other industrial institutions are now owned. Make the land bonds "vie with government bonds," and soon such a thing as an independent home owned by its occupant, a free and independent American citizen, would be a thing unknown. The American people would not surrender their independence. They would fight through rivers of blood first. But they may be induced to sell it for money borrowed at a low rate of interest.

We All Can Help

PARTLY our condition of life depends upon our own effort as individuals and partly upon the conditions under which we live. There are many things we can do alone that will be to our advantage, but the degree of success we win must be governed more or less by conditions which are the result of what others do. For instance, we may use the split-log road drag on the road passing our own farms, yet if all our neighbors on the way to town neglect the roadway as it passes their farms we must travel bad roads, in spite of our own efforts. There are general conditions which wield a telling influence over our lives and efforts which we alone can not change, but can only help. Some of these conditions are bad for us. They can be made better only by our doing something to make them better, and as they are the result of neglect on the part of the people the obvious thing for us to do is to help arouse our neighbors to their opportunities and duties.

Every reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING can help in this work of bettering general conditions. For one thing, attend the farmers' institute. If you get just one new idea it will be worth while, but that is not the important thing. You should lend your support by your presence to every movement calculated to bring about a better condition. Be on the ground. It will help.

Read your papers, for another thing, and when you come across an article of particular interest remember that it should also be of particular interest to your neighbors, who may not take the paper, or may not notice the article particularly. If it contains an idea or a suggestion to better any condition by which you are affected, make it a point to talk it over with a neighbor or two. If farmers would but get the habit of talking things over with each other many a bad condition would be made better.

Last, but not least (and this is something every one of you can do), whenever you see in any of your papers a request by the publisher for information of any character, take time to give it, and do it at once. When you are asked for an experience or an opinion, give it. There is a big purpose behind those requests—a purpose which will result in making some condition, somewhere, better for YOU.

Little things these may be, but only by doing the little things can great rewards be won.

More Production Education

DISPATCHES from Washington tell us that plans are under way for the establishment of practical demonstration farms on each government reclamation project. The plan is to secure the services of experienced irrigation farmers and locate them on the several government projects with a view to having them instruct settlers as to the use of irrigation water, the kind of crops to put out and how to cultivate the soil. Two of the government departments are to co-operate in this matter, and the details are to be worked out as soon as possible.

The thing that strikes us most forcibly in this scheme is that nothing is said of the existing supply or of an unsatisfied demand. It is a notorious fact that last year in this western region millions of bushels of potatoes and millions of boxes of apples went to waste in the orchards and fields because they could not be gathered and marketed at the prices offered. How can this scheme of increasing production work a benefit to either producers or consumers unless there is a better marketing system? Yet we have not a word in all this plan about demand, or marketing, or price. It is but a repetition of these schemes all over the country. All is for production, with not a word on the main element of successful farming—marketing and price.

Truth in Advertising

In looking forward to the future we must do our utmost to establish truth in the advertising in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

To constantly increase the advertising in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, advertisers must find it profitable.

To make it pay the advertiser we must have your confidence.

To obtain your confidence the publisher of UP-TO-DATE FARMING must prove that there is truth in the advertisements in its columns.

That there is truth in the advertising in the columns is proven to you by our guarantee below.

By responding to the advertising in UP-TO-DATE FARMING the reader, the advertiser and the publisher will be benefited by the improvements that are made possible and the paper will become a greater power for truth and co-operation.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it.

Try it, reader, and buy your needs from UP-TO-DATE FARMING advertisers.

A. H. Ludwig.

In the Advertising Department

Our Advertisers—Guarantee

The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Canadian Government Builds Grain Elevators

THE GRAIN GROWERS of Canada have long been dissatisfied with the service given them by the great terminal and storage elevators of the Dominion. As far back as 1895 the government of Canada took an active interest in the matter, building a federal elevator at St. John, Nova Scotia, in that year and completed another at Halifax, Newfoundland, three years later.

Beginning in 1910, the Canadian farmers brought their government face to face with the proposition to buy or lease and take over all the terminal elevators then in operation in western Canada, and construct additional ones when and where needed. The grain growers' organizations associated themselves together to present the matter to the parliament at Ottawa and in this they were supported by the Dominion Millers' Association, representing about 300 flouring mills. A grain bill with such a provision was introduced in the parliament and found favor with both parties, but for political reasons failed of passage. In 1912, however, the government contracted for an elevator at Port Arthur to cost $1,179,500, and by the first of this month (December) it is expected that the three great railway companies—the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific—will be delivering wheat by the train load to the first government elevator at the head of navigation.

The combined power of the farmers, when properly organized and directed, is invincible. One object lesson after another must show results in time. Our own farmers have opportunities greater than any others, and should give heed to them.

Mr. Dooley and Thanksgiving

"Mr. Dooley, have yez a thankful harrt?"

"I have that, Hinnissy. Me harrt is in th' roight place, avin if me fate don't track. Th' grattytood comes wellin' oop in me manly chist whin I see th' poonkin pie an' th' cranberry sauce an' th' smashed petaytes an' th' proud burrd uv our Pilgrim forefathers shtandin' on th' Thanksgivin' tayble."

"Pilgrim forefathers on th' tayble?"

"No, ye doomy, th' royal burrd iv Parrydise with a gobble in his neck! Th' only thing th' Pilgrim forefathers ivir shtood on wus th' deck whin they stayed opp all night playin' sollytaire. Hinnissy, yer flinty harrt would a bin milted loike molasses candy if ye could a seen th' widdy Donovan a-settin' in her neat little dinin' room a-trimmin' th' droomshticks uv th' royal burrd, an' th' roses a-bloomin' on her cheeks."

"Mr. Dooley, ye're paintin' a hivinly pickchoor. Did ye see it with yer own eyes?"

"I did that, Hinnissy, an' th' widdy took me into her confidence an' told me that iv'rything on her tayble that wus worth atin' come frum her little fahrm. Hinnissy, I've come to th' conclushun that th' mon that can bring th' fahrm to his back door is th' one that gets th' shquare male. Th' trooble is, Hinnissy, whiniver th' av'rage sittyzin shtudies th' markit quotashuns an' th' rivvylooshuns in Toorkey an' thin counts his pinnies, what does he do, Hinnissy? Instead uv askin' fer a piece uv th' dark mate an' dressin' he buys himsilf a chew uv black tobaccy an' lets it go at that.

"That's th' condishun at th' prisint toime in Amerryca, an' it's all because th' projoocer is shortsighted an' don't ahrganize to git his full share uv th' profits. Th' consoomer in th' city shtands around loike a blockhead an' can't think fer himsilf. Th' man with th' hoe an' th' pertayte digger ought to make frinds with th' man with th' appytite an' th' markit baskit, but they nivir git within gunshot uv wan anither."

"What's th' rimidy, Mister Dooley?"

"Co-operashun."

"An' if that fails?"

"But it can't fail, Hinnissy, if ye have a widdy on th' shtring an' a toorkey on th' tayble."

Things In Store For Our Readers

(Continued From Page 2)

greatest need is a marketing reform? The quotations given came from men who know the facts, men of great intelligence and broad experience. Can you, then, in face of all ths, and in the face of the facts you do know to be facts, say the marketing problem is not an important problem? You can not.

The question is, will you help in the solution? You can do this, as surely as you can improve your farm or your stock. You can do it only by working with those who are striving to establish reforms in the marketing system.

Probably the greatest force today engaged in this work is the Farmers' Society of Equity. It holds its annual convention on the 16th of this month. At this convention plans will be constructed for pushing the work forward in every agricultural community, and men will be chosen to carry those plans to successful completion. This convention is probably the most important event in agriculture of this year. You will want to know all about it, for it is important to you that you should know. The report will be given in the issue of January 1st.

* * *

Farmers, great things are in store for you as soon as you put yourselves in position to make use of them. UP-TO-DATE FARMING will bring them to you. THE EDITORS.

Smile Awhile

Rather Reserved

"Sis, your new company does not seem to be much of a conversationalist."

"No, he differs from most of you young men. He won't talk on any subject unless he knows something about it."

Too Quick for That

Doctor—You seem to be quite run down.

Patient—Not a bit of it, doctor. I never yet saw an auto that I couldn't dodge.

No Results

Traveler (waiting for train)—This is a rather slow road, isn't it?

Station Loafer—I should say it is. There has been nobody killed on it for ten years.

More Than That

"I believe everybody should own his home, don't you?"

"Yes, and as many other people's as possible."

Didn't Have To

"Must I take this train to Boston?"

"Oh, no, sir. If you wish to go to Boston all you have to do is to get in a car. The engineer will take the train."

Never Enough

"Yes, they've knocked the saloons out of this town. But I don't care. I can get all I want by shippin' it in."

"Then what are you kicking about?"

"Because when I gets all I wants then I wants some more."

No Need of It

"The officers say your dog license has expired and you refuse to renew it."

"That's a fact, judge; I——"

"Then I must fine you according to law. Your license expired October 1."

"Yes, judge, and so did my dog."

What He Learned

"I understand your son is back from college. What is he doing?"

"Nothing. And he's learned more ways to do it than you ever heard of."

Successful in That

"Is this Miss Agelike really trying to reduce weight?"

"No, but she is reducing her age."

"How can she do that?"

"By lying."

Made Himself

"Yes," said the candidate in the midst of a flow of oratory, "I am a self-made man. My father was a farmer and raised hogs, and there was a large family of us." He is wondering yet what the crowd was laughing at.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops Markets and Trade

BRADSTREET'S review of trade generally, on November 22, was as follows:

Quieter. Warm weather checks retail trade. Jobbing trade fair to good. Reorder and quick delivery buying features. Holiday business expanding. Wholesale trade quiet. Conservatism evident. Industry irregular. Metal trades quieter. Textile lines, except woolens, active. Latter wait for free wool. Winter wheat prospects excellent. Wheat and corn exports large. Securities stagnant. Clearings large outside of New York. Failures numerous.

The November government crop estimates, compared with the final estimates of last year, follow:

Corn, 2,463,017,000 bushels, compared with 1912, 3,124,746,000 bushels. Wheat, 753,233,000 bushels; 1912, 730,267,000 bushels. Oats, 1,122,139,000 bushels; 1912, 1,418,337,000 bushels. Rye, 34,789,000 bushels; 1912, 35,664,000 bushels. Buckwheat, 14,455,000 bushels; 1912, 19,249,000 bushels. Flax seed, 19,234,000 bushels; 1912, 28,073,000 bushels. Barley, 113,300,000 bushels; 1913, 233,824,000 bushels. Tobacco, 903,875,000 pounds; 1912, 962,855,000 pounds. Hay, 63,460,000 tons; 1912, 72,691,000 tons.

The winter wheat acreage is reported by the government to be 36,000,000, against 32,387,000 acres last year and 33,215,000 the year before. The condition is excellent. The visible supply of wheat shows a further large increase. Price is generally a little higher than two weeks before, the sustaining factors being the good foreign demand and damage reports to the growing Argentine crop.

Corn is in an exceedingly strong position, which is justified by the short crop and is possible to maintain as long as the visible

supply is kept small as at present. The quality is excellent, being reported at 95.5 per cent average for the country.

Oats—The great visible supply and the low price speak for themselves. This case is respectfully referred to the greater crop doctors, for oats are very sick.

Cotton—Ginning reports seem to raise the estimate of this year's crop. Prices are working lower.

Potatoes—Receipts are ample to meet demands. Some people say they would be larger if cars were available. Eastern ports have received considerable quantities of foreign potatoes, chiefly from the Netherlands. This was unexpected by us, as the disease embargo we understood barred all European potatoes. Some foreign eggs are reported received, and butter from Russia and Austria. The agricultural business will surely work to a world's basis, when the American farmer will be a competitor with cheap foreign labor, living oftentimes under excessively cheap conditions, with only our superior machines and, we hope, superior intelligence to fall back on, and as the only way to keep from going on a par for living with farmers in Argentina and Russia.

Advice

Wheat—Hold for higher prices or feed it in preference to corn. Corn—Market gradually at 55c or better from the field. A good crib price to hold for is 75c. Oats—Hold or feed to live stock. Cotton—Hold for 14c basis Middling, New York. Hay—Market gradually. Broom Corn—Market gradually. We look for higher prices. Beans—In view of short food crops, beans should go higher. Apples—Ask a good price for good stock.

For further advice about marketing address Market Director, Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on Nov. 15, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Nov. 15, 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	67,813,000	X 5,247,000	X 6,344,000	X 9,496,000	— 6,852,000
CORN	4,953,000	—2,691,000	— 807,000	X 2,300,000	X 2,499,000
OATS	37,116,000	X 68,000	X 3,981,000	X 344,000	X 11,105,000
BARLEY	7,118,000	X 66,000	X 350,000	X 808,000	X 2,095,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 49,188,000 bushels. This is 7,219,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 10,545,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 9,266,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,087,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 5,719,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Nov. 22, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED	Nov. 22	Two weeks before	A year before
Chicago	91 @96	94¼@95¼	1.02
St. Louis	90 @94	93 @94	1.03
Kansas City	86½@87½	89½@90½	.98
Cincinnati	95½@97	95 @96	1.06
New York	97½@99	97 @98	1.06

Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 86c; No. 1 northern, 84@85½c. Two weeks before, 85¼c and 83¾@85¼c respectively. A year before, 83¾c and 81¾@83¾c respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	74½@75	72¼@72½	54
St. Louis	76	74½	54
Kansas City	71 @75	75½	46
Cincinnati	75½@76	77 @77⅞	55
New York	*82½	80	53½

*Yellow corn.

OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	39½@39¾	41½	32½
St. Louis	42½	42	33½
Kansas City	40½	41	33½
Cincinnati	41¾	41 @42½	36½
New York	.....	.....	....

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Nov. 22, 1913, and two weeks before, as follows:

WHEAT—December, 86¼c; May, 90½c. Two weeks before, 85⅛c and 90⅛c respectively.

CORN—December, 70¼c; May, 70⅜c. Two weeks before, 69½c and 70½c respectively.

OATS—December, 38c; May, 41⅞c. Two weeks before, 38⅜c and 39¼c respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada—Spring wheat closed: December, 82⅜c; May, 89c.

Cotton

New York, Nov. 22.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 13.50c; middling gulf, 13.75c. Two weeks before the close was 50c a cwt. higher. A year before, 12.55c and 12.88c respectively.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1913.

Chicago quotations are used in report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets and all late markets and advice about marketing address the Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	65	70	115
Tuesday	55	30	40
Wednesday	60	45	45
Thursday	50	35	40
Friday	45	55	50
Total, 5 days	275	235	290

The market was quiet and steady at Thursday's decline. The demand continued of small volume and indifferent character. Receipts were moderate, but there appeared to be plenty around, and the market was not cleaning up satisfactorily.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin round white in bulk, 4 cars at 65c, 2 cars at 67c, 2 cars at 68c, 1 car fancy at 70c. In sacks, 3 cars at 65c, 2 cars at 66c, 2 cars at 67c, 2 cars at 68c.

Per bushel, Wisconsin round white, bulk or sacked	$ .60@ .68
Fancy a shade over.	
Michigan	.60@ .68
Frosted stock, from any place, depending on condition	.55@ .60
Idaho Russets, fancy	1.25
Oregon Pearls, choice to fancy	.90@1.00

The price is 5c a bushel lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was 20c a bushel lower. Attention is called to the high prices paid for fancy Idaho and Oregon potatoes.

SWEET POTATOES—Rule steady to firm for choice stock. Buyers are taking the choice, but common, and there are some of that kind, are slow. Some Illinois show rot. Retailers can use only nice appearing stock.

Barrels, Illinois, common, rough, showing rot to good stock	$1.50@3.00
Virginias	1.50@1.60
Hampers, Delaware, good	.85
Kiln dried	1.00@1.10
Jersey, kiln dried	1.15@1.25
Illinois, when good	.75@ .85
No. 2, or showing rot, down to	.25@ .35

Southern sweets, 70@75c a hamper in southwestern markets. Not much call for them in northern markets yet.

BEANS—Market quotably steady. Open market offerings do not amount to anything. Salable as follows:

Pea Beans—	
Hand picked, choice	$2.15
Common	1.75@2.00
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red Kidneys, choice	2.80
Brown Swedish, long	1.75@2.00
Round	2.00@2.25

The price of pea beans is a shade lower than two weeks before. Red kidneys 20@30c lower. Others are unchanged. A year before choice pea beans were quoted at $2.55@2.65.

BROOM CORN—There are only small arrivals. Corn in stock is firmly held. Sales continue just moderate.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$150@160
Oklahoma	110@160

The prices are unchanged from two weeks before. A year before Illinois corn was $20 a ton lower and Oklahoma $50@60 a ton lower.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipment) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases.	Last week. Cases.	Last year. Cases.
Monday	2,732	3,675	2,038
Tuesday	2,939	3,760	3,031
Wednesday	4,167	3,690	2,429
Thursday	2,311	2,627	2,669
Friday	4,340	3,705	2,236
Totals	16,489	17,457	12,403

A steady feeling exists at the current quotations.

Ordinary Firsts quotable at 31@33c.

Firsts quotably 34@35c. To bring quoted prices eggs must run largely to new-laid eggs, with not over 24 eggs loss t othe case.

Checks—In good supply and in good demand. Quotable 21@23c per dozen.

Dirties—In good supply and in fair request. Quotable at 22@25c, depending on qualit.

Refrigerator eggs are quotably easier. Demand f[air] and offerings liberal. April Firsts quotably 27½@27¾c. Extras quotable at 28@28½c.

Fruit

APPLES—Warm weather is having a somewhat unfavorable influence on the apple trade. It has caused the demand to slacken somewhat. Prices are not affected. There are no receipts to speak of and stock is taken from coolers only as wanted for the trade.

PEARS—There is only a light business doing. Offerings confined to Keiffers, and most of these are now, ripe, some soft, not desirable.

Good Roads

Road Advocate—How long does it take you to get your goods to market?

Woods Native—About three days.

R. A.—Now, you see, if we had good roads you could do that in a day.

W. N.—But what could I do then with the other two days?

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CORN and OATS in car lots wanted by Geneva Local No. 7103. Also has alfalfa seed, 1913 crop, for sale. A. E. Weber, secretary, Geneva, Neb.

Crop Report

Crop Report of .....

P. O. .....Co. .....State .....

For and in consideration of the advantages to be derived from co-operating with the Farmers Society of Equity, National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., and in consideration of the services rendered by headquarters I hereby report the following crops which I can furnish in car-lot quantities and I agree to co-operate with headquarters in preparing and marketing same to best advantage:

Kind of Crop	Number of Cars	Grade or Variety	When Ready	Sacks, Boxes or Bbls.

Date .....1913. .....
Signature.

Are you a member of the Farmers Society of Equity?.....

What's to be Done With the Corn Crop?

(*EDITORS' NOTE*—In our issue of November 1 we called attention to the peculiar situation in regard to corn. The price has been high and prospects are for it to go considerably higher in the spring and early summer. Prices on finished cattle and hogs are below last year's prices at corresponding dates. A change in the tariff on grain and meats brings another new element into consideration. Still another disturbing factor is the proposed new grades of commercial corn. The most profitable disposition of the corn crop is a puzzle. We invited our subscribers to contribute their views and inform the readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING what course they would pursue in the marketing of their corn. The two prize-winning articles are printed below.—Editors.)

A Missourian Gives His Plan in Detail

(Awarded First Prize of $5)

I noted your request for contributions from your subscribers to help in the solution of the corn crop's disposal. In my opinion there can be no solution that does not take into consideration the local conditions affecting the individual farmer, and the environments in which he finds himself. The individual, of course, can not arrive at a safe conclusion unless he takes into consideration not only all the peculiar factors which only affect him as an individual, but also the determining elements of general market conditions. The only solution I can offer, therefore, is for my own individual problem alone.

I have a farm of 240 acres, and this year had 75 acres in corn, 25 acres in timothy and clover, 40 acres of oats, 30 acres in pasture, 12 acres of alfalfa, 24 acres in wheat and the balance in woodland, house and barn grounds, etc. I have twenty head of milking shorthorns (selling butter fat at a creamery), seventy-five fattening hogs, thirty-four steers, mostly of my own raising (yearlings and two-year-olds), and my work horses. Twenty acres of my corn went into my silos for the milk cows. I am not done husking corn, but can estimate that I will have 2,200 bushels of corn in my cribs when all done. That corn is worth, market price, 56 cents a bushel, or a total of $1,232. By keeping until January I may be able to get a better figure, and still better later on. Giving myself the benefit of the doubt, say 75 cents for it next June. By that time there will have been considerable shrinkage. Insurance will cost something, for I keep my stock and grain insured. Hauling in the busy season would be an expense. Considering all, and taking things one year with another, I would judge 56 cents cash, now, fully equal to 65 cents in March, or 75 cents in June. So with me the problem is, shall I sell now, or feed?

I shall feed.

First, because the general drought and shortage of foodstuffs for cattle has sent in heavy supplies of cattle to market, and prices are already depressed. There is a known shortage in the country, and while packers are stocked up heavily now, in a few months they will be sending prices up to get supplies. Then will be my time to sell. I have the cattle on hand, but if I had none, and could buy feeders of good quality for 6½ or 7 cents, I would buy enough to consume the major part of my corn by May 1.

I will sell twenty-five of my heaviest hogs, including old sows, at once. It does not pay to feed even 40-cent corn to heavy hogs already fairly fat, at present or even higher prices for pork. The gain is not enough to justify. I will have, therefore, about fifty head of young hogs which I will feed. I will put a bunch of them behind the cattle and feed out the rest in the feed lot.

I figure that with corn at 56 cents I will make pork at 5½ cents a pound and by the time I am ready to sell I expect 7 cents for my hogs. The lot fed I will sell in January or February. The lot running with the cattle I will keep until the cattle are sold.

Five hundred bushels will take care of my hogs and if I realize 7 cents I will receive at least 60 cents a bushel for my corn fed to the hogs, in addition to their manure, which is an item in my system of farming.

My eighteen two-year-old steers will consume about thirty bushels of corn each, a little more or less according to time fed. They will receive hay and corn fodder as roughage. The yearlings will receive the same roughage and will consume about twenty-three bushels of corn per head. Altogether I expect to feed 1,200 bushels of corn to my cattle by April 1, and to sell then or soon thereafter. The balance of my corn, with my oats, pasture, alfalfa, silage, wheat bran, etc., will carry my other stock and leave me some old corn. Not much, but I do not want much. Every bushel I feed my two-year-olds ought to make me nine pounds of beef, and if I sell, as I expect to, for 6 cents net, I will net 63 cents for the corn they consume, in addition to the manure. The yearlings I will keep to get the cheap gains on pasturage.

With a long experience in feeding cattle, a careful record of each crop, its price, of steers and their prices and gains, a system of keeping records that tell me first what each crop has done, I am able to know what my steers and hogs can be expected to do with the feed I give them. The market I must take a gamble on, but I do not anticipate low prices for next spring. I am in position to keep my cattle for several weeks longer than I intend, and I will not, if I can help it, ship on a falling market.

The reader can see why I, for one, will feed the 1913 corn crop.—W. O. B., Missouri.

The Man With Stock Should Feed

(Awarded Second Prize of $2.50)

We have had out on our farm for this season about 100 acres of corn. Of this, about 25 acres were planted early on bottom land and averaged 25 bushels to the acre. Another 25 acres averaged 12 bushels to the acre, and the remaining 50 acres, planted latest, made about 5 bushels to the acre. (The drouth caused these low yields.) In all we will get not over 1,200 bushels of corn. In figuring the expense, including feed for teams, rent for the land and all incidental expenses connected therewith to get the corn in the crib, it costs not less than $10 an acre, which makes the corn for this season cost us about 85 cents per hundredweight.

What to do with our corn crop to get back what we have already invested in it is puzzling me, as it must hundreds of other farmers, as nearly all must skimp along to get their stock through the winter and make another crop. As for myself, I shall do as I always have done with my corn crop, though it has looked for several years to be throwing down a dollar and picking up "six bits." I cut up all of my corn and feed it, mostly to cattle and hogs of my own raising. About fifty head of cattle and horses will consume all the cheap roughage that I raise, so I keep about that number, selling the surplus each year as the young stock comes on. I do not veal any calves, but keep them till they get about two years old. Corn-fed cattle is out of the question here. A calf will "eat his head off" the first year of his life if given enough corn to keep him in good growing condition. This is the main cause of the shortage in beef cattle at the present time. Almost everybody has quit the business. The feeder can no longer get stock at 3 and 4 cents a pound when they cost the grower 7 cents a pound to grow them. so the farmers veal calves in preference to raising them at a loss.

But with the dispensing with the live stock comes another problem: The fertility of the soil, which is of more importance to me than the extra profits I might make in selling the corn crop direct instead of feeding it. Whenever the weather is dry I feed my stock in the fields, each feed in a new place, so I get the manure scattered. Following this has improved and enriched my land so I get better crops each year if drouth does not interfere.

I was fortunate to have enough corn to fatten my old hogs and get them off in September. About twenty-five pigs is all I will try to get through the winter. The price of corn will likely be $1 per bushel next spring, so there will not be any money in feeding hogs for less than 10 or 11 cents per pound on foot, and the same may be said of good prime cattle.

Nothing will ever get this country's supply of meat up to the requirements except a better price to the growers of live stock. This matter should immediately be taken up directly with the packers and arrangements made for a scale of prices for a certain period of years. In my opinion this is the only business proposition to prevent further scarcity so far as it concerns live stock.—C. F. Schneider, Walnut Hill, Ill.

Feeds Cattle for the Land's Sake

It is my intention to feed my 1913 corn crop to cattle and hogs. I have been a feeder for twelve years and have obtained from 50 cents to $1.50 per bushel for corn fed. I expect to realize 60 cents for my corn this year. The market is higher, it is true, and I believe if I were to crib my corn, dispose of my stock, spend the winter sitting by the fire reading UP-TO-DATE FARMING and put my corn on the cash market in the spring I would be able to realize a greater net profit on this crop than to feed it. Yet, for "the land's sake," you know, I prefer to feed. Moreover, there should be balance in the distribution. If every one would sell their stock now it would wholly demoralize prices on cattle and hogs. Then, in the spring, when everybody would be marketing corn, the heavy additions to the grain markets would cut down profits on the corn and loss would be sustained on both cattle and corn. By selling part and feeding part the farmers can maintain the equilibrium of both markets.

I raise my hogs, but buy my feeder cattle to consume the corn. I do not feed high-priced hay to cattle, as I have found good corn fodder and oat straw a much cheaper feed and the manurial recompense is as great.

My corn costs me around 35 cents a bushel to produce it. The market price at this time is 50 cents. I shall be well pleased if I obtain 60 cents by feeding, even though I could realize more by selling on the market. In the long run, considering everything, I consider 60 cents from feeding equal to 70 cents on the market.—S. M., Indiana.

Getting the Money for Corn

FARMERS grow corn for money. They may eat some of it, in the form of roasting ears, hominy, mush or corn bread, or more of it indirectly as pork, beef, eggs, milk, butter or chicken. The principal object, however, in raising a corn crop is to get money. It would seem that the farmer with corn in the field or crib would be vitally interested in how to obtain the most money possible for his crop.

Many farmers, of course, feed the corn to stock and sell the stock. This is a very good plan and is advisable wherever possible. Corn has its commercial uses and there will always be a demand for the grain which will preclude its ever being used exclusively for feeding purposes. There will always, therefore, be a very large amount of corn sold on the market.

In order to handle the business of buying and selling corn to best advantage, grain dealers in large central markets had devised certain "grades" for corn. These grades were not altogether satisfactory to all parties, so the government undertook to establish official grades for all kinds of corn, from the very best to the very poorest; name and describe each grade so every one who grows, handles or buys corn can know what class of corn he is dealing in, and its price or value. This creates certain standards that are to rule the corn trade, and therefore regulates the price to a certain extent. Prices for the different grades will vary according to the demand for those grades. The amount of money the corn grower who sells the grain on the market will receive depends upon the grade of corn he offers for sale. His interest in his profits should impel him to learn all about the grades and their comparative values, in order that he may so far as possible produce a grade which will make the crop most profitable. Every reader of this paper should read and reread the following classification of the new government grades—study them until each grade is fixed in the memory.

There are seven grades in all, classified as follows:

No. 1, which must not contain over 14 per cent moisture, 2 per cent damaged, 1 per cent foreign material and 2 per cent broken kernels.

No. 2 corn shall not contain more than 15.5 per cent moisture, 4 per cent damaged, 1 per cent foreign material and 3 per cent broken.

No. 3 corn shall not contain more than 17.5 per cent moisture, 6 per cent damaged, 2 per cent foreign material and 4 per cent broken.

No. 4 corn shall contain not more than 19.5 per cent moisture, 8 per cent damaged, 2 per cent foreign material and 4 per cent broken.

No. 5 is allowed 21.5 per cent moisture, 10 per cent damaged, 3 per cent foreign matter and 5 per cent broken.

No. 6 corn is given 23 per cent moisture, 15 per cent damaged, 5 per cent foreign material and 7 per cent broken.

All corn not described in the six grades shall be known as "sample" grade. All grades of white corn must be 98 per cent white. All grades of yellow corn must be 95 per cent yellow. "Mixed" corn includes all not up to color requirements of white and yellow standards.

The above grades were arranged by Dr. J. W. Duvel, an agent of the government in the Department of Agriculture, who has spent years in making a special study of corn. In formulating the grades Dr. Duvel visited all sections of the country, all the leading grain markets, and conferred with hundreds of farmers, grain dealers, millers and manufacturers of corn products.

The effect of all this preliminary work and the establishment of the grades means that the farmer who sells corn will no longer be paid on the basis of sales heretofore. His corn will be graded differently and paid for ac-

(Continued on Page 9)

Our Country Contributors

Semi-Monthly Prize Letter Competition:

Subject: My Most Profitable Crop:

First Prize $3.00 Second Prize $2.00 Third Prize $1.00

Notice to Subscribers

This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their ideas and experiences. For the three best letters received each issue the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

COMMENT BY THE EDITOR

We are broadening our scope in this department and open the field to discussion on any subject that is of interest to our readers, whom we hope will vie with each other to make their own department the most interesting feature of this paper. We are not abandoning the most profitable crop feature. That is a topic upon which every farmer can supply us with a letter of interest to all. Every farmer raises crops, and one of them each year is more profitable than the other. We have an unusually good letter on this topic this issue, written by a South Missourian. It brings out the points that are worthy of consideration and record. As has been said before, the size of the crop, the amount of the profit or the weaving of words are not the object sought in these profitable crop letters, but it is to encourage our readers to compare and count costs and learn what others are doing and how they work to make farming pay.

Now, friends, let's to work and build up this department until it fairly exudes interest and enthusiasm and optimism, courage and determination in every line. Take the subject suggested in the heading as a topic and if you have some thoughts on some other subject not mentioned, send them along and they will receive the same consideration as any of the others. If any of you have suggestions for what you believe would be improvements in this department, or in the entire paper, we want them and will appreciate them to the utmost. We want every page of this paper to mean service to each reader.—The Country Contributors' Editor.

THE CROP THAT FAILED

(First Prize)

Strange as it may seem, the most profitable crop we raised while sojourning in the Ozarkian hills of southern Missouri was almost a total failure. Strange, but I think it is true.

At the beginning of Cleveland's second administration we left the drought-stricken prairies of central Nebraska and treked to the far-famed "land of the big red apple," of bountiful streams, of woodland, and also where "crops were never a total failure." Yet this crop I am writing of very narrowly missed being just that. We bought a farm, rather the worse for wear, with an orchard of nondescript character, and began preparing for crops. We were located in Oregon County, sixteen miles from a railroad. The country was fifty years behind the world's progress. It was so primitive that wildcat and panther tracks were occasionally seen in the mud about the spring of water that served the county seat as a town pump. The methods of farming were as primitive as the country and the natives. But there was some "method in their madness," for, on account of the rugged surface of the country, the stony soil, the small fields and the comparatively poor quality of the soil, improved methods of better favored lands were hardly practicable.

We grew corn, oats, wheat, sorghum and razor-backed hogs, which ran in the woods. Peaches, apples and berries were excellent, but lack of markets kept them from being profitable. Blackberries grew wild in greatest abundance—great, mammoth luscious fellows, sweet as honey. The berries and the hogs were the least expensive crops that grew, for they took care of themselves. A lack of a good market kept them from being profitable. Wheat in the county averaged eight bushels to the acre. It was sown by hand and cut with a cradle. Oats were a very poor crop as a rule. Too far south for northern oats, and too far north for winter oats to be a safe crop. Corn averaged about twenty bushels to the acre. Sorghum did better—did quite well indeed on new land. An acre of good cane would make 100 gallons of sorghum molasses and the quality was excellent. It sold at 40 cents per gallon by the barrel. Fertilizers and legumes were not used or their uses and value understood. We merely planted the seed, did the other work as the natives did and took what nature gave us. The climate and the water were fine.

We planted a field in corn. This field was of clay soil, very close and heavy. When ready for the first cultivation a few exceedingly heavy rains followed by hot suns packed and baked the soil until one horse could not pull the double shovel with which the corn was cultivated, if, indeed, the man could compel the shovels to enter the ground. So I hitched two horses to the double shovel, put on long, narrow shovels or "bull tongues," and by fairly riding the handles did a thorough job, loosening the soil as deep or deeper than it had been broken when plowed. That field of corn then grew with incredible rapidity, compared with corn on other farms which did not receive such treatment. It was the talk of the neighborhood and we were elated and vain over our success. Everything went well until the July drought. (It rains in that county every Fourth of July and then does not again rain until too late to do any good.) We soon saw our fine corn stopping in its growth. What did we do? We reasoned that if a good cultivation was medicine for small sick corn it ought to be as good for larger sick corn, so we put on the bull tongues and gave another deep, thorough cultivation. Result—that corn dried up, withered, shriveled and all but blew away. We had successfully amputated nearly every root by which the plant could obtain what little moisture it could have had. That crop was our most profitable crop. IT TAUGHT US WHAT NOT TO DO AND WHY.—South Missourian.

ODDS AND ENDS IN IDEAS

(Second Prize)

Your "profitable crop" idea is a good one. Yet I imagine there are plenty of your readers who, like myself, have other things of as much interest to them as their most profitable crop. At any rate, such is the case with me, and instead of writing about some particular crop I am going to contribute a few ideas concerning this, that and the other. If your rules are so hidebound and rigid these ideas can't break through into the Country Contributors department, then escort them to the waste basket, that cemetery for good intentions and forlorn hopes, and bury them.

Snow will shortly be flying, and then rabbits and mice go after the bark of young apple trees. A 10-cent rabbit can skin up several 50-cent trees in two hours. It is time right now to protect the trees. I make use of two methods, wrapping and painting, doing whichever comes most convenient at the time. Both methods are good. For wrapping I use old newspapers, building paper, window screen, laths or roofing paper. For a wash I use a thick lime whitewash mixed with sulphur and soot. The trees must be protected to a good height, for a hungry rabbit will get up on his hind legs and stand on his toes to reach a bite of bark. I've seen them at it.

Some people complain that they are unable to make fine-flavored butter of good texture, notwithstanding the fact they follow religiously all the laws, rules, regulations and tenets of righteous butter making. In some such cases the trouble may be found in the kind of food given the milking cows. Quality and kind of feed has a great influence over the quality and kind of product turned out, as I have found in my experience. The effect of the feed given shows a marked difference in the butter fat. A change, either in foodstuffs or in proportion of those in use, may correct the trouble. Those who have trouble with butter, either in churning or with the flavor, grain or consistency, may get a solution to their individual problems by sending a description of their trouble, and of their methods and materials in feeding, to the professor of dairy management at their state experiment station.

We use caustic potash on the sprouting horns of our calves, thereby nipping them in the bud. It costs but little, takes but little time and if properly done accomplishes the job to the queen's taste. Remove all the hair about the "button," close to the skin. Fasten the calf securely, for the operation causes bossy some pain, and he wouldn't hold still even though it did not. Put on an old pair of gloves to protect your hands. Moisten the end of the potash stick and then rub the prospective horn until the skin is white. Do not wet the potash too much or the water will run down the calf's head and cause unnecessary burns. One application, if done thoroughly, is sufficient, and one stick of potash, if kept tightly bottled when not in use, will pre-dehorn a number of calves.

I have never found anything to equal alfalfa and oats and corn as a fattener for lambs. Rape is good, and really makes cheaper gains. Pea hay is excellent. But for prime fattening qualities give me the alfalfa every time, for it not only puts on the fat, but induces rapid growth at the same time.

Plenty of cabbage in the winter and early spring is a good idea for the farmer's family. We put down a barrel of kraut, and then store a goodly amount of solid heads to have raw cabbage, slaw, boiled beef and cabbage when we so desire. Cabbage keeps best stored in trenches out of doors. Place them in the trenches head downward always.—J. C. B., North Carolina.

The Department of Agriculture crop reports are to be sent out by telegraph. If worth anything at all, these reports should be circulated immediately. That they are worth a great deal is not questioned. It is of great help to farmers everywhere to know all the time just how crops are progressing.—Journal of Agriculture. In just what way does such knowledge help the farmer, brother? To what profitable use does, or can, a farmer put such knowledge? The farmers, and UP-TO-DATE FARMING would like definite information on this point.

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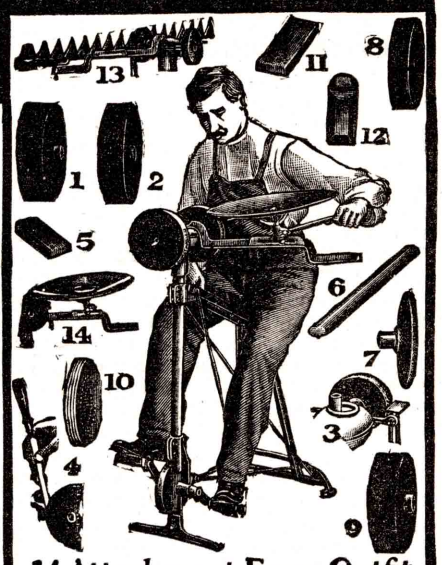

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A TOMATO-RAISING PHILOSOPHER
(Third Prize)

We are all very anxious to raise the crop that gives us the greatest profit and costs the least to produce, and this crop varies in different localities. For instance, in some places potatoes are the staple and most profitable crop, while other places corn is the most profitable crop, but to make the most out of any crop there must be a certain amount of co-operation among the farmers of any section.

In this section of the country our farmers have made a grand success by co-operating and raising tomatoes for our canning factory. We got together several years ago and decided on building a cannery to take care of our surplus fruit.

We had a large canning factory erected and each farmer that had an interest in the factory agreed to raise a few acres of tomatoes each year.

The factory is now in its seventh year of successful operation and has each year declared a good dividend as well as paid the growers such good prices for their tomatoes that many of the farmers now depend principally upon the tomato crop for their livelihood and they are making and saving money in the tomato business.

This would have been impossible, though, unless we had co-operated and all worked together. I think when the farmers get the right principle of co-operation clearly before them (as you are trying to put it) they will do much better with their crops and produce, and I am hoping to see the day when you will have farmers' unions established in every county in the United States.—A. C., Kentucky.

HEAD LETTUCE AHEAD

A lady owning about seventeen acres of land made head lettuce her most profitable crop. On glancing over the market reports of a daily paper she noticed head lettuce was quoted at 50 cents per dozen. She then decided to grow and ship lettuce. She had a man do the heavy work, such as fertilizing and preparing the ground. Early in the fall she had it plowed again and made into narrow but rather high beds. In these beds she planted her seeds, using the Big Boston variety. She planted every third row and when the plants had three or four leaves she transplanted the rows left vacant. As soon as the weather began to get cool the plants grew very fast. Lettuce requires a cool, moist atmosphere and light, rich soil. She had these conditions and her lettuce grew rapidly. As soon as the heads began forming she looked around for the best market. After hearing from a number of commission houses she was offered $5.60 per sugar barrel of fourteen dozen heads. She packed and iced each barrel, carefully picking off all the decayed leaves, and shipped to cities where only hothouse lettuce could be grown in winter. Her first shipments netted her $4.20, commission, express, ice and barrels being about $1.40. Seed and labor cost her $3. Hoeing and transplanting she did herself. When her lettuce was sold she realized nearly $80.—Mrs. J. W., East Liverpool, O.

THE BEAUTIFUL, BOUNTIFUL CROP OF THE SOUTHLAND

My most profitable crop has been cotton, the beautiful crop of the sunny south. Many of the northern readers may be surprised to learn that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a standby in many a home in Dixie, but it is. We will not bother you to read the details of our success with cotton, but we have raised it a number of years and have kept a record of the expense of growing and marketing and the net income per acre has been more than any other crop we have grown.

Cotton is a crop that must be kept free from weeds. It responds very quickly to cultivation. Cotton properly tended yields from one-half to more than a bale per acre.

A bale is about 500 pounds of lint. This amount of lint grows on 1,000 pounds of seed. Fifteen hundred pounds of "seed cotton," as it is called, is a bale. Just now it sells for about 4 cents a pound on the seed, or about $60 a bale. When open it looks like snow. It is a crop the children can help gather and it has been profitable to us.—Robin Gates, Oklahoma.

THE INDIAN RUNNERS COME OUT AHEAD

My most profitable crop has been Indian Runner ducks. About five years ago I purchased a pen of four ducks and one drake. The first year these ducks laid, from the 15th of February to the 10th of July, 225 eggs. I raised 125 ducklings, selling seventy of them at eight weeks of age, averaging four pounds each, some weighing over that, none less than three and one-half pounds. I received 11 cents per pound. Since then I have sold eggs and ducks at much more profit than the first year.—Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Kansas.

DAMPNESS AND DUCKS

I am an ardent reader of the poultry department in UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and with the editor's kind permission will relate an experience with ducks. When first starting to raise ducks, I lost many many ducklings, and in course of time I learned this loss was due to rheumatism and this disease was caused by dampness in the houses in which they were sheltered at night. Moisture is well enough for ducks when it is in the drinking fountain for them to drink, or in a river or pond for them to swim in, but if found in the floor or walls of their shelters even a little of it is dangerous.

Since making the discovery I have seen to it that the duck houses are kept dry, and have not lost a one. I make the coops with floors at least two inches above the ground, and see that the roof is perfectly water tight and will shed rain "like a duck's back."

Nothing is more detrimental to the health of ducks than dampness in the wrong place.—Robert S. Hewes, Loveland, O.

A CATTLEMAN'S PARADISE

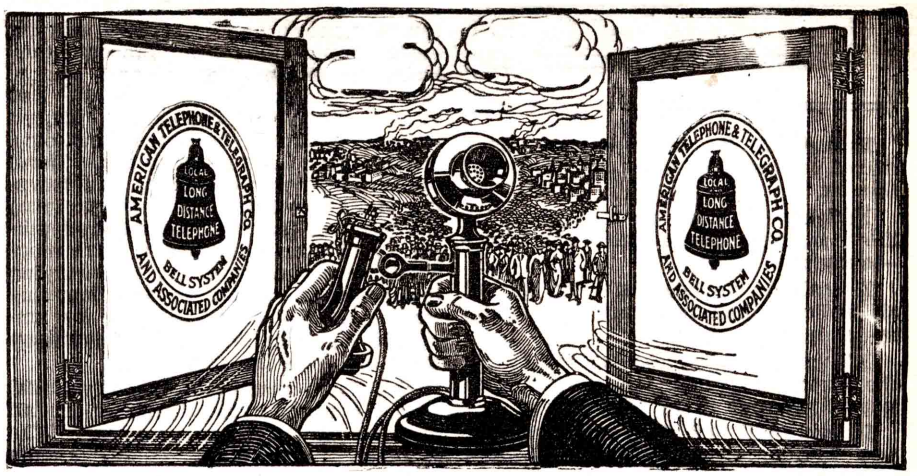
Stock raising is undoubtedly the greatest money-producing agricultural vocation in this corner of God's footstool. Two years ago we had a chance to purchase twenty head of cows, with ten calves, for $20 each for the cows, the calves thrown in to induce us to buy the cows, which we did. We now have sixty cows, worth $35 each, and buyers are offering us $31 for the calves, which will be a year old in the spring. We have been to no expense to feed the cattle, as we have a free, open range the year around, entirely sufficient to maintain them in thrifty condition. The only work necessary is to salt them at proper intervals. We kill our own beef, which would cost us 15 cents a pound if we had to buy it. We have all the milk we can use, and make some butter, which we sell at 40 cents per pound. A fat cow delivered to a local butcher will bring $50.

During the two years we have owned the cattle we have supported a family of three from the sale of the steer calves alone. Verily, where we live cattle raising is profitable.—Mrs. H. P. Barksdale, Fairview, Sierra County, New Mexico.

PROFITABLE CORN

Corn is my most profitable crop, made so by good seed selection. I select seed ears with great care. They must be full, round, cylindrical, perfectly filled at both butt and tip. Ears should be from 8½ to 10 inches long and the circumference three-quarters the length, with not less than sixteen rows. Kernels should measure about six to the inch in the row. Corn for seed should always be well matured, thoroughly dried, and then the germ will have vigor and vitality. Careful selection by this formula will develop a strong yield. Plow deep and thoroughly, keep out weeds, and the Lord and sun and rain will do the rest.

Of all papers I take, UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the most helpful.—L. R. Rust, Kentucky.



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GETTING THE MONEY FOR CORN
(Continued From Page 7)

cording to the new system, which is devised to insure that the farmer gets all his corn is worth, and no more. In order to be sure of this the farmer must needs understand the grades, or he can be cheated by an ignorant, careless or dishonest dealer. If the average corn grower is to benefit by the new system, he must be careful in harvesting and grading his corn for market. Corn that is as good for feeding on the farm as the best market grades may be very inferior for shipping purposes because of its moisture content, and its "percentage of acidity." The new grades will make a premium on better corn and insure better care in marketing. The old system, by permitting wide latitude in determining grades, not only permitted shiftless farming, but encouraged it. The new system permits no such latitude and places a premium on careful grading, which, together with the penalty it imposes on careless mixing of grades, will make for better farming and better management all around.

The farmer who is going to receive the most money for his corn is the one who studies the grades and then does his utmost to produce the best corn he can produce, and to exercise care and judgment in grading and marketing.

The Department of Agriculture, according to Dr. Duvel, is to take upon itself the task of educating farmers and dealers in the new grades. Just how this is to be accomplished remains to be seen. It is a stupendous undertaking, yet with the co-operation of the dealers, county agricultural agents, farm institute workers, colleges of agriculture and experiment stations it can be very thoroughly done. At all stations where corn is brought in for shipment descriptions and samples of the grades should be shown, and the manner and method of making the tests and determining the grades should be demonstrated to farmers until the system is fully understood.

It rests wholly with the farmers themselves whether the new system will increase their profits or their troubles. Here again it is seen how much farmers need organization. With a farmers' elevator, operated by a competent manager, who is responsible only to the farmers, the new system could be made at once of great value to every grower of corn for the market.

Pastoral Paragraphs

Everything to its purpose—don't drive the wedge with the back of the ax.

Nothing is quite so important as the thing that needs doing right now—except doing it.

A coal scuttle beats a scoop shovel all hollow when it comes to sacking up grain from the bin.

It's late, but not too late to mulch the strawberry bed. It will be too late if you put it off any longer.

If you did not fix your icehouse, how unfortunate! If you did, take advantage of the first ice harvest.

If nations would only agree to get along without war, our army and navy appropriations would build all the good roads we need.

Does the wind whistle through the cracks in the cow barn? If so, you are throwing money to the winds. Batten the cracks.

"It is not possible to determine the quality of milk by its color," says the Wisconsin Farmer. Nevertheless, we prefer yellow to blue.

Keep the grindstone under shelter. Rain and sun affect even stone. Our clay soils were made by the action of sun and rain on rock.

When off for a trip to the city, or elsewhere, put your name and address on each and every article you carry with you which may become lost.

Corn is an easy crop to carry—provided it is in the crib and not in the bottle. Many a poor fellow has gone into the ditch because he tried to liquidate his corn crop by the wrong method.

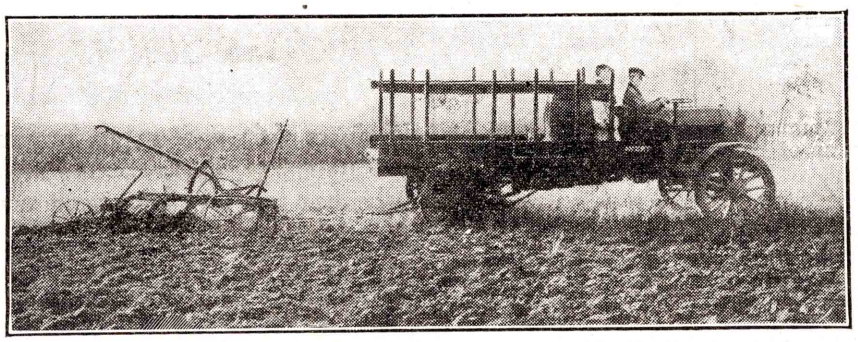
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM

Running a farm successfully is no small undertaking. It requires willingness and ability to do a vast amount of hard physical labor. And that is not all. We know many farmers, one or two in particular, who work early and late—a little earlier and a little later than the average industrious farmer—and yet fail to accumulate as much property as the others who work with less industry, but to a better purpose. The speed with which a man moves, or the power he exerts in his back and arms, can not alone make a farmer prosperous. Management counts—management and muscle must go together.

We find farmers whose outward opportunities are to all purposes equal, yet success or failure attends their efforts in many varying degrees, all according to the management of their work. Each man is apparently doing the best he knows how. Evidently, then, some know of better methods than others, or are better posted in all the conditions that make for success or failure. This demonstrates the fact that every farmer should make an effort to learn as much as possible concerning methods, and to become posted on the facts which are necessary in the exercise of the best judgment. It is just as important that we read and study to learn more about our business in order to store our minds with more money-making ideas as it is to work with our muscles in order to put more hay in the mow, or more corn in the crib. And, as some men have suceeded to a greater degree than others, it must be true that some know better methods than others.

With these self-evident truths in view, the Department of Agriculture has established a bureau of farm management. The purpose of this bureau has been to investigate all the methods of farming that are most successful and carry the knowledge of them to the farmers, who can use them to advantage. Farmers need not be ashamed to admit they don't know all about farming. Thomas A. Edison doesn't know all about electricity, though he has studied it day and night for fifty years, and electricity is a far more simple thing than the combined and complicated forces and factors that enter into the reproduction and growth of plants and animals. Edison is learning profitable things about electricity every day, by studying. Thousands of other electricians are learning more about electricity by studying the work of Edison, Marconi and others. And every farmer can learn more about farm management by studying the methods of others and learning what particular methods can be employed by him to better advantage than the ones he now uses.

The farm management educational work is making rapid strides in all sections of the country, through the schools, the institutes, county agents and station and national demonstration efforts put forth by the Department of Agriculture. When practical methods of better marketing become a part of this great educational movement then we shall begin to make really wonderful progress toward a greater prosperity.



A Serviceable Tractor for the Farm

Shorty's Shortcuts
(By Himself)

I AM THINKING SERIOUSLY of buying a gas traction engine to do a lot of work on my farm—plowing, for one thing. I have a gang plow with two bottoms and a sulky. That calls for nine horses. That means we have to curry and harness nine horses every morning, feed and water nine horses every noon, and water, feed and bed nine horses every night. Now, suppose I had just one engine to pull those three plows. Soon as I eat my breakfast all I do is to go out, turn the crank, toot the horn and away I go, either up or ahead. My wife says the idea of a horn on an automobile plow is ridiculous, but I don't see why. Seems to me it would be all right, kind o' company, like a clock in the kitchen.

I went to the state fair this year and spent most of my time letting an engine agent convince me that I would me a plumb failure as a farmer if I kept on using horses instead of gas. He almost made me believe I ought to go home, get the ax and knock all my horses in the head. Mighty persuasive fellows, those gas engine agents, and I was stuffed full of figures and facts showing what an expensive proposition a team is on a modern farm. Why, according to that man, only a millionaire could afford a horse, and they found automobiles so much cheaper they wouldn't own one any more. He made me admit I owned an automobile myself, and said if I had his engine I would have no more use for my draft horses on the farm than I have for a buggy horse on the road. If I could have talked as convincing as he did I would have traded him my horses for his engine. All we did, though, was to fill my auto with catalogs of gas engines.

A long time ago a few little personal experiences of mine convinced me that quite often the man who writes a catalog is mistaken. The things he says about the things he describes are not always exactly as he seems to think they are. Anyhow, I wanted to know something more about gas engines in general before I bought one, so that I might be able to tell more about any one engine in particular. I wanted to know exactly what principles were essential for a good engine, how large a one I could handle to get the most service per dollar expended and all about it. So I wrote to you, Mr. Editor, for information. Result, I have just finished a careful reading of "The Modern Gas Tractor," by Victor W. Page. I am glad I bought that book. It tells all about every little thing connected with a gas traction engine; how to know a good one from one not so good; how to look an engine over and tell how much work it can stand, how much gasoline it will use per horse power, how well it can travel rough ground and climb hills, how much power it has when pulling in soft dirt, and all about its care and management. The reason so many of us don't know more than we do about matters we ought to know is—we don't know how to learn. I don't believe any book can teach a man how to do much of anything. He has to learn by experience, by doing. The book that teaches a man how to learn is better than the one that tries to teach how to do. This gas engine book of mine does that, and now I believe I can soon learn to run any gas tractor and get every ounce of power out of her. And now I know that gas engine the fellow wanted me to sign a contract for is not the kind of an engine I want. I figure that the knowledge I gained from that book has saved me $200 in cost price and $50 a year in operating expense by showing me the kind of an engine I needed for my work. I have not yet decided what engine I will buy. I must first look them over and ask a lot of questions. But I know what questions to ask, and what the answers will mean. I have a neighbor who thinks he is a great judge of a horse. When he goes to buy a horse he looks him over from one end to the other, feels his bones, picks up his feet, and after done with the examination he asks questions. He knows by the answers whether the owner is telling the whole truth or just part of it. He knows (or says he does) how much work that horse can stand, how long he will last and how much he will eat. But when that man goes to town to buy a plow, or a mower, or a pump, he only asks the price and buys the one he gets for the least money. Now that neighbor of mine has good horses, but a whole barnyard full of poor and broken-down machinery. What he has saved on horses he has lost on machinery ten times over. It is just as profitable to know about the things you buy as the things you sell. The measure of a man's ability is the measure of his knowledge. And don't forget that it is better not to know so much, as to know a lot that ain't so.

It Wasn't Necessary

An ordinary farmer boy was visiting a rich aunt, who had just moved from the city. Noticing some chickens on the place, he asked: "Aunt, do your hens lay well?" She answered: "Oh, yes, dear, they lay beautifully, but in our circumstances they don't have to."

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The Business of Farming

This Department Containes the Latest Lessons in Agriculture Gleaned From All Sources

THE COUNTY AGENT must have first-hand knowledge of farm practice, a thorough training in the science of agriculture, tact in meeting men, ability to direct movements, and a sense of obligation to the community he serves. Agriculture needs able leaders, and the county agent must be one.

* * *

"My method of work has been to make a survey of my territory, using the survey card issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry. This card I find to be a most excellent means of enabling the individual farmer to see his own problems, and stimulates in him a desire to know more accurately what his crops are paying him. The card opens a new line of thought to the farmer and he sees his business in a new light, more fully realizing that his farm is a business proposition when methods mean dollars and cents."—H. J. Baker, Assistant State Leader, Massachusetts.

* * *

"The reduction of the cost of lime is one of the greatest things we have done. Farmers had been paying from $4 to $7 per ton for ground limestone. A reduction in cost and freight resulted in thirty cars being disposed of through this source. We are now working with a company grinding limestone at $1.35 a ton."—G. W. Bush, County Agent, Oneida County, N. Y.

* * *

D. C. Bascom, agent in Logan County, Colorado, conducted a party of forty-six upland farmers from one side of the county to another section, where modern methods of dry farming were being practiced, visiting farms where small grain was being grown on summer tilled land. The difference in condition of crops was so marked the trip made a great impression on the men, some of the discouraged ones going home with renewed hope. One farmer declared with emphasis that the trip was worth $1,000 to him.

* * *

Apple growers must pay more attention to improved grading and packing. Neatness, cleanliness and uniformity are essential, and the orchardist is responsible not only for the quality of his fruit, but for its appearance and condition when it reaches the consumer, who chooses his purchases largely by appearances. Much good fruit is wasted because its preparation is too poor to meet capable competition. The market is usually undersupplied with first-class apples. Circular 39, issued by the Purdue University Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., gives complete information and instructions for sizing, grading and packing apples to meet the requirements of the best markets.

* * *

Oats can be made a very profitable crop in Alabama, declare two state authorities on the subject. Red rust-proof varieties should be grown and sown in October. One hundred pounds of nitrate of soda and 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre can be applied with profit as a rule. The phosphate should be applied in the fall, the nitrate of soda in the spring. A good grain drill increases the yield and economizes seed. If smut is prevalent, prevent it by treating the seed with formalin. Write the experiment station for full directions.

* * *

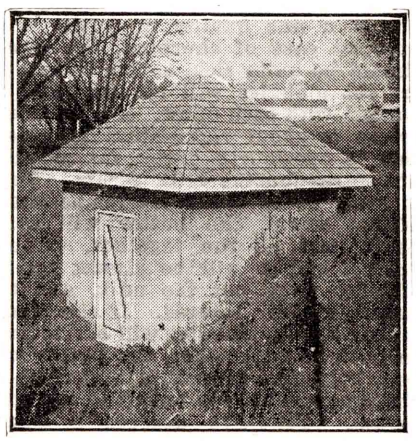
Tennessee warns her agricultural folks to stay in Tennessee and not go wandering away in search of a better land where money is supposed to come easy. In the October bulletin issued by the State Department of Agriculture we find the following: "If the people of Tennessee would realize just what they have in the way of soil and climate (in comparison with other countries) they would not seek to wander, but be content to remain at home. Hundreds of thousands of Americans carry millions of dollars into Canada, where a man of limited means may become possessed of a good farm, but his troubles are not ended. Canada has a nine-months winter. The wheat crop is a failure one time out of three. Chicken raising is impractical. No fruit except a few hardy berries. Life is hard and the food supply limited. Stay right here."

* * *

"Our meat supply can be increased by the use of dual purpose cows. On thousands of farms where only a few cows are kept the cows should produce calves that will make profitable feeders. * * Grain can no longer be fed to meat animals with a lavish hand. * * Corn has increased in value 80 per cent, while steers have increased only a fraction of this amount. * * The farmer must use fodder, silage, straw and roots to develop the frames of his young animals, and withhold full feeding until finishing off time. * * The meat problem can not be solved until the farmer learns how to raise cattle on cheap feed, and not then unless he is supplied with a good market. * * Since co-operation is the best solution it is important to teach the farmer how to co-operate."—The Agricultural Outlook, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

CONCRETE HYDRAULIC RAM HOUSES

Among all the small devices used for hoisting or pumping water, few have been more satisfactory than the hydraulic ram, especially where economy of operation has been a factor. To give the best results a ram should be properly installed. This means rigidity of foundation and absence of everything calculated to obstruct the machine while in operation. "Fixing the ram" is an old-time expression familiar to everybody who has had occasion to use this simple and ingenious device. Sometimes the necessity for "fixing" has been brought about by a dislodged stone in the wall or some obstructing substance in the mechanism.



Concrete affords the best means of protection to the ram, as it is impervious, durable and economical. The accompanying illustration shows a satisfactory type of building. A structure of this character will not rot, even though in constant contact with moisture, which quickly destroys wood. There are no joints, which inveriably become defects in ordinary masonry. Concrete means a clean, sanitary and satisfactory enclosure for the hydraulic ram, and will do much to eliminate bills for repairs due to improper installation or an unstable foundation.

To build a ram house of the type shown would not require great mechanical skill. Having prepared the pit or foundation and erected his forms, the farmer would need to observe the following precautions:

Good cement, clean materials and the former used while absolutely fresh. A mixture of one part Portland cement, two parts sand and four parts stone would make a good concrete. The concrete should be a wet mixture and placed in alternate layers about six inches thick, which would be tamped slightly until water comes to the surface. To obtain a smooth surface the mass should be spaded on the side next to the forms immediately after placing. This is done by working a thin wooden paddle to and fro and up and down between the concrete and the side of the form. A spade will answer where the space between forms is sufficiently wide to permit of its use. The forms should be left in place for at least a week.

The foundation for the ram can be made of the same mixture, and if the work is properly done it will mean a rigid, nonvibrating and everlasting base. Time and moisture will only add to its strength and durability.

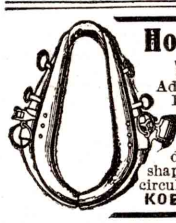
GETTING ALL THE CREAM

Butter fat and profit may be left in the skim milk can where hand separators are used if the separator is not properly adjusted. One Wisconsin creameryman has found by repeated tests that skimmed milk obtained upon farms where hand separators are used oftentimes contains large percentages of butter fat, amounting in some instances to one-fifth of the cream contained in the milk.

Frank Swoboda, agricultural representative of the United States Department of Agriculture for Langlade County, Wisconsin, has found that many farmers in his section are losing money by running cream through the separator with the skimmed milk. His tests made co-operatively with local creamerymen showed loses which led him to carry on a campaign for the more efficient use of farm separators.

C. E. Lee of the University Dairy School has assigned six causes for loss by failing to skim closely. First, the separator may not be standing level upon a firm foundation; second, the bowl may be out of balance and vibrating too much when in operation; third, the bowl may not be operated at full speed (if the speed of the handle should be 48 or 60, as is indicated by the book of instructions, it must be maintained at that rate during the separating); fourth, skimming milk that is too cold (milk should be separated immediately after milking); fifth, the cream outlet may be partially stopped, due to improper cleaning of the separator; sixth, the bowl may be too low or too high. If too low it is due to the parts being partially worn, or in removing the bottom parts for cleaning and not readjusting the height of the bowl to its original position.

Those who have cream separators should study them until they thoroughly understand the principle and practice of their operation. To do good work the machine must run right.



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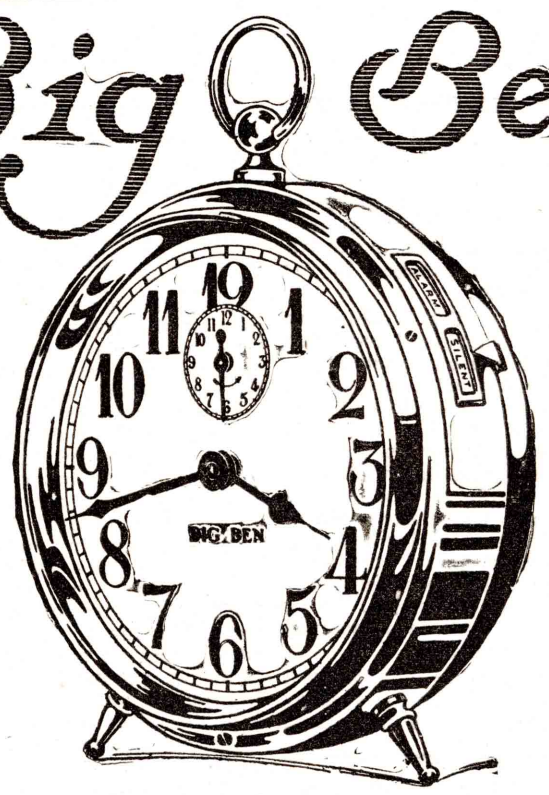

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A Big Ben battalion, over 3,000 strong, leaves LaSalle, Illinois, every day. Every one of them feels proud of his triple nickel-plated coat of implement steel; his dominating seven-inch height; his large, bold figures and hands, and his big, easy-to-wind keys. No other clock can match their looks and ability to serve.

Things move with a will when timed with Big Ben. He'll wake you *gradually* by ringing every other half-minute for ten minutes or rout you out in a hurry with one long musical ring. Suit yourself how he does it. You can shut him off short in the middle of his call, if you wish.

He is built in a live town for live wires. And his best work has been on the farm. Before-breakfast chores are started *right on time* when Big Ben time is set. *He never oversleeps.* He runs on time, rings on time and stays on time.

If your jeweler doesn't sell Big Ben, send a money order for $2.50 to his makers—*Westclox, La Salle, Ill.* He will come to your house by express or by parcel post, all charges prepaid.

Live Stock and Dairy

Dried brewers' grains is an excellent feed for horses.

The dairy cow that begins winter in prime condition is a real money maker.

Forty acres, rightly located, is enough land for a dairy business rightly managed.

Pure air is as essential to stock as to folks, but don't ventilate the barn by means of drafts.

The Berkshire is probably the oldest breed of hogs of the lard type and is one of the best today.

Cut down the grain ration for the work horse when the active work is done, add bran to the ration, and don't forget the exercise.

An 80-acre dairy farm in Minnesota carries sixty head of cattle, twenty-five being milking cows that average $110 per year in cream checks.

Losses from cholera have been exceptionally heavy for the past six months. Minnesota alone has lost $5,000,000 worth of hogs.

The dairy herd should be made to average a 400-pound production per cow of butter fat, with a minimum yield of 300 pounds. It can be done, too.

Cottonseed cake products are valuable feeds to use in conjunction with corn in fattening cattle or sheep. For best results use two and one-half pounds of cake to three pounds of corn.

Wisconsin farms, stocked with pure-bred and high-grade Guernseys and Holsteins, produces half the factory cheese made in the United States, and one-sixth of all the butter.

PROFITABLE PIG PASTURAGE

Cheap pork is easiest produced where plenty of good pasturage is available. Oats and peas, clover, alfalfa, rape, rye and vetch are all good for hog pasturage and should be used on every farm adapted to their growth where hog raising is engaged in for profit by the farmer.

The hog raisers at the Washington State Experiment Station have been making tests with various pasture rations, in comparison with dry grain feed in the feed lot. Four lots of pigs were selected. One lot had oats and peas pasturage and 1 per cent grain, i. e. one pound of grain daily for each hundredweight of pigs. The second lot had the same pasturage with 2 per cent grain. The third lot had oats and peas pasturage and 3 per cent grain. The fourth lot received 3 per cent grain and no pasturage, being fed in the dry lot. All lots received skim milk and buttermilk.

Lot No. 1, consisting of nineteen pigs, consumed 700 pounds (ninety gallons) of buttermilk, 296 pounds of grain, consisting of five parts barley, five parts wheat and one part tankage. Lot No. 2, numbering fourteen pigs, had the same feed except that this lot was fed 1,235 pounds of grain. Lot No. 3, with twelve pigs, consumed 800 pounds of milk and 649 pounds of grain, consisting of two parts barley, two parts wheat, two parts oats, one part bran and one part tankage. Lot No. 4 of fourteen pigs consumed 995 pounds of grain, same mixture as Lots 1 and 2, and 2,370 pounds of milk.

These feeding tests began August 5 and continued to September 3. The gain per pig during the period averaged as follows: Lot No. 1, 19.4 pounds; lot No. 2, 23 pounds; lot No. 3, 28 pounds; lot No. 4, 13.7 pounds. After deducting the cost of the grain and milk fed (grain at $1.50 per hundredweight and milk at 25 cents per hundredweight) and counting the value of the pigs at $8 per hundredweight, the oats and peas pasture yielded a cash return as follows: Lot No. 1, $28.80; lot No. 2, $33.06; lot No. 3, $46.41, while lot No. 4, dry fed, lacked $5 of paying the cost of their feed.

The Washington station has found it a good plan to have alfalfa, rye and vetch or clover pasture for early spring and summer; oats and peas, or barley and peas, for midsummer, then finish by grain feeding in the dry lot.

THE GOVERNMENT WANTS CLEANER DAIRY MANAGEMENT

DOC. WILEY, known to everybody as the great pure food agitator, and erstwhile the chief chemist in the United States Department of Agriculture, has been superceded in office by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, who bids fair to even surpass Mr. Wiley in efforts to make all food products pure and free from all contaminating things like germs, bacteria, preservative poisons and such like.

In a speech before the American Health Association, Dr. Alsberg recently discussed the need for more action on the part of state legislators and public officials to supply a lack on the part of the National Pure Food Law. The doctor declares that rural communities and small towns suffer more from the effects of impure milk products than the larger cities. The cities, asserts the chief chemist, have laws, a system of regulation and inspection, that practically insures sanitary milk. This leads the people, farmers and dairymen, who are refused the privilege of marketing questionable products in the cities, to sell their milk in towns where no regulation exists. Milk refused by cities because of its unhealthfulness is marketed elsewhere, and no means are provided for inducing producers to clean up, and put out a pure product. He asserts that hereafter the department is going to engage in a campaign to induce state authorities to take up the matter and pass laws and provide means for looking after the purity of food products. "A factory," asserted the doctor, "can be run under the most unsanitary conditions; milking may be done by a man recovering from scarlet fever; or milk may be produced on a farm where a member of the family is suffering from typhoid, and the Federal authorities have no power to act."

We agree with the chief chemist's conclusions. Nevertheless, this inspection business can be overdone. Producers are led to oppose it by the lack of common sense exercised by many of the inspectors, who have neither the technical knowledge nor the necessary judgment and experience to do their work properly. Some are too lax, and some demand the most nonsensical or impractical requirements. If, with all the "red tape," these reform laws would also carry provisions for supplying industry, honesty, and common sense to the officials who may be elected or appointed to execute the provisions of the laws, it would be a God-send. Contamination in officialdom is about as dangerous and undesirable as contamination in food products.

THE PRICE PAID FOR MILK IN THIS COUNTRY

ACCORDING to reports from the Department of Agriculture, the average price paid for milk in twenty-six of the leading cities of the United States during last year was 3.56 cents per quart, a little more than 3½ cents. The highest price in the entire country for the year was 4.43 cents per quart, paid in Washington, D. C. The lowest price in the entire country was 2.9 cents per quart, and it was the price paid in St. Paul. Minneapolis was the next lowest market, the price being 3.04 cents per quart. During the last three months of the year 1912 the price in Washington went to 5.17 cents per quart, the highest paid for that length of time anywhere in the country. These prices indicate the net income per quart at the farmers' shipping stations. Consumers may well compare them with the prices they have to pay.

FINE BUTTER MAKING A SCIENCE
No. 5

Cream is composed of two materials—butter fat and milk serum. The butter fat globules are suspended in the serum. The globules are very close together in 40 per cent cream, not so close together in 20 per cent cream and much farther apart in milk. Temperature affects these globules just as it does butter or lard. Heat softens them, while cold hardens them.

It takes a large number of these minute globules of butter fat to make a grain of butter, separated from the milk serum. This separation is produced by churning, which, if done right, will permit complete separation, which is highly essential if butter of fine and lasting flavor is to be produced. The size of the butter grains or "granules" has much to do with the thoroughness of separation. The granules should not be too large, or too small.

For best results, or, in order to obtain a fine quality of butter with greatest ease of churning, the cream should be quite rich, so the little butter fat globules will readily come in contact with each other. A 25 per cent cream is about right—that is, cream that is one-fourth butter fat globules and three-fourths milk serum. Then it must be of the right temperature. If too warm, the butter will come "soft" and all run together, without grains, and it will be almost impossible to work out the milk, and the flavor is badly injured. If the cream is too cool the globules will be too hard to stick to each other, the butter will be a long time in coming, and much of the fat globules will be left in the milk serum. Fifty-five degrees is about right.

The butter fat globules are shaken together by the "jolting" they get in churning. The churn, if filled too full or not full enough, will not give good jolts and the process will be slow. Or, if turned too fast or too slow, it will not give good results. Use a barrel or a box churn, filled from one-third to one-half full of cream, and turn regularly at a speed to give greatest agitation and concussion. If these few factors are carefully observed and controlled, churning should result successfully in turning out granular butter of the right texture in twenty-five or thirty minutes. The granules should be about the size of a small garden pea, which can be washed, salted and worked to greatest advantage with the least trouble. The size of the granules is controlled by stopping the churn frequently after the butter begins to "come," and when the granules are seen to be of the right size cease altogether.

Next issue—Washing, Salting and Working Butter.

"Licks the Bucket Clean"
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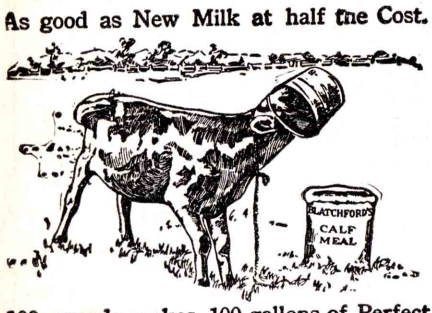

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Poultry Pickings

Feed well, but make the birds exercise.

Sprouted oats give wonderful results at this time.

Now is the time to market the old heavy gobblers you failed to dispose of earlier.

The secret of winter eggs is early-hatched pullets, well grown, well sheltered and well fed.

Are your early-hatched pullets laying? No? There's something wrong, then, either with your care or with the pullets.

Now is the time to cut up that clover hay we kept telling you to save last summer for the purpose, and feed it to your chickens.

A little neighborhood club in the country can supply a little neighborhood club in the city with fresh eggs via parcel post. Get together.

How many of you kept a record of your farm flocks the past year? How much profit did your hens make you? Count it up and send in the report.

Physical culture for the fowls is easy. Hang a cabbage so they must jump to get a bite. Feed corn on the cob. Break an ear in three pieces and let biddy do the shelling.

It is overcrowding, not lack of meat or salt, that causes feather eating amongst fowls. Give them room and this bad habit will not develop. Once started, there's no stopping it. Get the ax, the only sure remedy.

One of the most foolish things in the world is to lose the temper over anything a hen does. It only makes matters worse to tear around and set the whole henhouse in an uproar. We all do more foolish things than any hen ever did.—The Farm Journal. And, what's more, we knew better all the time and the hen didn't.

COAXING BIDDY TO LAY HIGH-PRICED EGGS

"A few years ago many farmers allowed their cows to go dry early in November and then freshen in April. The farm hen sometimes does the same thing—goes dry in October and begins to lay in March. This long dry spell cuts down the possible profits." This is the explanation given by James G. Halpin, poultryman for the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, of the present scarcity of eggs.

Mr. Halpin thinks that many farm flocks are not getting quite the attention that they really deserve and as a consequence are not meeting the demand for freshly laid eggs.

"Right now poultry houses should be deeply bedded with dry straw," declares Mr. Halpin, "and all the grain feed should be worked into this litter so that the hens may get good exercise and amusement hunting for it. If nothing of this kind is done, the flock will huddle in one corner of the poultry house or in or about one of the other farm buildings and will seem to lose all interest in life. If the flock gets into this lazy and indifferent habit at this time of the year, winter eggs will be few and hard to get. It is well to get the hens to exercising and singing as they work for their feed and then sell 50-cent eggs to the city buyers who want the genuine article.

"The flock should be given as great a variety of grain as possible. Some corn, wheat, oats and barley mixed together, or fed alternately makes a satisfactory ration. If all of these grains are not produced on the farm, then feed those that are raised. On real cold nights take some ear corn into the house, thoroughly heat it upon the kitchen stove, then break into small pieces and scatter over the feeding floor an hour or more before dark. Arrange a mash box or trough with a little ground feed where the hens may have access to it. They can then go to the "pantry" and get "a bite" to eat when the grain is gone from the litter. A warm mash of moist, ground feed, table scraps, etc., fed so that all of the flock has access to it and only what they will eat greedily, is good for laying hens.

As insects are no longer available, skim milk should be fed liberally. If this is not obtainable feed some ground green bone or meat, about an ounce to each hen three times a week. If unable to provide any of these, buy commercial meat scrap, for animal feed of some sort helps to fill the egg basket."

GET GREATER PROFIT FROM POULTRY

ANY POULTRY KEEPER, if convinced that he or she could spend one dollar and make it earn two, would do it. They are, of course, interested in whatever brings them more profit, and especially if it can be done at small expense. Farmers have been taught that pure-bred fowls are more profitable than mongrels, and the fact that a flock of pure-bred birds are to be seen on nearly every farm is proof that the farmers have grasped at the idea of greater returns by means of pure-blooded fowls. And the idea was sound. The pure or "standard bred" flocks have in the great majority of cases made more profitable returns. They have produced more eggs, more pounds of meat on the same amount of feed than the mongrel bird. Moreover, the superior quality of the flesh of thoroughbreds has brought higher prices. Raising standard bred fowls has made the farmers money, both on eggs and market birds.

There is now a movement on foot, recently set going by the American Poultry Association, which has for its object the adoption of a standard for market poultry and eggs. Better conditions of production have been created, and poultry keepers have gained thereby. Now it is proposed to make better conditions in marketing and even greater gains will, it is believed, be made. The new scheme is to standardize the market poultry and eggs and establish a system that will place the products on the market according to the standard, so a higher price per pound for birds and a higher price per dozen for eggs will be obtained. The leaders in the American Poultry Association believe this is readily possible and have set themselves about the task with great vigor and enthusiasm. Every person who has fowls and sells either eggs or birds should follow closely the proceedings of the association in this latest endeavor to enable the poultry raiser to make a larger profit.

Chickens and eggs return prices according to when, where and how they are marketed, says a prominent member of the association. Some fowls get to the consumer in excellent condition and sell at fancy prices. Others, equally as good in every way when caught on the farm, show up badly when offered to retailers and consumers and sell for a low price. The country buyer soon learns to buy all poultry at a low price in order to be sure to avoid loss.

If a standard is adopted and methods are put in force to insure the poultry going on the market quite up to the standard, losses will be greatly reduced and producers may obtain higher prices in consequence.

The Poultry Association has a committee at work on this problem, headed by Robert Essex, a noted practical poultryman and authority. This committee is preparing a book for the use of farmers and dealers, to show them how poultry products may be standardized and losses eliminated. The committee is making investigations and is asking the co-operation of farmers in their work.

There is one way that the farmer can help in the preparation of that book, and the object of this article is to ask him and his wife to do so.

1. Tell us about the greatest difficulties you have to meet with in marketing your poultry and eggs.
2. Tell us, so far as you know, where the greatest loss occurs—where the most disappointments arise.
3. Do you keep pure-bred poultry of a single variety, and do you try to produce and market eggs of a uniform color, size and shape?
4. Where and in what temperature do you keep your eggs while holding them for market? What other farm product do you store nearby?
5. How often do you market your eggs, especially in hot weather?
6. How are they marketed—sold to the huckster who calls at your door, sold for cash to a local dealer or traded for merchandise?
7. Do you make a practice of sorting out all the small, dirty and misshaped eggs and using these at home?
8. Do the dealers who buy your eggs during the summer months candle them and only pay you for the good ones? Or do they take them just as they come?
9. Do you know how to grade or candle eggs? Do you do it before sending them to market?
10. Do you keep male birds with your laying hens during summer months?

We want all our readers who are interested in making their poultry pay better to send in replies to all these questions. The answers we receive will be turned over to the committee on market poultry and egg standards, to guide them in the preparation of their book.

The poultry editor feels that this is a matter of great importance, and offers a valuable opportunity to every poultry producer. And it can be made especially valuable to farmers and farm women who will organize a poultry club and be ready to make practical use of the information the new book on standards will supply. One more proof is given of the great advantage and desirability of having a local farmers' organization in each community, and that a part of a great national system.

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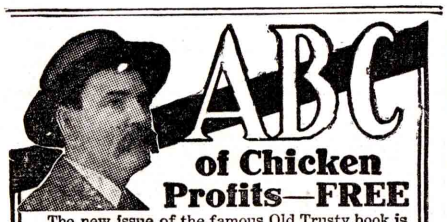
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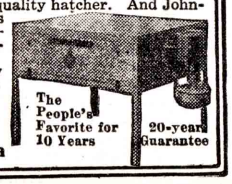
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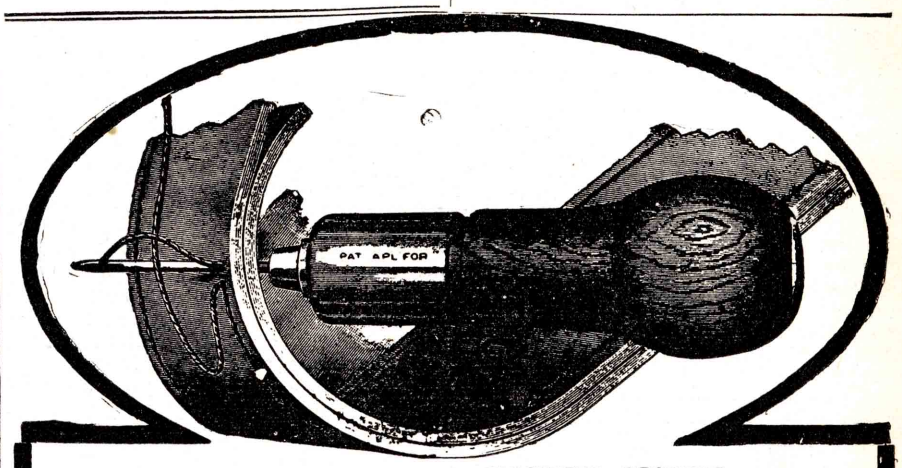
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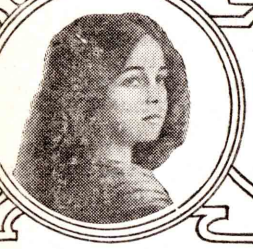

Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

I AM ONLY TO SAY just a few words this time, as we have with us again Mrs. Busyhand to give us another page from her diary of a busy life, and after her comes a stranger, who will not tell us her name, but who wants to talk a few moments on pie education. Mercy! We never knew there were but two things to learn about pies—one is, how to make them, and the other how to hide them from little Johnny. But it seems there are some things in connection with mixing, baking and even eating pies that we have not understood, so we will all be interested and helped by this pie preachment.

* * *

An old schoolmate of mine made me a two-days visit last week. How we do enjoy such visits, when our memories carry us back to old times and we live over again the happiest hours of bygone days. This friend of mine came into the kitchen one morning as I was beating steak for breakfast and gave me this hint: "Sprinkle the flour on the steak before you beat it, instead of after it has been beaten, and use a little more flour. Try it." Always ready to try a new idea, and this was a new one to me, I followed her directions and every one at the table bragged about the flavor of that steak. I had learned something worth while.

* * *

Jack Frost is hanging around, with his magic brush, ready to paint his wonderful floral and woodland scenes on our window panes. As an artist he is wonderful, but he is so mischievous! All the time he is drawing those designs he is "playing hob" with the house plants. Jealous, I suppose, and does not want his work to have a rival in our eyes. But I am not fond of Jack, or his work, although I can't help but admire his artistic skill, and when he touches my geraniums with his death-dealing wand I am much vexed with him. I have found a way to mitigate his evil influence. When I find he has chilled any of my plants I put them in an almost air-tight chest and place it in a moderately cold room and bring it gradually to a warmer temperature, and behold! my plants come out unscathed.

MRS. BUSYHAND'S DIARY

By a Farm Woman

(Continued From Last Issue)

The next morning the big engine pulled in and got into position near the silo. The neighboring men and teams began to arrive, and soon the noise and work began. Some of the neighbor women and an aunt came to help us and we "got busy" also, preparing the vegetables and meat for dinner, setting two tables in the dining room, and numerous other details to attend to, such as arranging two wash tubs with rainwater in for the men to wash in (besides the wash pan and wash bowl) and five or six towels, soap, etc., etc. These are the things we had for dinner:

Mashed Irish Potatoes Sweet Potatoes
Roast Beef and Gravy
Butter Beans Bread and Butter
Cheese and Crackers
Peaches and Cream
Pie Coffee Cake

The men do not care for many nicknacks. What they want to eat is plenty of solid, substantial food—and lots of it. Twenty men sat down to dinner. Also we had them for supper. We had about the same things for supper, with the exception that we gave them bowls of hot oyster soup instead of meat, and for pickles we gave them sliced ripe tomatoes with dressing.

The next day we did not work hard. I was expected to go as a delegate to the state W. C. T. U. convention, but owing to the silo filling coming just at this time it was impossible for me to go. So goes the life of a farmer's wife. I was somewhat disappointed about not going, but did not "make a fuss" over it. Wednesday forenoon I ironed while Mary straightened up the living rooms. I forgot to say that one reason I was disappointed on not going to the convention was that I was invited by my cousin, Robert Livingston, of the famous and world-renowned Livingston seed firm, to stop off on my way home at his house at spend the night with his family in Columbus.

About noon the phone bell rang and a friend told me to get ready and take a drive with them and attend the Woman's Missionary Society. So Mary made me go, while she finished the ironing. It was a beautiful fall afternoon and the ride in an easy-going buggy, behind a safe, though spirited horse, was certainly enjoyable. The subject of the meeting was "Hindrances to Missions in Egypt." Although Mohammedanism is a large and mighty foe, yet signs of its weakening influence and its shallow, evil power do but show its falseness and prove that Christ is almighty and that soon He will reign o'er all nations.

In the evening four of us went to prayer meeting and received inspiration and help for life's duties.

(To Be Continued)

PIE EDUCATION

THERE are some things every one knows about pie without needing to be educated. On the other hand, there are some things we may not know so well. Pie is the great American specialty. As pie bakers and pie eaters, we reign supreme. We see people enjoying a ripe old age and eating pie with all the gusto of a school boy. That is, some of them do. But, as a matter of fact, we are also a nation of dyspeptics, and doubtless the next generation will have weaker digestions because their progenitors taxed their digestive organs a bit too heavily, and pie is more or less responsible.

There are pies, and pies. It all depends upon how they are made as to the extent of the burden they place on the digestion, and a pie need lose none of its flavor to lose a lot of its burden on the digestion.

Pie crust is not absorbed until it reaches the intestines, because of the fact that the starch grains of the flour are covered or surrounded by an envelope of fat. There is nothing in the saliva or gastric juice to dissolve this fat, therefore it goes into the intestines before it is able to be worked upon, thus overworking the intestines and losing a part of its nourishing element, because of its short stay in this digestive tract.

There are four different kinds of pastry—plain pastry, one-fifth shortening to one part flour; flaky pastry, one-quarter shortening to one part flour; rich pastry, one-third shortening to one part flour, and puff paste, one-half shortening to one part flour.

The essentials for making good pastry are:

1. Cold ingredients.
2. Pastry flour.
3. Best shortening.
4. Light handling dough.

Lightness of pastry depends upon two things, amount of shortening and kind of shortening. Lard makes the tenderest crust, but butter gives the best flavor. If a very small amount of shortening is used, baking powder may be used in the pastry. The reason why the ingredients used in making pastry should be cold is that when the flour and lard and water are warm they stick together, so less air is mixed into the dough, and it is tough. If the materials are cold the cold substances expand more. Butter leaves holes by melting in the dough when it is put into the hot oven and makes a flaky crust.

Pastry dough should be thoroughly baked and browned. A fruit pie should bake for thirty to forty minutes, and should be eaten on the same day it is baked, as standing causes the under crust to become soggy. Paste cooked without filling will keep for several days, but must be carefully reheated by slipping in a warm oven for a few minutes before using.

The pie crust should be rolled one-quarter inch in thickness and should be a little larger than the tin to allow for shrinkage. Allow more paste for the lower than the upper crust, and do not fail to perforate the upper crust. Always brush the edge of the lower crust with water and press the upper one down on it.

FLAKY PASTRY

One cup flour.
One-fourth teaspoon salt.
Two tablespoons lard.
Two tablespoons butter.
Cold water to make stiff dough.

METHOD OF PREPARING

Sift salt and flour, add fat and cut it in with two knives. It should be cut very fine if flaky crust is desired. Add water, slowly mixing with knife. Do not touch with the hand. Roll paste on slightly floured board, using as little flour as possible. Roll in one direction only. Roll thin and bake till brown.

PUMPKIN PIE

One cup mashed pumpkin.
One cup sugar.
Three eggs.
One pint milk.
One teaspoon ginger.
One teaspoon cinnamon.
One-half teaspoon allspice.
One-half teaspoon cloves.

METHOD OF PREPARING

Beat the egs, add to them the sugar, pumpkin and spices. Beat this thoroughly, add the milk and mix thoroughly; then bake in a raw crust.

LEMON PIE

One tablespoon flour cornstarch.
One cup sugar.
One cup boiling water.
Juice and grated rind of one lemon.
Yolk of two eggs, well beaten.
One teaspoon butter.

METHOD OF PREPARING

Mix cornstarch and flour together. Add boiling water slowly and cook ten minutes, stirring frequently. Add this mixture to the beaten yolk, butter and

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35UF17. Dress of High-Grade English Velvet Corduroy. Waist is finished with collar of satin messaline in color to match material; Val. lace ruffle at neck. Dress fastens invisibly in front beneath a plait effect, trimmed with ball buttons. In the back the fullness is gathered at waist line. Girdle of satin messaline, with long, knotted ends. Kimono style long sleeves; cuffs of satin messaline. The skirt is gathered at waistline in back and is slightly draped in front; black, navy blue or brown. Sizes, 32 to 44 bust, skirt length 40 inches; also to fit misses or small women, 32 to 38 bust, skirt length 38 inches. **Price, all mail or express charges paid by us..... $5.98**

6UF14. Handsome, Large Fitted Shape of Silk Velvet in slight mushroom effect, rolled at right side and trimmed around crown with beautiful Ostrich band which is caught at left with large, full-blown rose. Underbrim is faced with velvet. Comes in black with white Ostrich band and Nell rose flower; in navy blue with blue Ostrich band and burnt orange flower; and in black with black Ostrich band and large white rose. **Price, all mail or express charges paid by us..... $3.98**

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lemon and cook until egg thickens. When mixture is cool, place it in a baked crust and cover with meringue. Bake till brown.—Mrs. C.

What to Wear and How to Wear it

By Ethel C. Marsh

AT THIS SEASON it is easy enough to say what shall and what shall not be worn by the well-dressed woman. Two points are worthy of note. One is the continued use of the low neck. It was believed that with the approach of winter weather this would give way to the high collar, but that women have discovered the comfort of the low finish and refuse to give it up. Instead of doing this they wear heavy neck pieces of fur and all manner of heavy outer garments, but the waist remains low. The style preferred has a V-shaped opening in front, edged with a little frill of whatever material serves for the chemisette, net, lace, etc. In order to make such a waist becoming even with a coat we find the pretty lingerie collars worn outside the wraps.

The other noteworthy point is the use of long sleeves despite the low neck. This is practically invariable and the sleeve that is best liked fits the arm rather closely, a dart and a single seam being the means employed.

Separate skirts are worn in street toilettes and such a model as No. 6297 is favored. With these skirts plain blouses, somewhat in the manner of No. 6296, are worn. The plainer they are the better, for a heavy wrap is usually worn with them.

Rough finish materials are used for skirts and the new plaids are much in evidence, with buttons as the only trimming, if we except the curiously cut seams of many of the models and the hints at drapery that are worked in, as suggested in 6297.

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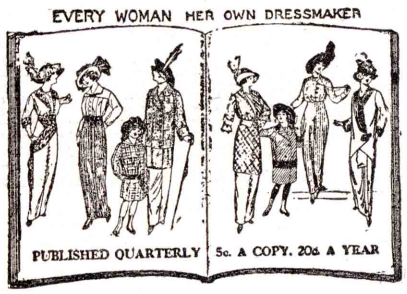

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What is Now the Fashion

6225. GIRLS' DRESS.—This model has a long Balkan blouse, with flat hip band and diagonal front closing. This is worn over a one-piece skirt joined to an underwaist. Blouse and skirt may be of one material or of two. Plaid, stripes and figured materials are smart for the blouse with a plain skirt. No. 6225 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 44-inch material.

6457. RAG DOLL AND CLOTHING.—The rag doll is by far the best for very little folks and all children generally love it. This pattern gives the body of the doll and a design for bloomers and a one-piece dress. Canton flannel or other material can be used for the doll and cashmere or any remnant of material for the clothes. The pattern is cut in sizes for dolls of 16, 20 and 24 inches in length. Medium size requires five-eighths yard of 36-inch material for the doll and seven-eighths yard of 36-inch goods for the dress.

4784. GIRLS' DRESS.—A favorite model this. It has the Gibson tucks at the shoulders, a front closing at one side of the blouse and a pleated skirt, with high neck finish and full length sleeves. This style is handsome in plaid materials and also in serge or velveteen. No. 4784 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6297. LADIES' THREE-GORE SKIRT.—A smart tailor-made skirt which can be worn with odd blouses or as part of a costume. It has three gores, a panel back and a side front closing with a drapery suggestion at the knee. Brocaded velvet, cheviot, serge, broadcloth and figured fabrics will be handsome made in this style. No. 6297 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 44-inch material.

4634. LADIES' KITCHEN APRON.—This thoroughly serviceable apron is a one-piece model and may have the full length sleeves or not as desired. Gingham is the best of apron materials, but calico and other wash fabrics can also be employed. No. 4634 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅛ yards of 27-inch material, with sleeves; 4¾ yards of same width without.

4650. LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.—Far neater than any wrapper, this simple frock has a blouse with a tuck at each side of front and back and a front closing. The seven-gore skirt has a reversed box pleat in the back and closes at the side of the front. Wash materials, challie, cashmere and the like are used for these dresses. No. 4650 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

6087. LADIES' HAT.—The soft, squashy hats that are now worn can be made at home with little trouble. This design shows one which has a circular crown, sides which are shaped to it, and a medium brim. Ratine materials, eponge and fur cloth are used and felt can also be employed in making them. The hat pattern is cut in sizes for ladies, misses and children. Ladies' size requires one yard of 27-inch material.

6296. LADIES' BLOUSE.—A stylish, but simple blouse made without the usual box pleat where the front closes. The open neck is trimmed with a little collar and revers and the shirt sleeve is inset at the shoulder. Silk, crepe or wash materials can be used for this style waist. No. 6296 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

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PREPARING POPCORN

Chocolate Popcorn.—Two teacupfuls of white sugar, one-half cup of corn sirup, two ounces of chocolate, one cup of water. Put these ingredients into a kettle and cook them until the sirup hardens when put in cold water. Pour over four quarts of crisp, freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

Sugared Popcorn.—Make a sirup by boiling together two teacupfuls of granulated sugar and one teacup of water. Boil until the sirup strings from the spoon or hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over six quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well.

Popcorn Balls.—One pint of sirup, one pint of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of vinegar. Cook till the sirup hardens when dropped into cold water. Remove to back of stove and add one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water and then pour the hot sirup over four quarts of freshly popped corn, stirring till each kernel is well coated, when it can be molded into balls or into any desired form.

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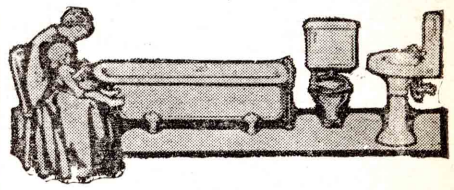

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This fine collection of holiday cards will be sent free to any reader of this paper sending us one yearly subscription to "Farm News" at 25c and include 10c extra to pay postage and packing. Send at once. Be the first in your locality to get this wonderful post card collection. Address
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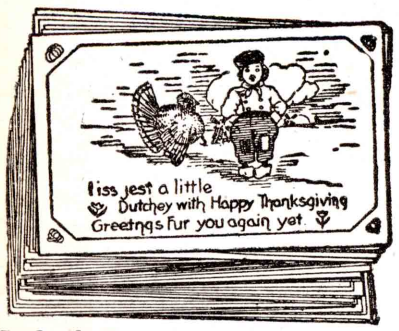

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Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

ONCE MORE we must appeal not only to the Cadets of Equity, but to all in whose hands this paper may come, to read every letter and name in this department. The young people of today are the hope of the future not only of the country, but of the human race. No one can read these letters without appreciating the progress the young people are making; and that so many of them, hailing as they do from the better walks of life, and from the most intelligent circles of our people, thus enter so heartily into our work, encourages us in what we are doing. There is a better day dawning for agriculture, and in that all classes will be benefited. It only remains to get more people to read—to bring these truths to the attention of everybody. We are doing much and sacrificing much. If all our friends, old and young, would help us by getting new subscribers how grateful we would be.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer girl, 17 years of age, and live in the northern part of Wisconsin, on a farm of 120 acres, where we raise corn, oats, potatoes and fruit. We are on a mail route and a cream route. The mail carrier comes every day, but the man who gathers the cream comes only every other day. We have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING a long time and think it is the best paper going. I would like to hear from all the Cadet boys and girls and also to exchange photos—will answer all.—Frances Becht, Ashland, Wis.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy, and like farming very well. We raise corn, oats, wheat and tobacco, and all kinds of vegetables. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE for about a year. It certainly is a good paper. I always read the Cadet letters first. I go to school almost every day. We live about 100 yards from Walnut Grove Baptist Church, of which I am a member. I have a guitar and violin and can play some on both of them. I was 17 years old Nov. 4. All you Cadets write me a card or letter; every one of you will get an answer. I close with three cheers for UP-TO-DATE.—Willie Macey, Lodiburg, Ky.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a farm of 63 acres in the state of Iowa, where we raise corn, oats, wheat and fruit. I am 19 years old and enjoy reading the Cadet letters. I belong to the M. E. Church of Emmerson. Our church building was struck by lightning and burned June 27 and we are now building a brick church that will cost, when completed, $12,000. We also live near a lake, where we young folks have great times skating in the winter and boating in the summer. I hope to become a Cadet and will answer all the Cadet boys and girls that write me.—Lillie P. Scott, Hastings, Ia.

DEAR CADETS—I am 27 years old and only a short time ago became interested in the Cadet page. UP-TO-DATE FARMING has been coming to my home almost three years, and I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls.—Stephen Cooper, Bristow, Va.

This little girl from Oklahoma deserves a place among the Cadets:

DEAR CADETS—I am a little girl, 13 years old, and thought I would write, as I like to read the Cadet letters. I think I have missed much by not writing sooner. I live on a farm of 180 acres and am a busy little girl. I embroider some, but papa raises lots of cotton and I pick 200 pounds a day sometimes. I hope to hear from all the Cadets and will leave room in our glorious paper for some one else.—Susie Pendergrass, Haskell, Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Georgia girl of 16 years and live on a farm of 130 acres. Cotton and corn are our chief products. I would be delighted to hear from any of you Cadet boys and girls, and will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Elma King, Curryville, Ga.

We want everybody to read all the Cadet letters, but here is one of special interest from a real business farmer boy of Montana:

DEAR CADETS—I am 16 years old and live on a 540-acre ranch. We have seventy head of cattle, ten horses and other small stock of the farm. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for three years and can't do without it. We have about twelve cars of hay to sell and one car of potatoes and grain. Crops in this part of the country are O. K. I will answer all cards and letters I receive.—Charley DeVries, Roberts, Mont.

DEAR CADETS—I live on a 40-acre farm near the town of Sunbury, in the good old state of Pennsylvania. I walk three miles morning and evening to and from Snydertown high school, in which I am in my senior year. I would like to exchange post cards with the Cadets.—Wave M. Furman, Sunbury, Pa.

What do you think of rhymes like this from the icy regions "away up yonder?"

DEAR CADETS—Here's an Oregon boy,
Twenty years of age,
Who always reads with bubbling joy
The good old Cadet page.

Eleven years I spent, you know,
On Alaska's frozen drift;
Skimmed o'er the ice and faced the snow,
With dog team strong and swift.

And now I want you all to write
And ask about that land
Of nightless day and dayless night,
And northern lights so grand,
Where polar bears and ice worms fight
And blizzards blow to beat the band.

I'll try to answer every one,
And will not make you wait,
Though all I have to write upon
Be good old UP-TO-DATE.
—Frank H. Doree, Rex, Ore.

DEAR CADETS—I am an Oregon girl, 14 years old, and live on a small farm in the beautiful Chehalem valley. The most beautiful crop grown here is weeds; next come strawberries and apples. We grow fine tomatoes here, too, but the market for them is not good. I lived eleven years in Alaska and came from there about two years ago. Skagway is noted for its beautiful, awe-inspiring displays of the aurora borealis, the northern lights. I want all the Cadet boys and girls to write to me, and I will try to answer all cards and letters I receive.—Florence Doree, Rex, Ore.

DEAR CADETS—This country is pretty rough. There are many caves and canyons. One cave has thousands of names and addresses in it from all over the United States. It is known as the Name cave. I am 19 years old, my birthday being June 5. I would like to receive cards from Cadets whose name or birthday is the same as mine.—Ora Terrell, Longdale Okla.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer boy, 21 years old, and live on a 300-acre farm in the eastern part of South Dakota. We raise corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye. I am a lover of music and can play a cornet. I often play cornet solos with piano accompaniment; have played in a public band for two years. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for more than a year, and find great pleasure in reading the Cadet letters. Would like to exchange letters and cards with the Cadet girls and boys.—Frank Ediger, Freeman, S. D.

DEAR CADETS—We get UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I think it is a fine paper. I should like to hear from all Cadet boys and girls. My father owns a homestead about eight miles from the railroad. I am 20 years old and have four sisters and a brother. I promise to try to answer all letters and cards I receive.—Maude Brack, Clancy, Mont.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years old, and have long taken a great interest in the Cadet letters. I consider it a great privilege to become acquainted with girls and boys in the different states. I live on a farm of 560 acres. Our main crops are wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes. I would dearly love to exchange letters, cards and photos with the Cadets and readers, and will answer promptly.—Matilda W. Hofer, Freeman, S. D.

DEAR CADETS—I have lived on a farm all my life and we have taken this paper for more than two years. We have 220 acres of land and milk ten cows. We keep eleven horses, thirty-five hogs and forty sheep. I am 19 and myself and two brothers do most of the work, for our father is lame. I would like to hear from other boys and girls about the country they live in.—Jay Ormsby, New Lathrop, Mich.

We have many letters from the great state of Texas, and that shows we have a large circulation there and that the paper is liked in that state. The following will be read wherever the paper is read:

DEAR CADETS—I am a Texas farmer girl, 17 years old. Papa takes UP-TO-DATE and I think it is a grand paper. I always turn to the Cadet page, for I like to hear

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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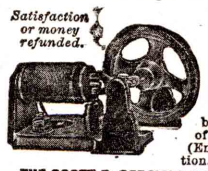

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IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of.
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$25 for a Name for this Pony

I will give $25.00 FREE for the best name for this beautiful prize Shetland pony. Send the best name you can think of right away, for not only do you have a good chance to win the $25 prize but

You Can Win the Pony, Too

for I am going to give him to some boy or girl who will do a little easy work for me. I have just given "Dandy," another beautiful pony, and now I am going to give away this pony. But first I want a name for him.

1500 VOTES FREE

Just as soon as you send me a name for the pony I will tell you all about my great offer and I will also send you a special coupon good for 1500 free pony votes. Remember, I will give $25 for the best name for this pony, and I send you 1500 free pony votes and full particulars about the pony as soon as I hear from you. Write me today.

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A. M. PIPER, 674 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

from the different states. I work in the fields, but I can't say I like it much. I would rather go to school than pick cotton. My sisters and brothers and myself are keeping "bach" while papa and mama have gone to the Dallas fair. Three of our girl friends stay with us. One is from McCarley and two are from Spur, Tex. My father is a representative in the state legislature from the 105th district. He spends a great deal of his time in Austin. My chum is the sheriff's daughter and we have quite a lot of fun while my papa is making laws and her papa is enforcing them. I would like so much to receive cards and letters, and also photos, from any of you who wish to write.—Pearl Goodwin, Jayton, Tex.

DEAR CADETS—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE and I like the paper fine, and wish to become a Cadet of Equity. I am 18 years old and live on a farm out here in the west. I would like to hear from the Cadets and will answer all letters or cards. —Carrie Moedl, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The following letter shows that our paper is appreciated by all classes of intelligent people, and in all parts of the country:

DEAR CADETS—I am a city boy, 19 years of age, and live in the town of Albemarle, N. C. I read UP-TO-DATE and think it is a grand paper for either farm or city. My occupation is mill work. I am foreman in the spinning room of a hosiery yarn mill that runs 16,000 spindles. I work about thirty hands ranging in age from 12 to 60 years. I would like to exchange post cards with all the Cadet girls and boys; will answer all I receive.—George Cauble, Albemarle, N. C.

It is easy for this department to jump from one part of the country to another. The difference in the lives of the writer of the above letter and the one that follows is almost incomprehensible:

DEAR CADETS—I am 20 years old and live in the strike-ridden copper country. The strike has been on for three months now, but the strikers are facing it bravely. I enjoy reading the Cadet letters and I am also interested in the hunting and trapping department, as I am a hunter and trapper myself. I am also a taxidermist. There is nothing I enjoy more than to be out with rod or gun. Cards and letters from the Cadets are welcome, and I will try to answer all.—Felix Ruonavaara, Gay, Mich.

We cross the country again and must admit this bright little fellow from Virginia:

DEAR CADETS—My father takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING. He has been a subscriber for about nine years and he thinks it is the best paper for all to read, both young and old. I have been reading the letters and would like to join the Cadets of Equity and receive postals and letters from any of the members. I am 12 years old and go to school at Driver.—Jesse E. Davis, Beamon, Va.

Now take this letter from the far northeast:

DEAR CADETS—Here comes a 17-year-old boy from Maine, who would like to join the Cadets of Equity. I have taken UP-TO-DATE FARMING for two years and enjoy the Cadet letters very much. I live on a 10-acre farm in the suburb of this city. I am greatly interested in wireless telegraphy and would like to correspond with any of the Cadets who are also interested in that wonderful achievement. I would also like to hear from all the Cadets; will try to answer all.—Earle B. White, Belfast, Me.

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, 14 years of age, and live on a farm of 480 acres. I love farm life better than anything else. I enpoy reading the Cadet page very much. I think the letters are as interesting as any good story book. The summers here are very pleasant, but the winters are generally quite cold. I would like to exchange cards or letters with the Cadet boys and girls and will try to answer all.—Frieda H. Lorenzo, Alexandria, Minn.

Now, dear friends, what more can we do? You have read the long list of excellent letters we have printed, and yet there lies before us a great pile of equally good letters that we can never get to again. All we can do is to give the names and addresses of the writers:

Effie Peek, Mineola, Tex	15
M. C. Peek, Mineola, Tex	
Floyd E. Shaffer, Hyndman, Pa	17
Clyde Voyles, VanBuren, Mo	15
Estella Grigsby, New Palestine, Ind	21
Edna Youngston, Fostoria, O	15
Edith Humphreys, Bradford, Ark	15
Bertha L. Miner, Altamaha, N. C	17
Mary A. R. Mathias, Barto, Pa	18
Helen J. Severson, Arcadia, Wis	13
Alpha Blozes, Parrottsville, Tenn	15
Delia Blackeberg, Battineau, N. D	15
Ross Williams, Walsh, Wis	17
Ethel Thompson, Arcadia, Wis	13
D. D. Ferguson, Livermore, Ia	19
Lillian Bailey, Chardon, O	14
Martha E. Harris, Reynolds Sta., Ky	13
Oliver Eads, Hustonville, Ky	18
Esther Lull, Lebanon, Kas	15
Velma Watkins, Fairfield, Ia	15
Dorothy Mae Fulmore, Mabelvale, Ark	17
Ruth Toombs, Mabelvale, Ark	11
Ruby Lynch, Belford, N. J	15
Elmer Larsen, Dazey, N. D	14
Vanice Small, Arcanum, O	16
Cleon L. Warren, Kingsville, Mo	17
Clarence A. Macey, VanBuren, Mo	15
Luther Paul, Pungo, N. C	15
Nannie Barrick, Newville, Pa	14
Sylvia Alexander, Denmark, Ark	13
Beatrice Melvin, White Oak, N. C	16
Nora Lawver, Nashville, Ind	17
Agnes L. Williams, Osceola, Ia	17
August Blise, Mapleton, Minn	16
Claude Terrell, Crab Orchard, Ill	16
Venice North, St. Anthony, Idaho	
Lorenzo E. Petersen, Ferron, Utah	15
Blanche C. Adcock, Oxford, N. C	17
Huldah Hawkins, New Castle, Cal	21
Daisy Metzo, Dewyville, O	15
Guita Bishop, Bardstown, Ky	16
Dorothea S. Petersen, Wilmot, S. D	14
Katharine Kidder, Alexander, N. Y	13
Guy Askew, Barry, Ill	17
Herman P. Sandow, Norwalk, O	20
Anna Saudretto, Hancock, Mich	16
Willie Augermann, Hamilton, Tex	20
Waldo Wagner, Canton, Neb	16
Mabel I. Shipley, Birmingham, Ia	16
Glory E. Ford, Birmingham, Ia	15
Ray Gibson, Maysville, N. C	17
Bessie Campbell, Croft, Pa	18
Pearl F. Metz, Dewyville, O	12
Gladys Klepfer, New Mayville, Pa	15
Mary Illikainen, Paynesville, Mich	16
Lily Hilden, Paynesville, Mich	
Leon Tiahrt, Freeman, S. D	13
Clarence Terrill, Longdale, Okla	22
Frank T. Janovsky, Belleville, Tex	18
Nora Thompson, Enderlin, N. D	16
Roy Maness, Henderson, Tenn	16
Susie Stufflebeam, Holden, Mo	21
Hallie DeCamp, St. Anthony, Idaho	
Hazel Wilson, Dudley, Mo	14
Arthur Self, Wauhillan, Okla	18
John W. Pruett, Eldon, Okla	16
R. M. Bauman, Ebensburg, Pa	19
Edyth Valentine, Bennington, Ind	19
Sam Haynes, Henry Station, Tenn	19
H. L. Goddard, Crickmer, W. Va	21
William L. Zuck, Stillwater, Okla	21

WILD ANIMALS KILLED BY FORESTERS

DURING the past year 4,686 predatory animals were killed by federal officers in the national forests.

The ranger's bag of beasts of prey this year, as shown by forest service figures, was made up of 206 bears, 3,541 coyotes, 133 mountain lions, 62 lynx, 583 wild cats, 64 wolves, and 97 wolf pups. The national forests are becoming cleared of wild animals that prey upon domestic live stock and game, for the forest ranger fills in odd moments between other jobs by thinning out "undesirable citizens" of the animal world.

Wolves are said to cause greater losses to western stockmen than any other of the predatory animals. It is estimated that a family of wolves will destroy about $3,000 worth of stock per annum, and that one able-bodied individual costs the grazing industry $600 a season.

The wolves are of two classes—the smaller prairie wolves or coyotes, and the larger grey, black, or timber wolves, called "lobos." These latter are the great stock destroyers against which the campaign of the rangers has been waged.

The methods of hunting wolves in the west vary. On the plains wolves are sometimes hunted with dogs and horses, but this way is considered expensive and often dangerous. This sport is described by Roosevelt in his earlier hunting books. On national forests the rangers either poison or trap, or by watching trails and hiding near a den, shoot the old wolves when they return from foraging.

The skins are either kept as souvenirs, or sold. Wolf skins in the west are said to bring from $4 to $6 for robes and rugs; a mountain lion skin, $10 to $20, and a bear skin, anywhere from $20 to $150, according to size and species. In addition to this there are bounties on bear, lions, and wolves in most of the western stock states. Wyoming, in ten years, has paid out, it is said, over $65,000 in bounties on wolves alone and $95,000 more on coyotes and mountain lions.

The forest ranger has saved the stockmen many thousands of dollars, while the protection to game animals such as deer, elk, and antelope, is of equal importance.

SOME NOVEL GAME LAWS

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA require hunters to wear a badge conspicuously exposed, bearing the number of their hunting license.

Hunters are required by the authorities of Manitoba to wear a white coat and cap, while those who hunt for big game in Saskatchewan must wear a complete outer suit and cap of white.

Maine, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington, Mississippi, Louisiana, Minnesota and Wyoming prohibit the use of silencers. Connecticut has provided that any hunter who shall injure a fence or let down a bar without replacing it shall forfeit his hunting license and the license privilege for two years.

Connecticut, Pennsylvania and British Columbia require license applicants under 16 years of age to furnish the written consent of parent or guardian. Vermont has a similar restriction for those under 15 and Oregon does not permit children under 14 years of age to hunt except on the premises of their parents, relatives or guardians.

Florida repealed all local game laws and made the seasons uniform throughout the state. New York placed a close season on quail for five years. Kansas added both quail and prairie chickens to the close-season list until 1918. Ohio suspended hunting of quail, ruffed grouse and doves for two years. Pennsylvania eliminated the open season on doves, kildeer, plover and blackbirds, while Utah extended complete protection to doves, swans and all shore birds except snipe. The trend of legislation during the last year has been toward electing the close season.

Expected of Him

"Jones looks on the best side and puts everything on an easy footing."

"Of course he does. He is a shoemaker, and it is his business to make easy footwear."

Impeachment

"What's the matter at your house?"

"It's a case of impeachment. My wife wants to impeach the cook."

To Make It Easy

"Papa, why do secret societies keep a goat to ride?"

"So the joiners can 'butt in.'"

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Bracelet 25c It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c. S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

You will be surprised how easy it is to get this fancy embossed watch and stone set ring given for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10 cents each. Write to-day for the jewelry. Ardee Watch Co. Dept. 239 Chicago

21 RUBY JEWEL $25 GOLD WATCH $3.95

The watch you have always wanted—sent to you without your sending any money to us—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this twenty-five year, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $25.00 gold watch, pay us only $3.95 and the watch is yours. Write today. Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 216 Chicago

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We give Ladies' and gent's size, hunting and other styles to anyone for selling art post cards at 10c a packet. Order 20 packets now. When sold send $2.00 and we will send you FREE a stem-wind, stem-set, thin model, highly engraved, 5-year guaranteed watch. Other styles described with goods. Also signet ring and handsome chain sent FREE. PALACE MFG. CO., Dept. 7 CHICAGO

STEM SET **WATCH AND COWBOY FOB GIVEN** This American made, stem wind & stem set watch, with beautiful engraved case, guaranteed five years, and this new Cowboy Watch Fob, given free for disposing of only 8 of our fine Art Pictures at 25c each, or chain instead of fob if you prefer. Send name and will send pictures at once. Remit $2 collected and for your trouble will send Watch and Fob or chain. A great offer. Don't miss it. M. O. SEITZ, 12A62 CHICAGO

New 1914 Thin Model 20 YEAR Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents free.

$3.75 Thin

20 Year Guarantee Model

Let us send it C. O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION at your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any 15 Jewel $20.00 watch pay the express agent our SPECIAL Price $3.75. Mention Ladies,' Mens' or Boys' size and if by mail or express. HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1265 CHICAGO, ILL.

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Articles guaranteed as represented. Watch is popular thin model—open face—exquisitely engraved. Ring has brilliant white stone. Yours for merely giving away 12 beautiful art pictures free—one with each box of our Alton-Mentho-Salve which you sell at 25c a box. Return $3 collected. Jewelry sent prepaid by first parcel post. Don't send a penny. We ship salve and pictures free prepaid. Merely send name and address. ALTON MDSE. CO. Dept. 409 Chicago

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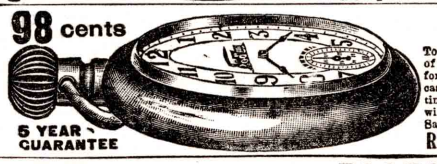
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch postpaid for only 98 cents. Gent's size, high grade gold plate finish, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, accurate time keeper, fully Guaranteed for 5 Years. Send 98 cents today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 1234 CHICAGO, ILL.

98 cents



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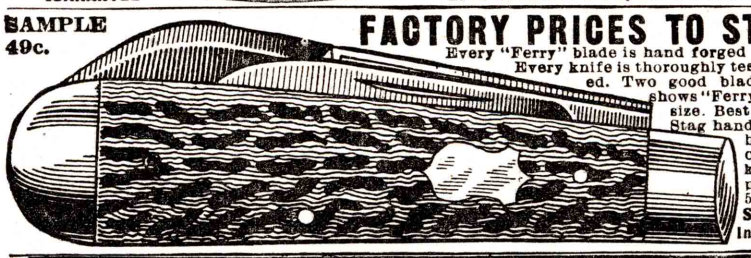
To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 98 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

SAMPLE 49c.



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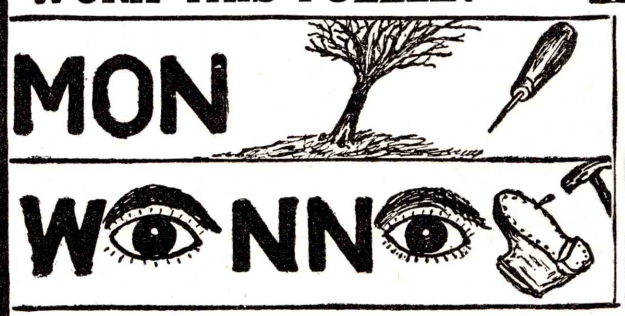

$50 CASH PRIZE

ALSO A PRIZE OF $10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody who sends for particulars of this Puzzle Contest telling us WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED by the above Two Sketches, will receive a $50 GOLD WATCH or ....

$50 IN GOLD MONEY! as stated in the certificate of entry, and in the event of a tie between two or more persons for the prize, a prize identical in character and value with that tied for will be given to each person tied. Try it at once. It may be you. Write Answer plainly and give your Name and Address.

DOMINION WATCH CO., Dept. 30 MONTREAL, CANADA

Hunting and Trapping

For Pleasure and Profit

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN

This department is open to contributions from readers. Accounts of actual experience, and practical methods of hunting and trapping, either as a pastime or as a business, are solicited. Photographs, if good and clear, are especially desirable, and will be paid for at regular rates. Prizes are awarded to all whose letters are published, and at the end of the season a grand prize of considerable value will be awarded to the best contribution received during the entire season. Write one side of paper only and address all communications to TIM, THE TRAPPER, Sporting Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTES

When you find a good dealer stick to him and watch the season.

In catching muskrat, set the traps in the water so the rat will drown, if you can.

The carbine is the most popular gun for trappers and brush hunters. Short, light, easy to handle, it gives the utmost satisfaction.

Trappers would do well to be sure that furs are prime before starting the line of traps.

It is said that because of early and late trapping, when furs are not in prime condition and skins must be sold at from one-fourth to one-half prime value, the annual loss amounts to $5,000,000.

Furs are practically double what they were in price ten years ago.

A GOOD FOX SET FOR IDAHO

Dear Tim: I live in a part of Idaho where the snow usually gets three or four feet deep in the valley and six to twelve feet in the mountains. We travel altogether on skis when trapping and like them much better than web snowshoes. The webs appear to be first class for level country or going uphill, but to go around the side or down it the skis beat them, especially over crusted or icy places, which are found in plenty while traveling through the mountains.

I am not much of a trapper, but I find coyotes much harder to trap than fox. The kind of fox set I like best is hard to find and have it where the snow will not drift on it too much or fall on it more than a couple or three inches. Find a fir tree that has long, drooping branches that the snow will bend down till they touch the snow, which forms a good bank where there are two or more small saplings about as far apart as you think they ought to be for a fox to attempt to walk between, and then make a hole in the snow bank as deep as you think the bait ought to be from the trap, which is placed just in front of the two saplings that the fox may step in just as he attempts to go between and if he should step over it the bait should be far enough back of the trap so that the fox will have to take two or more steps in walking backwards to get out. If there are no saplings where you want them go out and cut some and stand them up one on each side of the hole, making it appear as if they grew there. The trap may be chained to one of these, which should be quite large if it is one you have cut. It is a good plan to have the trap fastened to a loose drag, so that Mr. Fox can take drag and all and not spoil the set. You will find him in the first bunch of brush he comes to. Of course the drag should not be too small and a dry one with stout knots and a few limbs, not too many.

We have nearly all kinds of fur-bearing animals here, but they are pretty well trapped out. I always like to read trapping stories and perhaps this letter will be interesting to others. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for about a year and like it much better than I expected I would when I subscribed for it. I have been reading the trapping department as well as the rest of the paper, which also interests me.—F. P. Rowland, Spink, Idaho.

CATCHING THE INDIANA SKUNK

Dear Tim: Some two or three months before the trapping season begins I locate my prospective sets around old rail piles, barns, brier patches and along corn fields, wherever skunks are apt to frequent during the winter season. At each of these locations I construct a shelter of logs, about six feet in length, piled one on another, leaving an entrance of about six inches in width. A rabbit or bird or other food pleasing to his skunkship is then sprinkled with skunk bait and placed in the center of the shelter and Mr. Skunk is permitted to help himself, and soon comes to consider the log pile his larder and dining room. When the first snow comes, a trap at each end of the opening in the shelter makes his captivity a certainty. The trap is set in a small excavation just large enough to hold the trap and cover it with the leaves that should be scattered in the entrance when the shelter is first constructed. I use No. 1 and No. 1½ traps.

Another satisfactory set for me is at their dens. Fine brush is piled near the den, very close and compact. Three lengths of six-inch tile are put together through the brush pile. I use a bird for bait, placing it in the middle of the tile, and place a trap at each end, covered with dry leaves.

I stake my traps apart, for occasionally two skunks are taken, one at each end, and they fight if they can reach each other. I enjoy the stories of hunting and trapping. Hurry up, boys, with more of them.—Marshall English, Greensburg, Ind.

TAKES SKUNKS ALIVE

Dear Tim: May I have a seat at your camp fire and join the circle of UP-TO-DATE's mighty nimrods? (Sure, our camp fire is ready to toast the shins of all true sportsmen?—Tim.)

We have been taking UP-TO-DATE FARMING for some time and think it a fine paper. I will now relate an experience of mine, catching skunks. Last February, when the ground was blanketed with snow, I found a skunk trail which I followed to the den, a hole in the ground. Returning home, I got my spade and going back to the den I soon unearthed four grown skunks and captured them alive, took them home and put them in a cage. A day or so later I caught three more and took them home also. I found I had six females and one male. I knew something about the idea of skunk farming, so I made a pen and kept them all. On the 10th day of May I found my stock increased by twenty-two young. On August 15th I sold out at $45.

I enjoy hunting for the sport, and like the money as well.—Walter Boesch, St. Mary's Mo.

THE CIVET CAT AND ITS CAPTURE

Dear Tim: Possibly many of the readers of your department do not know the civet cat, found principally in the hill countries. About the size of a house cat, gray-brown in color, a bushy tail, the civet cat is a pretty, intelligent creature, easily tamed, and makes an interesting pet. It seldom bothers poultry, rats and mice being its prey.

To trap these little fur animals, find their tracks and drive down a stake. Dig a hole for the trap so it will set level with the ground, and cover completely, though lightly, with leaves. Nail or tie a piece of chicken or rabbit meat to the stake, at a height of ten or twelve inches above the trap, and sprinkle it with a prepared bait. A good "bait" can be made by cutting small fish in fine pieces, bottle and place in a warm place for three days, when it is ready for use.—Charlie Skaloud, Guy, Tex.

GOING TO MAKE THE FUR FLY

Dear Tim: Up here in the oldest and coldest corner of the country we have a number of fur animals who must raise good, thick fur, or freeze. We have fox, coon, mink, skunks, muskrat, deer, gray squirrels by the thousand, and some weasels. I own a .25-caliber Stevens sporting rifle, a shotgun and a pistol.

Last year my partner and myself captured six foxes, fifteen skunks, twelve mink, thirty-five muskrats and so many squirrels we couldn't count 'em. We are preparing now to start to the grounds again, and hope to have as good or better luck this season.—Merle W. Cobleigh, Brattleboro, Vt.

His Place in Nature

"My dog can scent a thunderstorm long before it gets here."

"Then I suppose he is a storm (s)center."

Couldn't Remember

Aunt—My dear child, you are so ignorant of ancient history!

Child—Yes, auntie, but you could not expect me to know things that happened when you was a girl.

Ship Your Raw Furs
to G. W. Limebaugh & Co. They are the largest dealers in middle west. Write for their price list. 404-408 S. Pickaway street, Circleville, O.

TRAPS AND GUNS AT FACTORY COST
We pay highest prices for Furs and sell you Guns, Traps, Supplies, etc., AT FACTORY COST. Write for FREE CATALOG, TRAPPERS' GUIDE, and Fur Price List. E. W. BIGGS & CO., 118 Biggs Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

How to get the most money out of your furs
Your Corry fur list is ready. Yours entirely free—yours simply for the asking—but what a world of Information and Instruction it brings to you. Your new Corry Pricelist is ready—the Special, Enlarged 15th Anniversary Fur List—a wonderful price-list. It will give you the highest prices on fur, to be sure, but it will do more. It will post you to the minute on price and grade. It will show you why Corry can pay you more for fur than any other house and it contains letters from delighted shippers in every State and Canada in proof of it. One of them may be your next neighbor.
Better Returns and Sooner
is the slogan of Corry. No matter where you have sold or are selling your furs, you should send for Corry's price-list. You never saw anything like it. A postal will bring it. Don't even turn this page till you send for it. And if you send for it now we'll keep you posted the whole season free of charge. The price-list is held here and ready, waiting for you to write for it.
CORRY HIDE & FUR CO., Box 2777, Corry, Pa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Now is the Time
to get your name on our regular mailing list. Write today for prices—a postal will do. Remember that we guarante satisfaction or return furs and pay all express both ways. Yours for an honest assertment and a square deal.
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Skunk--Opposum
We want 100,000 skunk and opossum and other furs. We quote one price for each grade and pay just what we quote. We hold all shipments separate five days and return them if you are not satisfied. We buy beef hides, horse hides, sheep skins, beeswax, ginseng and golden seal. Write for our price list today; it is free. Shall be pleased to hear from you.
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And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat, and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.
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I. ABRAHAM
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RAW FURS

Are you a trapper? Are you a dealer? For top quotations, square grading, prompt returns, ship to us. No commission. We pay express and mail charges.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS. MENTION THIS PAPER
References: Greenwich Bank. East River National Bank, New York

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If you find 12 gauge guns and loads too heavy and a bit slow in an all-day hunt, just get this splendid new
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The Safest Breech-Loading Gun Built.
16-Ga. Hammerless Repeating Shotgun—$24.50
For snipe, quail, partridge, woodcock, squirrels, rabbits, etc., it has the penetration and power of the 12-gauge without the weight.
It's a light, quick gun of beautiful proportions, superbly balanced, with every up-to-date feature: Hammerless; Solid Steel Breech, inside as well as out; Solid Top; Side Ejection; Matted Barrel; 6 Quick Shots; Press-Button Cartridge Release; Automatic Hang-Fire Safety Device; Double Extractors; Take-Down; Trigger and Hammer Safety. It's just the gun you want!
Send 3c postage for complete catalog of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns.
Marlin 12-gauge hammerless repeater, $22.60
The Marlin Firearms Co., 104 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

National Union Officers

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Griesenthwaite, Oregon City.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

By the President of the F. S. E.

"The new tariff," said Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, "which will remove from the farm the excessive charges for every article needed in cultivation and in the home, will cheapen living for the farmer. * * This blessing is almost in sight and its gradual unfolding will mean a new and better day for the dwellers on the farms."

—o—

This utterance was made at a banquet given by the Kansas City Commercial Club. It means just this, according to the secretary: The farmers can go about their usual business of producing the crops while the new tariff law will be on the job twenty-four hours every day to remove from the machinery the farmer buys to cultivate his crops, and his needs in the home, "the excessive charges," to the end that a better day will dawn "for the dwellers in the country."

—o—

But the secretary has evidently not been reading the trade papers. If he had read them he would have seen that marking up the prices of manufactured goods is the order of the day. Who has heard of the price of a machine, or house appliance, or any family necessity, or labor being reduced? It is not surprising that the secretary of the navy is not informed about conditions agricultural, but the unfortunate thing is that he would make such statements and raise such hopes among the farmers when there is no foundation for expecting any such results.

—o—

The secretary also said:

Products of the farms are bringing better prices and we may look to see increased interest in the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs. . . . One advantage of the tariff (free trade) will come when the Beef Trust, for example, puts the price up too high, for the products of the Argentine Republic will come in to compete with the trust prices.

—o—

Bless his heart! The secretary has probably been plowing the seas while the farmers were plowing the land and he does not know that short crops are the cause of the high prices, or that the only crop of 1913 that was a good one—wheat—is not selling at a high price, but is the lowest it has been for years, the result of removing the tariff protection. As a sop to the consumer he predicts that Argentina will break the trust's prices for meat when they get too high. Well, when will they be too high if not now? And will the meat trust, which dominates the Argentina cattle and meat markets also, wreak vengeance on another part of the same body in this country, by glutting our markets to make cheap meat?

—o—

It was just the kind of speech the Kansas City Commercial Club, composed of people who farm the farmers, wanted. What the secretary would say was all arranged beforehand. The farmers down in the southwest were hit mighty hard the past season by the great drought and many of them were feeling blue. The packers and others in Kansas City concluded that it was time to cheer them up, so the secretary of the navy, who probably knows nothing about farming, was sent for and they got him to utter this "jolly," knowing that what he said would be flashed all over the country and printed in thousands of papers. If the secretary of the navy says foolish things about farmers and agriculture it will never hurt him, because his work is in another department. If the secretary of agriculture would say these things he would be held to account. So the secretary of agriculture was not there to sing the song to lull the farmers to sleep in false security.

—o—

The moral of all this is, farmers must not believe everything they hear. There are many false prophets in the land today blowing mighty blasts on their horns. The wise farmer will think for himself. We do not advise farmers to expect lower prices for what they buy because of any changes made in the tariff. We do warn them that prices of nearly all the products of the farm will be lower than under protection, the crops being of equal size. We do not advise that any extra effort be made to increase the production of cattle, considering the high prices for feed and the uncertainty of prices for the finished animal, which is all under control of the cattle buyers. We would not be surprised to see Argentine meat thrown into this country to break the price of live cattle from the producers, but to break the price of meat to the consumer, never as long as the same combination dominates both countries.

—o—

When a new era of prosperity and good living comes for farmers it will be because of what they themselves have done. Prosperity will never be legislated to agriculture, but stagnation may be. The new tariff law is very apt to bring stagnation in some lines of agriculture, and not materially help any. If farmers want a readjustment let them organize to work in concert and they can rule not only their own business, but the country.

—o—

This paper has been the leader in sound co-operation for farmers for years. Its teachings now are exactly the same as they were ten years ago, but it is somewhat more advanced in the plans for putting the teachings in practice.

—o—

We mean that the underlying principles of co-operation as we teach them today are the same as we taught ten years ago, but changing conditions in the country have from time to time suggested changes in the plans for building the sound organization for farmers, and in the business system with which the organization must be equipped.

—o—

For instance, ten years ago there were few local farmers' organizations. Nearly every community presented a virgin field to organize a local union. Since then practically every community that produces any crop or crops to sell has its farmers' association. This suggests that the farmers' organization that aspires to equip all of American agriculture with a marketing machine must include the feature of federation.

—o—

We have said that it will be an impossible task to destroy or disorganize all such associations and substitute a local unit of a national organization in their stead. But it is not impossible to interest all such associations in one marketing system that all can use to bring about intelligent reports and distribution—unity of action in the matter of marketing. This is the task before us and one that calls for the sincere efforts of every officer of every independent association.

—o—

A few years ago the problem of gathering reports of crops and of demands was a very formidable one. But since telephone service has reached nearly all the farms, and since the telegraph companies have instituted their cheap Day Letter service and the much cheaper Night Letter service, the matter of getting reports is not much of a problem. Particularly is this true in the plan of organization and federation that is now being established, when 2,000 telegrams, at an average cost of 50 cents, will place a report of all farm crops, ready to market on any one day, at the national headquarters.

—o—

But teaching the right plan of organization is not all that we do. UP-TO-DATE FARMING considers it its duty to point out the weaknesses of some of the many plans that are being foisted on the country continually. This is not a pleasant duty, but a duty we consider it, therefore it is not for us to shirk it. Farmers have had too many impractical plans thrust on them and they have always supported them, to a greater or less degree. The failure of such movements has shaken the confidence of farmers in all organizations and therein lies the greatest hindrance to quickly completing the successful system of marketing that is now available, and on which the sound organization that will be enduring is being built.

—o—

Let it be understood that competitive marketing is the bane of agriculture. Then let it be understood that co-operative marketing will be the solution of farmers' business problems. We do not mean community co-operation, or county co-operation, or state co-operation, or separate crop co-operation alone, but we mean national co-operation. If a crop is for sale in twenty-five states, then an organization that will eliminate competition in marketing that crop and make co-operation possible must reach to the producers in those twenty-five states. To organize the producers in ten states and leave the producers in fifteen states to market blindly will ruin the markets for all. This statement is incontrovertible.

—o—

And it is just as true that the organization that furnishes the co-operative marketing system for one crop must also do the same for all the other crops to maintain a balance of values amongst all of them. Otherwise some crops will sell proportionately higher than others and this will cause some to be overplanted and overproduced, with too low prices the result.

—o—

We have said these things before. But since each issue of this paper goes to thousands of subscribers who did not read it before, they are worth repeating. Our main thought was, though, to make it introductory to what follows.

—o—

Recently some publishers of farm papers have undertaken to go farther than to tell their readers that they "must organize" and they "must co-operate." They now pretend to tell them how to organize and how to co-operate. In a northwestern farm paper no plan—at least no plan is revealed—how they can co-operate with each other, but the business of marketing will still be done competitively.

—o—

All of which means that the field is weekly becoming more cumbered with independent local associations without any plan or system of co-operation with each other. It is becoming more evident, too, that it is out of the question to expect that any present national farmers' organization can absorb all of these associations and thus bring about concert of operation and unity in marketing. But it may be possible to get them to unite on one proposition, marketing, and, while retaining their names and all their prized local features and their selected officers and be independent in government, all should be glad to avail themselves of the advantages that a national federation for marketing can only give them.

—o—

This will be one of the important problems that will be considered in the next annual convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity, that will convene at Indianapolis on December 16th. All members of our Society and members of other organizations who desire better methods of price making and marketing should attend this convention.

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The "Chatham" handles all grains and grass seeds; takes out weed seed; separates mixed grains; leaves big, pure seed. Over 300,000 Chathams in use, and every owner satisfied. Write a postal now for my FREE copyrighted book. "The Chatham System of Breeding Big Crops," description, price, terms, etc. Address nearest office.

Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner

MANSON CAMPBELL CO.
Dept. 31, Detroit
Kansas City Minneapolis

1913 Annual Convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity

Indianapolis, December 16, 1913

The 1913 Annual Convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity will be held at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Tuesday, December 16, 1913.

At the convention officers of the National Union will be elected and every other thing for the good of the organization and agriculture that comes before the convention will be considered and acted upon. Several matters of extraordinary importance, as affecting the society and the future of agriculture in America, will come before the convention. This fact makes it important that there should be a complete representation of subordinate Union by-laws as follows:

For the guidance of members and unions we quote from the National unions.

ARTICLE VIII

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasrer, a National Organizer and seven directors.

Election—Representation—Term

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, or printed in the official paper and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail, or brought by delegate representing such Union or Unions, to be voted in the National Annual Meeting of the Society.

Sec. 5. The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to be composed of representatives of subordinate Unions as follows: Each Local Union is entitled to one representative. If it is impossible for a Local Union to send a delegate, it may join with another Local Union, or more than one, to send a delegate. In this event that delegate will be allowed as many votes in the convention as he carries credentials from organized Local Unions. Each County Union shall have one representative. Each State Union shall have one representative-at-large and one for each two thousand members in the state or major fraction thereof.

Board of Directors

Sec. 7. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President and Vice-President (ex-officio) and seven elected Directors.

The following nominations have been made and they are now submitted to the membership:

For President

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Everitt is the present president.

For Vice-President

W. H. MITCHELL, Hutchinson, Kas.—Mr. Mitchell is the present vice-president. He was one of the incorporators of the society in 1908. He is one of central Kansas's progressive farmers, but has retired from active work on the farm and lives in the city of Hutchinson.

HARVEY JORDAN, Atlanta, Ga.—Was one of the founders of the Southern Cotton Association and its president from 1905 to 1911. He was a member of the committee to study agricultural conditions and co-operation in Europe this year. Mr. Jordan, in a letter to the F. S. E., said: "Your society is thoroughly correct in its conclutions that the needs of the hour for farmers is to organize them on a sound business basis for better marketing. This has been my contention, and toward which my efforts for years have been directed. We need some specific, clear-cut method to pursue.

For Treasurer

C. HAYES TAYLOR, Indanapolis, Ind.—Mr. Taylor is a director of the society at present and actively at work at national headquarters and is associate editor of the official paper. His work during the past year has brought him more or less in touch with all members, therefore a more extended introduction is probably unnecessary.

For National Organizer

H. F. CUTTING, Portland, Ore.—Mr. Cutting is present national organizer. He has to his credit, largely, organizing the state of Oregon in 1913. At present he is organizing in Washington.

A. Y. SATTERFIELD, Sterling, Idaho.—Mr. Saterfield was one of the leaders in organizing Idaho in 1913, also the northern part of Utah, which is working with Idaho as a unit. He is president of the Idaho State Union, F. S. E.

For Directors

W. GREISENTHWAIT, Oregon City, Ore.—Mr. Greisenthwait is president of the Oregon State Union, F. S. E., and vice-president and a director of the Equity Warehouse Company of Portland, Ore.

ROBERT STEVENSON, Lebanon, Ind.—Mr. Stevenson is a director now.

JACOB BRETZ, Bretzville, Ind.—Mr. Bretz is a present director.

S. W. MORRIS, Rochester, Minn.—Mr. Morris has been a director from the time of the incorporation of the society. He has always been prompt in attending the meetings of the directors and the conventions of the Society.

FRED N. PARKINSON, Idaho.—Mr. Parkinson is a director at present and an active organizer in the field.

T. C. WILSON, Columbia, Mo.—Mr. Wilson is secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri and secretary of the American Apple Growers' Association.

ALBERT E. JACK, Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Jack is secretary of the Milk Producers' Association of the Chicago district.

J. A. HARMON, Shawnee, Okla.—A director at the present time.

C. B. LOZIER, Robertsdale, Ala.—Mr. Lozier is secretary of the Baldwin County Union, F. S. E., and business manager of the Gulf Coast district in marketing.

A. E. WEBER, Geneva, Neb.—Mr. Weber is a member of Geneva Local Union, F. S. E. In putting him in nomination the local said it would like to have Nebraska represented on the board of directors.

T. A. HARPER, Dundee, Ore.—Is a member of Oregon City Local Union, F. S. E.

W. S. SHURE, Summerdale, Ala.—Mr. Shure is a director at present.

J. H. ADAMS, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mr. Adams is editor of "Co-operator and Farmer," which is a magazine devoted to farmers' elevators and the grain growers particularly and "the interests of managers of farmers' co-operative companies" in general.

Vote for one candidate for each office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and National Organizer. Vote for seven directors.

Each member is entitled to vote. Members-at-large will send their votes direct to headquarters, Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis. The votes of the local unions may be sent by the delegate to the convention, but if no delegate, then by mail. The ballots will be counted when the national convention meets, December 16th, and the candidates having the greatest number of votes will be declared elected.

It is important that every member should vote for National Officers and Directors, and that every local, county and state union should be represented by delegate in the convention.

Report to headquarters as fast as delegates are selected, giving names and addresses.

"Delegates' Credentials" blanks are in the book of blanks sent to every local union. Let the delegates bring their credentials to the convention, but notify headquarters by letter.

BALLOT

This ballot is cast by (name of member or name of Local Union).....

.....

Address .....

	No. of Votes	
For President		
For Vice-President		
For Treasurer		
For National Organizer		
For Directors:		
For Directors: 1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

Pennsylvania Members Making Progress

The Clarion County Union met at Limestone on October 25 with fifty or more delegates in attendance. Indications point to the establishment of at least two additional Equity stores in the country. The fertilizer trade with members will be hereafter conducted on a county unit basis in charge of the county union. The requirements will be from twenty-five to thirty cars.

Limestone and Bethlehem locals shipped a car of buckwheat last week, obtaining an increase in price of 10 cents per hun-

The picnic recently pulled off at Churchwell was a decided success, 500 or more being in attendance, and Prof. Jones of Jefferson County delivered an excellent address on rural uplift.—R. M. Forringer.

Co-operation Saves $1,500

We have saved our members at least $1,500 on grain sacks by co-operative buying, and advanced the price of wheat at least 4 cents per bushel by co-operative selling since the Farmers' Society of Equity was organized in this part of the country. —Peter Christiansen, Idaho.

From a United States Senator

I am in receipt of a copy of UP-TO-DATE FARMING, October 15th issue, and read with great pleasure and satisfaction your editorial, "More Money to Teach Farmers." I wish to congratulate you upon the tone and spirit of the article, and to state that I am in entire accord wtih the deductions you have drawn in your presentation of the case of the money subscribed by the big packing companies. I take the liberty to write you for the reason that I enjoyed reading your article so much I felt it a duty one poor mortal man owed to another for good work well done.—Yours sincerely, Harry Lane (United States Senator from Oregon).

Old Lady—Here is a quarter for you, my poor man."

Tramp—Thank you, my good leddy. If there ever was a fallen angel you are it.

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This Catalog is full of suggestions for Christmas presents, as well as for personal wear. New, popular styles in Jewelry — gorgeously beautiful Diamonds, artistic solid gold and platinum mountings—exquisite things—ideal Xmas gifts. Select anything desired and let us **Send it to You on Approval.** If satisfactory, send us one-fifth of purchase price as first payment, balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly. Send for Catalog today. Now.

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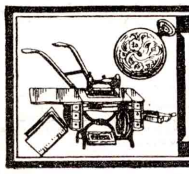

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two Glide cars; have been used some in demonstrating. Address Avery Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SUNNY TENNESSEE—194 acres 2½ miles from market; fenced; grows corn, cotton, wheat, oats, clover or grasses; eight-room dwelling, tenant house and barns; price $4,500. Similar bargains. Jenkins & Son, Huntingdon, Tenn.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8 to $15 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY—Will sell your farm for cash; will exchange it for rental property, merchandise stocks of any description. Isenbarger, 33 Union Trust Bldg, Indianapolis, Ind.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

CHOICE FARMS in eastern Ohio, forty to seventy dollars an acre; write for list; state kind wanted. J. N. Thompson, Warren, O.

WANTED—Farm lands. For quick results state price and description in first letter. Western Sales Agency, Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

80-ACRE valley farm, 2 sections, improved, $1,600; $600 down. Map free. Arthur, Mountain View, Mo.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 9 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Co., L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN—Sincere pluggers make good. Big, new, automatic combination, 12 tools in one. Sells to contractors, farmers, teamsters, fence builders, threshers, mines, etc. 24 pounds, but lifts or pulls 3 tons. Stretches wire, pulls posts, hoists, etc. Write for the facts on this fast money maker. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Drawer O, Bloomfield, Ind.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE—Our official 112-page book, "Vacant Government Lands," describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1913 diagrams and tables. All about irrigated farms. Price 25 cents postpa'd. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 33, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you; sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

$65 TO $150 MONTH paid men and women in government jobs. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-25, Rochester, N. Y.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

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GUARANTEED Fox, Wolf, Deer, Cat, Coon, Possum and Rabbit Hounds, Pointers and Setters all ages. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

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FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investiing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches, Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

NOTICE HERE, EVERYBODY—The biggest chance for money-making business: to get stolen articles returned; guaranteed. Send $5 for course and directions. C. C. Grentz, Lock Box 143, Glendive, Montana.

25 GREETINGS, Xmas and New Year cards 10c. Write for catalog. German American Post Card Co., Dept. 68, Burlington, Iowa.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, beautifully marked and from heavy milkers, $20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

DUROCS—A choice lot of fall pigs by Orion Chip, 38025, and Correct Finish, 46109. Albert Nye, New Washington, Ohio.

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It is free. DeKleine Bros., Box 80, Jamestown, Mich.

"PICK" best corn cure. Guaranteed. Agents wanted. Price 50c. Doctor Jethro Davis, Raritan, Ill.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—The true white blooming variety (Melilotus Alba). Write for free sample of new crop seed and latest prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

Oregon Equityites Coming to the Front

The following paragraphs are extracts from a letter received at headquarters from William Grisenthwaite, president Oregon State Union:

The State Union held a meeting Saturday, October 18. The delegates took up several matters of importance, including sending a delegate to the National Union at Indianapolis in December, endorsing the efforts of United States Senator Harry Lane of Oregon in behalf of industrial alcohol, co-operating with other farm organizations in preparing an agricultural exhibit for the World's Fair to be held in San Francisco, and to promote a state and national federation of all farm organizations.

I am pleased to say that some wholesale concerns who at first hesitated to sell to the Equity Warehouse Company are now filling our orders.

National Organizer Cutting is meeting excellent success in his work across the Columbia river in Washington. The Washington locals, being contiguous to this territory, will work with the Oregon union and through the Portland warehouse officers.

Orders sent in by members and filled through the county warehouse company make a great saving for them. One of many instances: Bran was $24 a ton in a local market. The Equity Warehouse Company supplied members at that point at $22.50 laid down. Of course, local dealers dropped their prices to the same figure.

One local, Mountain Dale, has been especially active and successful in co-operative business accomplishments.

Farmers in the vicinity of Mountain Dale, Ore., who are members of the F. S. E. are supporting the work loyally and with much business ability. The Mountain Dale local recently placed an order with the Equity Supply House in Portland for winter provisions to the amount of $365. Keith Lackey, manager of the Equity Warehouse Company in Portland, was induced to visit the local and show the boys how things were working on the inside and outside. His talk gave them great encouragement.

The Oregon members realize that merely "joining" a local accomplishes nothing unless the membership carries out the purposes of the society. Business can not be done without men and material to do business with. The society exists for co-operation in the business of farming, and particularly in the marketing of crops and purchase of supplies. Benefits (profits) can be derived only by doing business through the society. There should be active, substantial participation by each member in the business of the local. Nowhere throughout the country do members show a keener appreciation of these facts than our brothers out in Oregon.

Another Kind of Co-operation

"If members of the Farmers' Society of Equity and other readers of this paper fully realized how much of a power they were and how effectively they could exercise that power in one among many ways for definite results, each and every member would act wisely in his best interests by patronizing the advertisers whose announcements appear in UP-TO-DATE. The appearance of these ads in UP-TO-DATE makes it possible for the publisher to send you this fine, big paper. More advertising, whether new advertisers or larger space, means that the publisher *can* and *will* give you a *bigger* and *better* paper.

"All of this gives the Society movement impetus, and the bigger the Society grows the more of a power are *you* as an individual member. Patronize the advertisers whose announcements appear in UP-TO-DATE and this paper will be the better salesman for those advertisers. Consequently they will respond with larger copy because of the increased demand for the article or product which they have to sell you. These advertisers are reliable and square in their dealings. Read our guarantee on Page 5. You can benefit yourself through the development of this Society by going further than that and calling the attention of the publisher of UP-TO-DATE to any ad you see in any other publication offering something which you want to buy. In doing this be sure to send the clipping and tell the publisher of UP-TO-DATE what paper you saw the ad in. By doing this you will enable the publisher of UP-TO-DATE to ask Mr. Ludwig of the Advertising Department to call on the advertiser and ask him to make his announcement to you in UP-TO-DATE, backed by the guarantee on Page 5.

"The fact that you do this will prove to the advertiser that readers of this paper are live buyers looking for full value in their purchases and that you are only so because you are a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity, coming to be the greatest institution and power in agricultural history, or a reader of its official paper."

How would you like to have a large assortment of Holiday Cards, Seals, Stamps, etc., at My Expense?

I HAVE been giving beautiful post cards for years and many families wait for them as the holiday season approaches. I am now ready to make my 1913 holiday distribution just ahead of Santa Claus, because what I send will save you from buying post cards and you will probably save the expense of some presents by using my beautiful Christmas cards. There are 30 Christmas, New Year and other post cards and many Christmas cards, seals, tags, stamps, etc., in the collection.

This, my annual gift, with my compliments and good wishes, will be sent to every old or new subscriber who sends now 50 cents or more on subscription. It is time for many thousands to renew. You will be pleased if you accept this offer.

Subscription—One year, 50c; three years, $1.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. EVERITT, Editor,
Indianapolis, Ind.

RIGHT GRADING SHEEP ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

To make the best gains, sheep when brought into winter quarters should be kept separate from lambs, rams and the feeding flock. Weak, thin ewes should be separately yarded so that they may get their share of the feed. Rams should be kept in lots of ample size so as to allow them plenty of exercise.

By taking these precautions and regularly providing the flocks with suitable feed and an abundance of fresh water and by sheltering them in clean, well-ventilated quarters, success in sheep husbandry is insured, according to Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd of the Wisconsin Experiment Station flocks.

Choice of feeds depends to a large extent upon the conditions in which the breeding flocks enter winter quarters. If in good flesh and having access to good roughage, such as clover, millet, alfalfa hay and roots or corn silage, hardly any grain is necessary, but if the sheep are in a thin, weak condition, no time should be lost in supplying them with hearty grain rations. Otherwise results at lambing time will be disappointing. Pure water should be supplied the flock at all times and salt should be kept where the sheep may have ready access to it. Successful flock masters consider it a serious mistake to provide their sheep with salt but occasionally, for under these conditions they are apt to eat too much, which oftentimes causes excessive drinking of water and a derangement of the digestive organs.

We Want You to Know

If you are dissatisfied with your present location why not get a homestead in western Canada? Write G. W. Aird, 215 Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., or Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, for literature, maps, rates, etc.

Absorbine reduces thick, swollen glands on horses as well as any bunch or swellings. Send to W. F. Young, P. D. F., 102 Temple street, Springfield, Mass., for free book, "Evidence."

Now is the hunting season. Marlin fire arms are noted for their superiority. Send 3 cents stamps to the Marlin Fire Arms Co., 104 Willow street, New Haven, Conn., for the 128-page Marlin catalog.

The Sykes Metal Lath and Roofing Co., 524 Walnut street, Niles, O., will send free samples and mill prices on galvanized or painted roofing. Estimates of cost will also be submitted upon specifications.

Learn to play the piano without lessons or knowledge of music. The Easy Method Music Company, 426 Clarkson Building, Chicago, Ill., will prove that it is possible. Any one can try the new method on a free trial by simply writing "Send me the Easy Form Music Method as announced in UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

Most of the big men of affairs have had a legal training at one time or another. Why not study law and increase your earning capacity? It can be done right at home by devoting 25 minutes of your spare time each day. The American Correspondence School of Law, Dept. 4057, Manhattan Building, Chicago, makes an especially liberal scholarship offer.

Why have stump land when the Hercules stump puller will pull any stump in five minutes or clear an acre or more in a day. Send a postal to the Hercules Mfg. Co., 160 Twenty-second street, Centerville, Ia., for photos and letters from owners.

The Charles Williams Stores, New York, are headquarters for clothing for the entire family. You will surely save money if you write for their big free fall and winter wearing apparel catalog. It comes prepaid and contains 342 pages of money-saving bargains.

The Warner Vacuum Cleaner Co., Dept. 50, Muncie, Ind., want town and rural agents for their new improved 1914 model vacuum cleaner. Write them a postal for their offer.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

WANTED Several honest, industrious people to distribute FARM LITERATURE. Salary $60 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. 9, Naperville Ill.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 57, Parsons, Kans.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

WHITE FLAME

BURNERS make your old kerosene lamps and lanterns give a brilliant white light better than electricity or gas. Doubles your light. Saves oil. NO MANTLE TO BREAK. Guaranteed Safe and Reliable. Delights every user. Send now for complete sample postpaid 35 cts., stamps or coin. 3 for $1. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY. LIVE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. WHITE FLAME LIGHT CO. 303 Clark Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SEWING LEATHER

The Speedy Stitcher is the latest and best of anything ever offered for $1.00.

Agents make over 200% profits.

Send at once for catalog and terms.
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Novel watch-shaped Lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.
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It's simply wonderful the way this new portable lamp is selling. Burns *kerosene* (coal-oil). 10 cent's worth burns 60 hours producing

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Splendid reading lamp for city homes. Absolutely indispensable in the country. Every home a possible sale. Profits run into big money. Your territory is open. Write quick for terms and canvasser's sample.
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Know thy future. Will you be successful in Love, Marriage, Health, Wealth, and Business. Tells fortunes by all methods' cards, palmistry, tea cup, zodiacology, etc. Gives lucky and unlucky days. Interprets dreams. A 68 page book by mail for TEN CENTS. Earn money telling fortunes.
PIKE PUB CO., Dept. H, So. Norwalk, Conn.

SHORES-MUELLER CO.

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Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.
Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

A Cart Load of Fun For 10 Cts

This is the name of our book that should be in every home. More fun to the square inch than a cage of monkeys. A "cart-load" indeed. Space will not permit of our telling much about this book. Take our word for it, that it is worth many times our price. If you are not satisfied we return your money on request. Among the titles of the anecdotes and stories contained in "A Cart Load of Fun" are the following: "A Man With a Liver," "Pumpkin Pie," "Potts and the Lightning-Rod Man," "How to Go-a-Courting," "Baumgartner's Dog," "Stowe's Elephant Story," "Marriage a Scheme to Manufacture Happiness," "Mrs. Jones' Burglar," "Deacon Amos Tenderloin Discusses Dudes," "The Sad Case of Fillay du Biff," "A Primeval Scrap," "A One-Horse Hotel," "He Concluded Not to Commit Suicide," "Queerly Married," "Hannah was Aroused," "How the Tired Patient Man had His Feelings Upset," "Jones' Baby," "Breaking up a Cat Concert," and 148 others. "A Cart Load of Fun" is a book of sixty-four large double column pages, neatly bound in attractive colored paper covers. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25c; postpaid.
COONER & FORTUNE, Indianapolis, Ind.

$35.00 A WEEK

START in business for yourself and make $35.00 to $50.00 a week handling our big, modern Line of Sanitary Medicines, Spices, Extracts, Stock Remedies, etc.

No Capital Needed—No Experience Necessary

Our line is the easiest to sell, gives the best satisfaction to customers, pays the biggest profits. Our free booklets explain why. Write today for full particulars.

FURST-McNESS COMPANY
49 Liberty St.,
Freeport, Ill.

XMAS Present Problem Solved

Give the Boy or Man a Wonder Telescope

5 to 10 Mile Sight Range

If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends; 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends day and night with the "Wonder." We have thousands of testimonials.

Our Offer To advertise the "Wonder" telescope we will send one for only $1, provided you send 3 names of friends you think will be interested in it. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c for insured delivery, and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.
PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

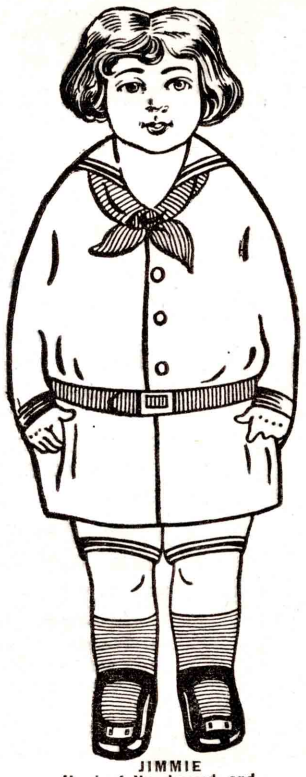
Every boy and man on farm needs one.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

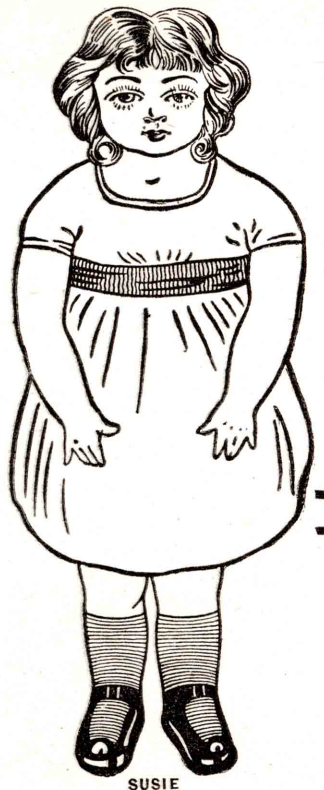
Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can tell time on clock 2 miles away.—J. Beers, Columbus, Ind.

LOUISE
(OVER 2 FEET TALL)
Louise is a grand big baby, over two feet tall. You can dress her in a baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. She can't break. She is a beauty.



JIMMIE
He is fully dressed and measures 9 inches high. He comes to you with a pretty blue suit, red tie and brown shoes.



SUSIE
She wears a white dress, red sash, blue stockings and brown shoes. She is 9 inches tall. All the girls love her.

Will You Accept These *Three* Big Dolls?

This family consists of Louise, over two feet tall; her brother Jimmie, a husky fellow, and sister Susie, each nine inches tall. If you get them you can name them to please yourself.

Louise is a big, plump baby, very like a real live youngster, and can wear baby's clothes. Her hair is brown. She has bright eyes and rosy lips. Her legs and arms bend and she will sit or stand, as you want her to. Every little girl will love to have a dolly like this to dress and undress, and play with. Brother and sister dolls are just too cute for anything.

Louise is as big as a real baby and nearly as large as the little girl.
(From a photograph.)

Our Offer We will send this whole doll family—Louise, over two feet tall, and the two other dolls, nine inches each in height. All you need to do is to send us one six-months subscription to Up-to-Date Farming (new or renewal) for 25 cents, or let us extend your present subscription six months. Address

Doll Dept. 98A, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

No Christmas Present for a Little Girl Could be Better

This big doll is delighting thousands of girls in all parts of the country. There was never a finer plaything for the little folks. No matter how many dolls the girls have, they always want another. Louise and her brother and sister will be given away to little girls or any one who sends a subscriber.

If you want more than one doll family for Christmas gifts send more subscribers. We will give a doll family with each six-months subscription at 25 cents. Clip the coupon and add more paper for list.

This little girl is showing Louise her picture book. She plays with her big doll for hours every day.
(From a photograph.)

Coupon for Louise, Jimmie and Susie

Up-to-Date Farming, Dept. 98A
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... for Up-to-Date Farming for six months and the three dolls, Louise, Jimmie and Susie.

Name .....

Address .....

Don't Let Your Hogs Die =

Sidney R. Fell,
President
The S. R. Feil Company

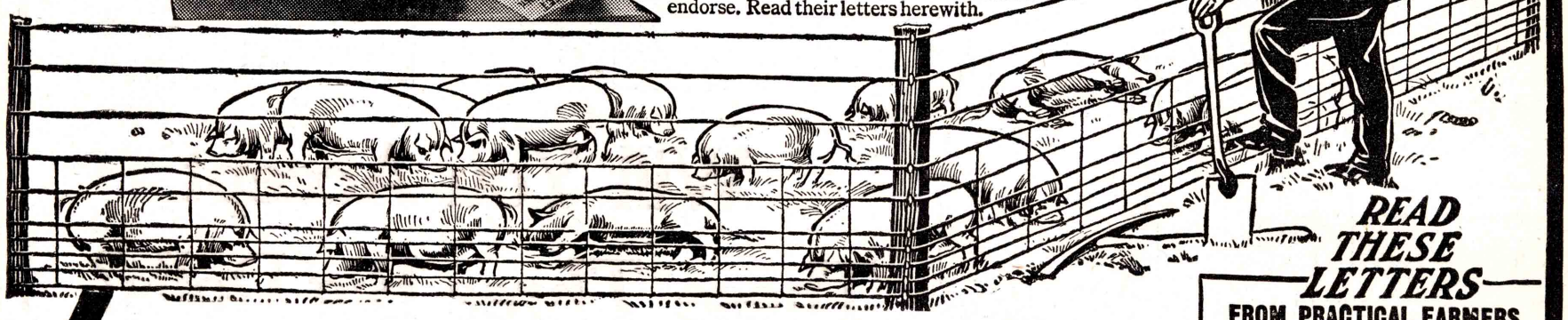
is a Registered Pharmacist, a graduate of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy and of the National Institute of Pharmacy. He has been engaged in laboratory work for more than twenty-five years and was formerly assistant to Dr. Nathan Rosewater, former Chemist of the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission, for many years has been engaged in compounding veterinary remedies.

My Liberal Offer is Still Open

Don't let them contract contagious diseases when prevention is possible. Put them in condition to better ***resist*** the scourges which are carrying off thousands right now. Get rid of one of the chief causes—***worms***—deadly, disease-breeding worms. Wormy hogs are ***easy victims*** of any contagious disease. They are weak, unthrifty, dangerous property. Worms rob them of their strength and vitality and often open the way for Cholera and Swine Plague to get a foothold on your farm. Let me get rid of these costly pests—

I'll Stop Your Worm Losses

with **Sal-Vet**, the great worm destroyer and conditioner—or no pay. I've been doing it for farmers everywhere—I stand ready to do it for you and ***before you pay me a penny.*** I offer you a ***safeguard against loss*** from stomach and intestinal worms, which farmers and stockmen, say, is the ***most successful*** and efficient preventive ever discovered and which many Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations endorse. Read their letters herewith.



I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

simply to show you what **Sal-Vet** will do for you, I will prove to you what I have proved to thousands of farmers in every State. I'll furnish all the **Sal-Vet** you will need for 60 days' use. Feed it according to directions—if it don't do what I claim you won't owe me a penny—if it does—the cost is trifling compared to the benefit.

The Great WORM Destroyer

TRADE MARK

SAL-VET

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great LIVE STOCK Conditioner

is a medicated stock salt—death to deadly, disease-breeding stomach and intestinal worms. It is a great conditioner for all stock. Cholera and swine plague are sweeping the country. Low vitality caused by worms is often responsible for these diseases starting on many well kept farms. Take no chances. Don't experiment—feed **Sal-Vet** and rid your hogs of deadly worms. You have nothing to lose by accepting my prove-it-before-you-pay offer.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Tell me how many head of stock you have. Don't send me a cent of money—just the coupon. Simply pay the freight charges on arrival—feed the **Sal-Vet** according to the directions, then after the sixty days are up, report results. If it don't rid your stock of profit-eating, disease-breeding stomach worms and intestinal worms—I'll cancel the charge. ***I take all the risk.*** Don't delay sending me the coupon. The time to take precaution is NOW. Tomorrow may be too late.

Get your coupon in so that I will have a chance to fill your order at once. I am shipping tons of **Sal-Vet** every day on this offer.

(141)

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists
Dept. UPF CLEVELAND, O.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY,
Dept. UPF12-1-13 CLEVELAND, O.

Ship me enough **Sal-Vet** to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O......

Shipping Sta.....*State*.....

No of Sheep.....*Hogs*.....*Cattle*.....*Horses*.....

READ THESE LETTERS FROM PRACTICAL FARMERS

"The cholera has been killing hogs all around my home, but I have not lost a single one. I have never used so effective a remedy."—Sanford Gerst, South Boston, Va.

"I found 'Sal-Vet' to do just what you said it would; it is sure death to worms. Moreover, although the cholera has reached throughout this neighborhood, I have not had a single loss since feeding 'Sal-Vet.'"—Joe Gahimer, Alexandria, Ind.

"The hog cholera is all around us in this neighborhood, but so far there is not a single case among the hogs belonging to the men who are feeding 'Sal-Vet.'"—Thomas Cannedy, Roodhouse, Ill.

"Hogs all over our country are dying in large numbers, and many right here in my town have lost hogs from some cause, but I could not wish mine to do better than they have since feeding 'Sal-Vet.'"—D. E. Knight, Honeah Path, S. D.

"Before getting your 'Sal-Vet' I had lost thirteen of my best hogs, but since feeding 'Sal-Vet' I did not lose a single one, and every animal is in fine condition."—Geo. Moren, R. No. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.

"Before I started to feed 'Sal-Vet, my hogs were sick; and I had lost six of them; since feeding 'Sal-Vet' I have lost none, although some of them were pretty sick before they had access to 'Sal-Vet' and had lost their hair. However, they pulled through all right and now have good appetites and are thriving."—Earnest Triebel, Rt. No. 2, Clearwater, Minn

"'Sal-Vet' freed my hogs from worms by the wholesale. I'll not be without it."—(Signed) Henry Iverson, Wagner, S. D.

"My hogs are doing finely; have kept 'Sal-Vet' before them for two months and while there has been lots of disease amongst hogs in this section, none of mine have been sick."—Geo. A. Eline, Rt. No. 20, St. Mathews, Ky.

"I have kept 'Sal-Vet' before my hogs all the time, and I never saw them do so well. A lot of hogs died all over this part of the country, but mine have remained perfectly healthly."—Thomas V. Smith, Ellington, Mo.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

on all SAL-VET Packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get the original genuine **SAL-VET.**

PRICES 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5; 200 lbs., $9; 300 lbs., $13; 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked **Sal-Vet** packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of **Sal-Vet** for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized pkgs.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

16th Year | December Fifteenth, 1913 | Number 24

Does This Remind You--?

Peace on Earth

The Soil's Great Need

The great need of the soil is organic matter, or humus. Green manuring, i. e., plowing down heavy growths of clover, cowpeas or other leguminous crops in the late fall, is one source of supply, and a good one, but the best way to get the right kind of organic matter into the soil is to feed up all the forage and carefully save all the manure. The average milk cow will drop twenty tons of this organic matter during a year. The hog will practically pay for all his feed in value of the manure if it is returned to the land without waste. The droppings of sheep more than pay for the grain and hay they consume. Make it a business to put organic matter in the soil.

When Writing to Advertisers Don't Fail to Mention Up-to-Date Farming

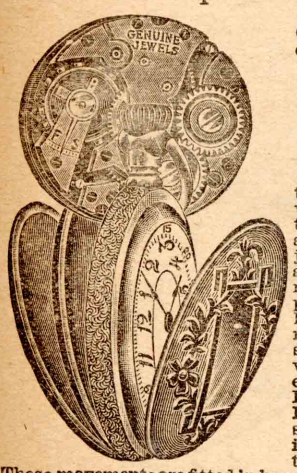
Great as Christmas Presents

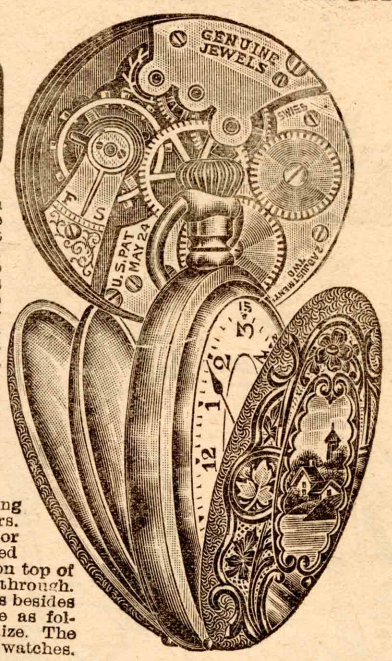
Only once for each reader

One Gents' or Ladies' Gold Watch

will be sent upon receipt of only

$1.00





The movement in these watches are very carefully put together with full amount of genuine jewels. All wheels and other parts in the movement are finely polished and carefully regulated. The movement has a straight line lever with winding wheel exposed and a patent Breguet hair spring. It is stem wind and set. This movement is guaranteed by us to keep correct time.

These movements are fitted in heavily gold filled Hunting cases guaranteed to keep their appearance for 20 years. "Gold filled" metal is the strongest and best metal for gold watches and should not be compared with so called "gold plate", which simply consists of a gold surface on top of some other metal. Gold filled metal is solid metal all through. Our written guarantee accompanies every watch and is besides engraved in the case. The size of these watches are as follows: Gents watch size No. 16 which is the best liked size. The Ladies' watch is also of the size most popular in Ladies' watches.

Either one of these watches under ordinary circumstances, is sold at a price ranging from $12.00 to $15.00. We now offer you one of these Gents' Gold Watches or one of these Ladies' Gold Watches at the price of only $7.00. We do not even demand you should pay this extremely low price before you have convinced yourself that the watch you select is to your entire satisfaction and exactly as described by us. You only have to send us $1.00 and we will send you the watch so you can examine it. If you then are satisfied pay the balance of $6.00. If you are not satisfied, we will take the watch back entirely at our expense and return your dollar.

The reason we sell these watches at such an exceptionally low price and entirely at our own risk, is that we condfidently believe every reader of this paper wants a fine reliable gold watch when it can be had at such a bargain price. We expect in this way to receive thousands of names and addresses to which we at the same time send our beautiful new Free **Catalogue** for goods and consequently secure many new customers. Our Catalogue embraces not only watches and other jewelry, but also Gents' and Ladies' Clothing, Furniture, Groceries, in short everything and anything that is needed in a family or on the farm. In this magnificent catalogue you are offered all these different kinds of merchandise at bona fide bargain prices thus saving you a great deal of money.

Write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to us at once with $1.00.

Cut out here

COUPON For Readers of UP-TO-DATE FARMING this offer expires January 10th.

LUNDIN & CO., 117 N. Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: – Enclosed please find $1.00. As per your promise sendfor my approval the watch I have marked below with a cross (X). It is agreed that if I shoud not be well satisfied with the watch, you will refund my $1.00.

....Gents Gold Watch. ....Ladies Gold Watch.

Make a cross (X) on the line in front of the watch you desire. Should you wish to receive both watches, send us $2.00 and we will send both watches for your approval.

Write your name and address below. If it should be inconvenient for you to secure a money Order or register your letter, simply enclose a paper dollar with this coupon in an envelope. We guarantee that it will reach us safely if addressed to us.

Name .....

Post Office .....

State .....R. F. D. .....Box .....

☐ Should you desire to receive only our new Free Catalogue, you can also use this coupon by making a cross (X) in the square in front of these lines. The Catalogue will at once be mailed to you free, postage prepaid by us.

People visiting Chicago are invited to call at Lundin & Company's place of business, 117 & 119 N. Elizabeth St., near Washington Boulevard, and there look at and examine these Watches as well as any other kinds of merchandise in which they may be interested. E-45

Cut out here

Christmas Thoughts and Other Things

Being a Few Words on Particular Matters From the Editors to the Reader.

WHAT DOES CHRISTMAS MEAN to you, reader? To us, to UP-TO-DATE FARMING as an institution, it means giving to the cause to which we are devoted the best we have to give, and that is our loyal service in the work of making farm life what it ought to be and can be made. It is all we can give our readers, this service of our hearts and hands, and we want now to say to you, while wishing you a Merry Christmas this year, that we are working, planning, hoping and striving to bring about, so far as we can, the better life we all desire to live, but which can not come to many of us until some grievous wrongs are righted. These wrongs can be righted and will be righted when farmers are encouraged to stand by each other, and for the right.

In our homes, and with our relatives and friends, Christmas means—well, just read what Aunt Sophia says to the women folks in this issue about Christmas giving. We approve most heartily her doctrine. The idea of giving gifts should mean that each gift should contribute to the happiness of both he who gives and he who receives. Christmas giving is made a farce in so many ways. It is made to serve the spirit of selfishness rather than the spirit of service. It is a farce, because gifts given in such a spirit carry no blessing with them. He who gives from a sense of duty loses the good of giving. Let us give because we want to serve our fellow men. So, like Aunt Sophia, our gifts are to those who need and are of what they need. This is our idea of Christmas, and what it means to us in our personal relations with our neighbors, friends and loved ones at home.

We feel, however, that we have a fellowship with every subscriber of our paper. We are in effect one great family. You have paid us for the paper, for the pleasure and profit you may obtain from it. Our greatest pleasure is in giving you for your needs. We want this paper to be of service to each one of you individually, and to the general welfare of agriculture as a whole. Whatever helps all of us helps each of us. We want to add to our wish that this Christmas season may be a joyful occasion in some way to every one of our readers, the assurance that we shall give you the best service our means and abilities can provide—a service which we intend shall add to your prosperity and contentment.

We Must All Watch Congress

The special session of Congress that lagged along until the regular session trod on its heels did a vast amount of work, so we are told. We have all along been telling our readers what our chief lawmakers were doing, because it behooves us to watch the big lawmaking factory. It is certain that without watching, and without letting them know they are being watched, the crafty "interests" would run away with the balance of our liberties. Keep your eye on Congress.

Is It Truth or Slander?

An Indiana fruit grower rose to his feet in a gathering of fruit growers and declared that the reason farmers had not made a success of co-operation was because they were suspicious of one another. Another man interrupted with the remark that they have good reason to be. We don't believe it. Farmers are not only less suspicious of each other than any other class, but they have been unsuspicious of even strangers to their own hurt. Shrewd business men are more suspicious of each other, and have better reasons for it, than any community of neighbors on the farm. Yet they co-operate successfully. Why? Because they do so on plans that make it difficult or impossible to sink their co-operative bark by inefficient or dishonest work. When the farmers learn to do a co-operative business under business safeguards they will build the greatest success in co-operation the world has ever known.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION UP-TO-DAE FARMING

Don't Buy an Engine

until you investigate the Temple Gasoline-Kerosene Engines. Sizes: 1¾ to 50 H.P. All Temple Engines are slow speed, heavy duty. They weigh and bulk from one-third to one-half less than horizontal engines, and notwithstanding, they are built stronger in proportion to strains. These advantages greatly increase their range of use.

Temple Engines cost nothing. They pay for themselves in fuel saving. They secure from the machines operated top-notch efficiency. They save from one-quarter to one-half the fuel of the average engine.

Temple Engines Have Won Five 1st Premiums for Low Operating Cost, Stability and Steady Power

This is the Company's 61st year as manufacturers. It is one of the pioneer engine makers of the country, which means reliability of its product.

Write today for catalog and quotations in regard to our THIRTY-DAY FREE TRIAL

THE TEMPLE ENGINE AND PUMP CO., 411 Meagher Street, Chicago, Illinois

UP-TO-DATE FARMING

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

One year, 50 cents; three years, $1, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance, 60 cents a year.
Canadian subscription, 25 cents a year extra for postage.
In changing your address always give old as well as new address. Old subscribers should always send the address label clipped from the paper or wrapper with renewal, if possible.

J. A. Everitt
Editor

Published the 1st and 15th of Each Month by The Equity Pub. Co. Inc.

John P. Stelle · Associate Editors · C. Hayes Taylor

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

Dec. 13 If this date, or an older one, is in your address on this paper or the wrapper, your subscription has expired. We nope you will send your renewal at once.

In sending in renewals, or new subscriptions, subscribers and subscription agents should always state "new" or "renewal."

ENTERED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MCH. 3 1879

Vol. 16 **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, DECEMBER 15, 1913** **No. 24**

Balanced Rations

Merry Christmas.

And a Happy New Year.

Make over the old farm and make it better than ever.

Peace on earth comes high, but lack of it costs us more.

Now is the time to begin a regular system of winter reading.

Put a few good new books in the bookcase for the winter.

Sam Saxon says it is what a farmer don't know that hurts him.

We can't judge the flavor of an apple by the beauty of its skin.

The farmer who fails to realize his duty to the community is asleep. Wake him up.

We can make a habit of anything—even work. Here's a fine hint for a lazy fellow.

The man who has made a success to be proud of need not be ashamed of his failures.

A year's subscription to UP-TO-DATE FARMING to a fellow farmer as a Christmas gift—why not?

And now the scientists have found a bug that eats the chinch bugs. Will wonders never cease?

Turning over the new leaf doesn't amount to much. What you write thereon is what counts.

Every good road should lead to a good market. If markets were always good, roads would be better.

The chief trouble with the happy-go-lucky system of living is that it ends in neither happiness nor good luck.

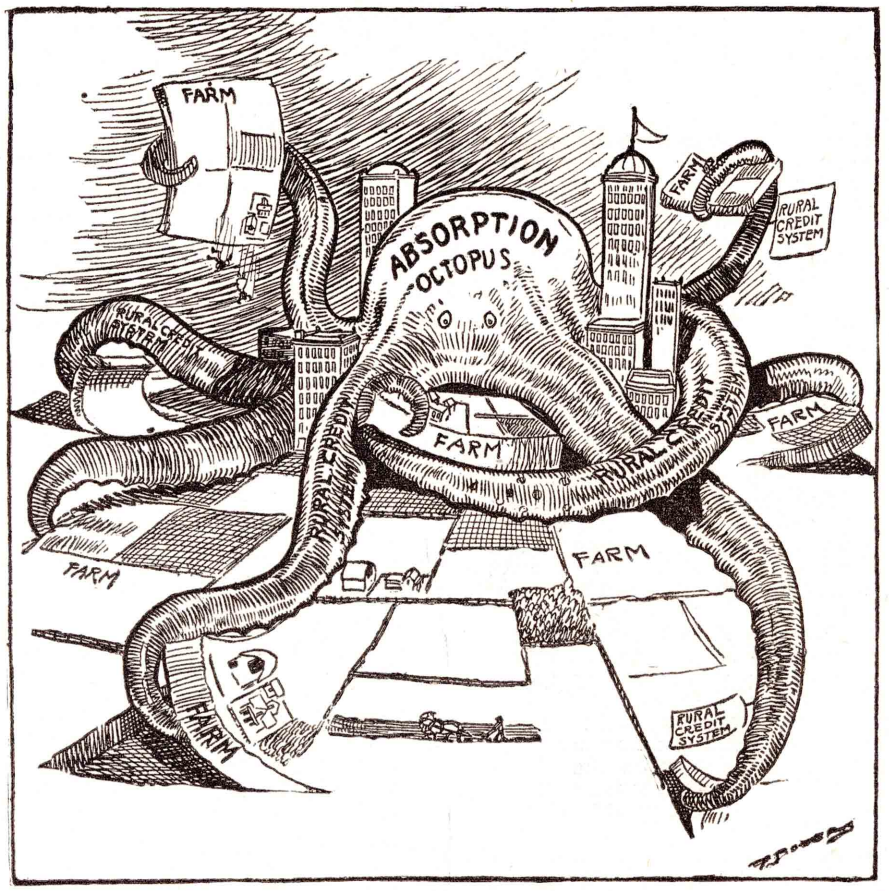
The short days bring the long evenings. Make use of them in helping to build up a better social life in your community.

Sam Saxon says Santa Claus is in full agreement with P. T. Barnum's famous statement that folks enjoy being humbugged.

The highway the individual farmer is most interested in improving is the one that leads from his front gate to the business street of his market town.

When a farmer begins to keep an account of costs and profits on every crop produced on his farm he's going to learn things no other method could teach him.

The farmer who shoulders his ax and hies to the wood lot to cut firewood from dry oak and hickory, with the thermometer way b'low zero, thinks, mayhap, he has a hard time of it, and wishes he could sit in a city office and soak up steam heat. But there's two sides to those soft snaps in the city man's life. First there comes a coal strike by the miners, and coal prices go right up till it makes a man dizzy to watch the figures. Then along comes a teamsters' strike and no coal can be delivered at any price. The only strikes the farmer need concern himself about are the ones he makes with his ax, and good, dry wood in the wood shed is a blessing.



The Rural Credit System may become an absorption octopus and swallow bodily the farms it fastens its tentacles upon. See editorial on "Still Talking Rural Credits," page 4.

The World's Bread Supply

THE NEW TRADE relations between the United States and other countries seem to point to this country as the power that will control the bread market of the world. A wealthy wheat grower of Canada recently visited Liverpool for the purpose of personally studying the flour market. He told the British dealers that the new tariff in this country gave our millers, the great mills of St. Paul, Minneapolis and other great flour centers near the Canadian border, absolute control of that great life necessity. It has long been the cherished ambition of these mills, he said, to thus control that important market, and they are now fully able to gratify that ambition. The wheat production of the United States northwest has long flowed to these mills, and now the vast Canadian production can do the same on the same terms. Therefore, all the American mills have to do is to buy the wheat and agree that they will sell only flour. That will assure them a practical monopoly of the flour trade and give them control of the world market.

The present arrangement will affect the price of wheat, but not of flour. The American growers, because of the free Canadian competition, will have to accept lower prices, but those lower prices to the United States growers will be better prices to the Canadian growers, because they are no longer required to pay a tariff out of the price they receive. And this applies to other grains as well as to wheat.

What all this means to the farmers of the United States requires no guessing to understand. Competition lowers price. Everybody knows that. The price of grain will be reduced, and the near-border mills, being thus able to get the wheat, can easily agree on the price for flour, which the smaller millers will gladly conform to. This can mean nothing else but lower grain and higher flour—increased profits to the big mills. This seems to be the general tendency of modern legislation. The people understand it and know the effect it is bound to have upon the masses, but they accept it as seemingly inevitable and thus permit its continuance. We seem to be passing through a period of greedy activity on the part of the few and of inactivity, quiet submission, on the part of the many. But we shall continue our notes of warning. Farmers have not yet been able to control the tariff, but they CAN get in a condition to control not only their business of marketing, as this paper so plainly shows, but, when they do this, they can be the rulers of the country and dictate the laws.

What Others Say and What We Think of It

"Eggs are on the zig-zag," says a market report in a produce paper. Must be egg-nog.

"Good turkeys are scarce," says another market report. Well, what else could you expect right after Thanksgiving?

"The idea of community organization is growing."—Farm, Stock and Home. And it will keep on growing until it becomes national organization.

"Locate as many egg customers in the nearest city as you are able," advises a poultryman in Green's Fruit Grower. We have more difficulty just now in locating the eggs.

"Fertilize with discrimination."—The Country Gentlemen. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are also good, and old-fashioned barnyard manure is not bad, T. C. G., not bad at all.

"Let's go a bit slow in this 'national network of highways' business. It is as full of opportunities for graft as a sponge is full of holes."—Farm, Stock and Home. Right-O. And a graft-built road will also soon be full of holes.

"There are many ways to reduce the cost of living. Stop smoking, stop drinking, eat plainer foods, stay at home nights, and, in short, cut down on the luxuries of life. The great question of the cost of high living is, are you getting your dollar's worth?"—Exchange. Good advice, all right; but, just how much is a dollar's worth?

"The country banker is interested in farming because of his close relation to it; the city banker is interested because of his relation to the country banks, and all bankers are interested in agriculture because they realize that it is the country's most fundamental and important industry," said Col. Farnsworth at the Dry Farming Congress held at Tulsa, Okla. One fundamental the bankers have so far failed to realize is that farming can not be fundamentally profitable until the business of marketing is made fundamentally sound.

"There is a sufficient number of farmers in every community who are in a condition financially to help their neighbors if they were so inclined, and these same men allow their surplus money to lie idle year in and year out, not even drawing interest. It would be possible for this class of farmers to organize a system of credit and lend their money to their neighbors, by which they would be assured of collecting their money, and it would be a great help to the farmer who is compelled to borrow money each year to make his crop or to mortgage his crop for supplies."—Texarkana Press. So it would, indeed. Another reason for a local union in each community to bring the farmers together.

Still Talking About Rural Credit

STILL TALKING RURAL CREDIT

IN SPITE of the clearly expressed judgment of the disinterested and intelligent masses of the American people, including the farmers themselves, that such a measure is not necessary, there is still more or less talk of a so-called rural credit system. The claim of those who urge such a system is that the farmers must borrow money; that the present money resources of the country are out of their reach, and that there must be a distinct system of banks, different from what we now have, for the purpose of lending money to the farmers. But somewhere as an essential feature of all these theories is the issuing of mortgages and bonds on the lands and homes of the people. With that feature eliminated, those who now so strongly urge the creation of a special rural credit banking system would lose their interest in it and cease to advocate it. The purpose of the real instigators of the measure, as is apparent from many phases of the arguments for it, is not so much to benefit the farmers as it is to create an outlet for their accumulated millions and get into line for bond speculation on the homes of the American people. Farmers can now borrow money on mortgages, but they can not mass their homes and bond them, thus adding the homes of the people to the speculating schemes of the money changers and making the farmers themselves subservient to the money power. Those millions have been accumulated by schemes of absorption, and those same schemes, continuing in operation, will soon draw the money back again, and hen the same power will have the noney and also the real estate bonds.

If the farmers are scarce of money and need to borrow, it is because of this very absorptive machinery. The business of farming is not based on money, but on soil and labor, and that is the only means of creating wealth. Miners may bring additional wealth into use, but they do so only by the discovery of wealth that already existed. Manufacturers may increase the value of commodities and thus add to the wealth, but it is not new wealth; it was there before, though in raw material.

But it is not so with farming. When the farmers bring forth a crop from seed that perishes, the value of that crop is wealth that did not exist before; it is an actual creation of wealth. Then why should not the farmers have the benefit of that wealth? It is theirs just as much as is the mineral brought from the hidden recesses of the earth the property of those who find it and bring it forth. And that which is thus created by the farmers, the crops that yield their millions from the soil, and "the cattle on a thousand hills," are absolute necessities. The world must have them or starve, and they can be had only by buying them with money. Why, then, have not the farmers the money? Because a few who "toil not, neither do they spin"—that is, they are neither producers nor manufacturers—have organized systems that draw this money back into the hoarders' coffers, whence it is desired to let it out again and make an additional means of absorption, bringing with it this time ultimate control of the lands and homes of the people.

What the farmers most need is protection from the few that so ruthlessly absorb, take from them, the wealth they create. The country is cobwebbed over with worse than devil-fish tentacles sucking in the wealth earned by labor or created from the soil. No sooner is a crop harvested than a rush to market places it in the ever-open jaws of absorption. These absorbing powers are not natural, and they are not business necessities. They are artificial methods of getting what others have produced. So far as the farmers are concerned, these suction forces are most effective in the marketing and distribution of the crops. And these may be easily and effectually remedied. If all good men in official stations would direct their efforts to the completion of a better marketing system, such as this paper is establishing, cutting out unnecessary handling and exorbitant profits, the problem of rural credits will solve itself, as will other problems that now puzzle the people.

* * *

Since the above was written the President has delivered his message to the new session of Congress, and his recommendations concerning rural credit are of such a nature that we feel strongly the necessity for opening the minds of the farmers to a phase of the proposition which has evidently escaped so astute a person as our chief executive. We very much regret the position President Wilson takes in his recent message to Congress in favor of a rural credit system. This is, in effect, saying to the farmers in the richest country on earth: "You can not get money unless you borrow it, and we want to make it easy for you to borrow it."

Why can't the farmers get money without borrowing it? As must be admitted by everybody everywhere, the farmers are the only real creators of wealth in the world, and the wealth they create from the otherwise absolutely useless soil is of such a character that the rest of the world must have it, must BUY it, or starve. If the other people buy it they must pay money for it. Why, then, can not the farmers have money without borrowing it? It is because the country is cursed with systems of absorption that gather in the money as fast as the farmers get it, and those same devil fish tentacles would suck in the borrowed money just as certainly and as quickly as they do the money received for the hard-earned crops. After that the farmers would be without money just the same, for then there would be insatiable claims by the money power upon their lands and homes.

Better do something to destroy the merciless suction power that even now has in its power the entire business of the country outside of farming, and that, under the attractive but misleading name of "rural credits," is determined to get its cruel fangs into the agriculture of the country.

President Wilson is a sincere, honest and determined man, but it is evident that he knows more of Latin and Greek and the intricate problems of science than he does of the real conditions and needs of the farmers. Hence, when the representatives of the money power who wish this new means of absorption, accumulation and control of the homes of the people open to them—when these misrepresentatives come before him like wolves in sheep's clothing, come before him with the false and deceptive plea that they wish to benefit the farmers—he listens.

How unfortunate! But it is that way. The President congratulates himself and the country on the fact that the national treasury last fall furnished money to aid in the moving of crops! Did Mr. Wilson note what amount of that money was deposited in the banks of the District of Columbia, where there is not a car load of surplus products to go out of the District perhaps for a year? And does he realize that the great cry for money to move crops does not come from the farmers at all, but from those who wish to buy the crops at the lowest prices they can compel the farmers to accept? This boasted distribution is little else than greasing the wheels of the market monopoly that gathers in the stuff at the low prices of harvest time and stores it in order to extort merciless profits from the consumers in times of necessity? Why, hardly had the money been used by the speculators to whom it was loaned and the crops "moved" from the farms to the storage houses before another branch of our government set forth on an expedition of investigation to find out why products thus stored and held in storage are so costly to the consumers!

We wonder sometimes how farmers and consumers can be persuaded to submit to these things. They come, however, as a daily round, deceiving honest officials as they deceive those who seem to submit so tamely to the glaring wrongs. But sentiment is changing and there is coming an awakening—a demand for Equity rather than the tightening of the grasp of a merciless control.

Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Interests

SEVERAL TIMES we have had to criticize the United States Department of Agriculture from a farmer standpoint, and it does seem that the Department is bent on serving other classes than the people in whose interest it was ostensibly established. Nearly all its crop reports, as not only this paper but others have noted, seem to be timed to the benefit of the buyers of farm products rather than to the producers and sellers of them. At the accustomed selling time production is almost invariably reported large, and the effect is to depress prices, but when the farmers have sold and the stuff is in the hands of the speculators it is then discovered that the supply is short and high prices are justified.

We are just now directed specially to the potato crop. A few weeks ago, when the main crop was being harvested and made ready for the market, statement after statement went from the Department, and the papers were kept full of the assurance that, though the potato yield was not at its best in some places, yet conditions were such that there would be no shortage in the supply in this country, there would be an abundance of potatoes to meet the demand. The effect of this was to induce farmers, even in sections where the crop was almost a failure, to sell rather than to hold. It made them believe there could be no great increase in price. Thus the speculating storers got the potatoes, and upon depressed prices of their own making, apparently justified by reports from Washington.

But now, the last of November, dispatches from Washington tell us that Secretary Houston has called a public hearing to decide upon the removal of the quarantine regulations that prevent the importation of potatoes from foreign countries because of various potato diseases known to exist in those countries. It is desirable to remove these obstructions, says the secretary, in order that potatoes may come in from abroad to "make up this year's scant native supply," a shortage of a hundred million bushels! Are the potatoes thus to be admitted from abroad to benefit American potato growers? Not a bit of it. The native growers, the bulk of them, have already sold their potatoes at prices depressed by Washington reports. Are those potatoes to reduce retail prices and benefit the consumers? No. They will come at the lowest possible prices directly to the hoarding speculators, who will control the markets just the same as if they had not come. But those speculators will have that many more bushels to make their extortionate profits on. Who, then, is to be the beneficiary?

We have to admit, as was said by one who has carefully studied this marketing situation, that it is thoroughly disgusting to think how the Department of Agriculture so constantly keeps up an agitation that can not fail to be damaging to all the agricultural interests. As we have said, this new scheme will not materially reduce prices to consumers, but it will seriously affect farmers who, in spite of other reports, kept their potatoes. It takes a good quality of potatoes to bring the farmers 50 cents a bushel in New York state, Michigan, Wisconsin and other heavy producing sections. Fifty cents is not an exorbitant price, and it is not a cent more than the growers ought to have for producing them. But the Department of Agriculture is not satisfied with that situation. It certainly does look like the chief function of the Department is to distress agriculture and harass the farmers in every way it can conceive of.

The Packers' Monopoly and Price

MONOPOLIES that obtain control of certain commodities so they may compel, for personal or corporate benefit, lower or higher prices on those commodities, are harmful to those who have them for sale as raw material, or who must buy them for use. Such are evidently the combined packers of the United States. We agree, though, that even these monopolies may benefit producers by creating a market for their stuff where there was little demand before, and by offering remunerative prices even though higher prices must be charged as the products go to the users. E. T. Hatch of Washington, a farmer of twenty-five years' standing, and president of Brush Prairie Local, F. S. E., gives a case in point. We quote:

In your issue of November 1st I notice a good deal regarding the effort being made by the packers to induce the farmers to raise more cattle and meat. I distinctly remember hearing James J. Hill—and he is one of the wisest and safest men in the country—advocate the same thing the packers are asking now. Out here in the northwest we had no market to depend upon until the Swift interests started a packing plant and stock yards at Portland, Ore. Prices have been better ever since they came than before, and far more dependable.

Two weeks ago three of us neighbors each took a large sow that had passed profitable breeding age, and that we had fattened, to the yards. Every courtesy was shown us as we drove in with our old farm wagon, and in a short time we had a check. My sow weighed 460 pounds and at $7.40 per hundred pounds brought $34.04. Commissions and all charges on the three hogs was 94 cents. If that is extortionate it is not the kind that hurts.—E. T. Hatch.

Very true, Brother Hatch, and we are glad you had this streak of sunshine through a murky cloud. But you did direct marketing and got the full benefit of it. Had you sold to Mr. A, and had Mr. A shipped to some distant market city, where the stuff must be handled and rehandled, the result might not have been so satisfactory. And had each of you had two sows instead of one, and all of your neighbors had two sows just like them, and had most of the farmers of the country been similarly supplied, you would, perhaps, have received no more for the two sows than you got for the one.

Our plea is for Equity. You evidently had it there. We want a better marketing system that will take the supply direct to the demand, or as near as can be, and by the cheapest route, with only necessary handling and the fewest possible commissions and profits between the seller and buyer. You had that also, and we congratulate you. We want abundant production, but we want it to supply the demand in such a way as to give both producer and consumer equitable prices, which, far too often, is not the case.

A Southern Alfalfa Association

WITHIN the past decade a wonderful advance has been made in the agricultural development of the south, and hand in hand with this development rapid strides have been made by the various towns and cities. The farmers of the south are just waking up to the possibilities of their soil and a new day is beginning in their agricultural life. Even now many of them do not realize that with the long growing season the soils of the south are capable of being made the most productive in the United States. Along with this realization comes the determination to make the south the greatest crop-growing section in the world and at the same time enrich the soil more and more each year.

The progress of soil enrichment will come through a liberal use of cover crops. A bountiful crop of corn, oats and of other grain can be produced throughout the south, and after its gathering a cover crop can be placed on the soil, enriching the soil and preventing erosion during the winter months, and bringing a goodly yield of hay in the spring in ample time to grow other crops during the year. As many as three crops can be grown in a single year in most sections.

A striking illustration of what is being done throughout the south is shown through the work in the section surrounding Rock Hill, S. C. This place, which is termed the alfalfa center of the southeast, is taking the lead in the clover crop movement. Thousands of dollars worth of hay formerly purchased from the markets of the middle west are now being grown at home. The soils in this section are especially adapted to alfalfa, with few exceptions, and in those cases other cover crops can be successfully grown. The average production of alfalfa is around five tons per acre, but in some few cases the yield reaches six to eight tons, and rarely less than four. While alfalfa has been grown on a limited acreage for several years, the success of the hay crop in this section was not thoroughly demonstrated until about two and one-half years ago. Since that time the acreage has been steadily increasing until now there are several hundred acres of alfalfa right around Rock Hill in addition to hundreds of acres of other cover crops. The cost of producing alfalfa averages around $10 per acre per season, exclusive of preparing for seeding, which runs the cost to about $5 per acre the first year, and the market price is from $20 to $25 per ton. There are some fields which have been in alfalfa continuously for eight years.

A decided impetus of the growth of alfalfa and other cover crops was secured in the fall of 1912 when an alfalfa association was organized. This association, which now includes practically every farmer in that section, by co-operation was able during the past season to secure ground limestone delivered at Rock Hill for $2.25 per ton, a little more than half the former cost when purchased by individual farmers. Over 2,000 tons of ground limestone was purchased by members of the association during the past season and the demand was nothing like filled. Some of the farmers are already placing orders through the association for limestone during the next season so as to get it in ample time.

As a result of the work at Rock Hill, alfalfa growing is being introduced in other sections throughout the south and various alfalfa associations have been organized. It is believed that in a few more years the south will be producing practically enough hay for home consumption and that the cattle-raising industry will be taken up throughout the south.

The Value of the Advertisements

Do you know how much real education is contained in advertisements? It is a fact that much knowledge may be gained through reading the advertisements, while as a guide for buying the farm and family needs there is nothing that takes their place.

Just try it in UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

The advertisements in UP-TO-DATE are reliable. Read our guarantee below.

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In the Advertising Department

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The United States Postoffice Department now exercises a close watch for frauds and fraudulent advertisers. The public, therefore, can have confidence in advertisements appearing in reputable papers. But in addition to this Up-to-Date Farming stands back of its advertisers and should any purposed swindler or deceiver gain admittance to our columns, we will make good any loss resulting to actual subscribers. A condition is that the matter must be reported to us within one month of the transaction and within sixty days of the date of the paper, and you must have said "I saw your advertisement in Up-to-Date Farming" when writing to the advertiser. Medical advertisements are not accepted.

Bumper Crops or Bayonets

THIS GOVERNMENT expended $440,000,000 last year on the war business, in appropriations to the army and navy; it spent only $20,000,000 on agriculture. Yet agriculture is of the utmost importance, the ultimate source of business vigor and common welfare. The stability and progress of America depends on its agriculture, and the supreme effort should be to build up our agricultural interests. Yet, for every dollar given to promote agricultwenty-two dollars were given to preparations for war! Of the twenty millions given to agriculture, practically all of it was devoted to the accumulation of agricultural knowledge by the governmental agencies. Very little of it was used to place that knowledge where it would become a factor in real farming operations. Knowledge, to be of service, must be applied to farm practice by practical farmers, who can not go to the colleges, do not read the bulletins and will not take up with new ideas until their value has been demonstrated. Then why not cut down the war expenditures a few millions and devote the saving thus effected to a practical plan for making use of the knowledge already acquired by experiment and research? This can be done through the development of the county demonstration system that has already gained foothold in many states, fostered by state aid. In connection with this, the dire need for a change in the marketing system must not be overlooked. Economical and increased production is but half the requirements of agricultural development and progress. Economical and profitable marketing is equally as important, for agriculture can not be progressive unless it is prosperous. The foundation for reformed marketing must be laid in local organization of farmers and built up by the co-operation of the community units. There can be no other way. The principles of successful co-operation are simple and easily learned. The county agents should be organizers as well as agriculturists. And should Congress pass a bill to carry forward the work of practical agricultural demonstration, the appropriation should be made to extend the problem of marketing and distribution. To build up successfully and quickly a progressive and prosperous agriculture, it is imperative that we build up an organized agriculture, and in this the farmers should have the co-operation of Congress, through the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Dooley and the Grapes

"Hinnissy," said Mr. Dooley, "did ye ivir hear uv thim Mishigun grapes?"

"What wus they, Mister Dooley? Sour grapes that sum pollytishun hung on th' shlippery ellum tree?"

"Hinnissy, they wus golden grapes."

"That must be a new variety."

"No, me frind, it's th' same ol' kind that th' Amerrycun paypul have bin atin' f'r th' last twinty years er more. Airly in th' saison buyers wint to th' grape belt uv Mishigun an' they sez to th' raisers, sez they, 'All th' signs indykate that grapes is goin' to be as thick as pollytishuns at a harvist home. Folks'll be throwin' 'em to th' hogs an' th' blackbirds. We'll give yez an avin tin sints a basket fer yer grapes, an' that's ivry sint ye'll git. Ye can thank yer stars if yez all don't land over th' hills in th' poor house.'

"What happened, Hinnissy? Did th' consoomer dwellin' in th' bowels uv Shekawgo shwin around in a lake uv grape juice this fall? Did his woife shpend her toime makin' grape jilly an' grape pie? Not mooch, Mary Ann! Whin she wint down to th' cahrner grocery shtore an' seen th' sign, 'GRAPES, 30c A BASKET,' she runned home so fast that she made a slit skirt out uv her Mother Hubbard.

"Growers that signed th' contract were shtung, Hinnissy, shtung so bad that they couldn't see out uv their eyes. Whin th' buyers got all th' grapes they could sell they brought no more refrigerator cahrs to th' grape belt. Th' grapes that wus wasted would kape up th' markit proice in Shekawgo.

"Folks in th' city scratched their heads an' wondered whin th' proices would go down so that they could fill their jahrs. Thim markit jooglers joogled th' markit till ivry wan wus dizzy an' disgoosted."

"Will, Mister Dooley, an' what are yez goin' to do about it?"

"Arganize, Hinnissy, er die. If these Mishigun men die, grape vines will shpring frum their graves, but sum wan ilse not in th' fam'ly will pick th' grapes. Hinnissy, ye mark me wurrds!"

Smile Awhile

Lucky After All

Bix—Well, sir, I have no luck at all.
Nix—That is certainly better than bad luck. How thankful we ought to be!

Not in Doses

"Mrs. Brown has kleptomania."
"Indeed! What is she taking for it?"
"Anything she can get her hands on."

The Usual Noise

"You have a new baby at your housee, I hear."
"Goodness me! I knew it was disturbing the neighbors, but I had no idea you could hear it that far!"

Not the Thing

"Why didn't you go to work for him?"
"I asked for a situation and he only offered me a job."

Worse Afterwards

Wife—You proposed to me a dozen times before I agreed to marry you.
Husband—Since then I've had to ask you more than that many times before you would agree to anything.

Didn't Know He Was Away

Cholly—Did you read the account of their having such a big lobster in Boston?
Maude—No, when were you there?

Class in Astronomy

Teacher—What are asteroids?
Pupil—Ain't they what doctors take out of children's noses?

Why Knot?

A Maine lumber dealer recently shipped a car load of lumber to a firm in Baltimore. Upon its receipt and examination the customer dictated to his stenographer the following terse and telling message, which was immediately wired:

"Knotholes received. Please send the knots."

Who Owned the Dog?

While going along a country road the driver of an automobile saw ahead of him an old farmer walking by the roadside; also a dog. The dog was not content to remain on the side, but kept crossing the road and was caught by the car and instantly killed.

The driver turned the car as quickly as possible and went back to see what damage had been done and found the farmer gazing sorrowfully at the remains of the dog. The driver took out his pocketbook and handed the farmer $10, asking if that would pay for the dog. The farmer said it would, so the other got in the car and went away.

The farmer watched the car until it was lost to view; then, taking off his hat to scratch his head, remarked: "I wonder who owned that dog?"

Entitled to High Honors

"Waal, Jim, I heard you was over to Charlotte, and I thought I'd stop and inquire how things went?"

"Who you callin' Jim?"

"Why, you, of course."

"Then, sir, I'd have you know that my name is James Johnson Jones."

"But we've bin nayburs and friends fur the last fifteen years, and I've allus called you Jim."

"Yes, I know, but things are different now. Sunthin's happened."

"Good Lord! But what kin it be?"

"You know that red calf of mine—the one you said was a whooser? Waal, I entered him at the county fair and he took the blue ribbon."

"Jim Johnson, you don't mean it?"

"It's a cold fact."

"Then, by gum, if you'll run for President of the United States I'll vote for you all day long."

Time for Reflection

An old negro parson in a southern church was denouncing theft to his congregation, when he said:

"If there is any member of this congregation who is guilty of theft he had better repent at once and be saved."

On his way home he was stopped by old Rastus, who had listened to the sermon intently.

"Don't you think, parson, that next Sunday will do just as well as tonight to repent?" asked Rastus.

"But, Rastus, why not repent tonight and be saved, man?"

"Well, parson, it's this way," explained Rastus. "I want just one mo' chicken fo' tomorrow dinner, and I know wha' I can get dat chicken widout bein' caught tonight."

"Well," said the parson, hesitating, "I don't know what to say, so I think I will take dinner with you tomorrow and we can talk the matter over at that time."

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OUR MARKET REVIEW

Semi-Monthly Review of Crops Markets and Trade

UNDER the head "State of Trade" Bradstreet's gives this summary of the condition of various trades in the country as of date December 6, 1913:

Warm weather dulls demand. Retail and holiday goods slow. Jobbing quieting down as year end approaches. Wholesale conservative. Industry slackens further. Iron and steel dull. Cotton goods and automobile manufacturing active. Stock market stronger. Money in restricted supply. Clearings expand. Excessive winter wheat growth.

The two-weeks period just past was notable for warm, moist weather conducive to a full recovery of meadows and the filling up of wells before winter sets in. Also the unseasonable warm weather has caused a rank growth of winter wheat, which will be beneficial generally if the cold weather that set in the first week in December continues. With much more growing weather before spring, many fields of wheat will be injured by jointing, with danger of fly also. A good thing is to pasture rank wheat, or, if this is not practical, mow it. Floods in Texas and great snow storms in the central west have been among the unusual events to record. The winter wheat prospect is almost unprecedently good.

A letup in rushing wheat to market, the good world's demand and crop damage reports from Argentina have checked the visible supply increase and caused a good advance in the price. The visible increased only 103,000 bushels since our last report, against 5,247,000 bushels the two weeks preceding, and compared with an increase of 11,440,000 bushels the last two-weeks period the year before. The price of wheat is 2c to 5c a bushel higher than two weeks before. Attention is called to the future prices quoted for spring wheat at Minneapolis and Winnipeg, Canada.

Corn continues to hold its strong position, both as regards visible supply and price. The visible decreased over a million bushels, while the high price has been maintained, to a little higher.

Oats have behaved well the last two weeks. It is a pleasure to record a decrease of over one and a half million bushels in the visible and an advance of 1c to 4c in the price. Thus our prediction of higher oats prices is being realized. This grain is due for further advance.

The cotton crop will be about 14,000,000 bales and the trade seems to think this is worth 13c to 14c a pound. Because of the past activities of the federal authorities there is not likely to be any corners attempted and unless some element enters into the matter, not known now, prices may be expected to be around present levels.

Potatoes—The small receipts at central markets are worthy of note. Prices are higher, with prospects of them going still higher unless the Department of Agriculture decides to admit potatoes from countries formerly debarred because of diseases. Imported beans are now offered on some markets. We are not able to forecast what effect these will have on future prices, because of lack of knowledge of the foreign crop. The warm spell of weather was making good progress toward breaking the egg corner when the cold wave came. Future egg prices will depend almost entirely on the weather. Oranges have again glutted the markets and sold by the case at 1 cent per orange. Some day the citrus fruit growers will adopt the Equity plan of marketing and get such definite results that they will wonder why they permitted themselves to be led to the slaughter nearly every year.

Advice

Wheat—Hold for higher prices or feed in preference to corn at prevailing prices. Corn—Market any surplus old corn. Sound, dry new corn should bring 60 cents to 70 cents from the field and we advise selling at such prices rather than cribbing. Oats—We look for higher prices. Cotton—Hold for 14c grade middling upland, basis New York market. Broom corn—Prices ought to go higher. Beans—We look for higher prices. Potatoes—Market gradually at prevailing prices. With the proposed conference in the Agricultural Department on the 12th inst., we will not attempt to forecast future values.

The following tells the balance of the market story:

Visible Supply

The visible supply of grain in the United States by Bradstreet's reports on Nov. 29, 1913, with comparisons, are shown in the following table. (The sign — before figures means decrease, X means increase.)

	Nov. 29, 1913 Bushels	Change from 2 wks. before Bushels	Change same period last yr. Bushels	Change from a year before Bushels	Change from 2 years before Bushels
WHEAT	67,916,000	X 103,000	X 11,440,000	X 4,650,000	— 9,132,000
CORN	3,847,000	—1,105,000	X 359,000	X 374,000	X 477,000
OATS	35,453,000	—1,663,000	— 856,000	X 20,497,000	X 10,358,000
BARLEY	8,027,000	X 909,000	X 80,000	X 1,958,000	X 3,272,000

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on the same date was 48,162,000 bushels. This is 1,026,000 bushels more than two weeks before and 4,687,000 bushels more than a year before. The visible supply of oats was 10,780,000 bushels on the same date, which is 1,524,000 bushels more than two weeks before and is 4,972,000 bushels more than a year before.

Closing Prices of Cash Grain

Cash grain closed in the leading markets on Dec. 6, two weeks before and a year before as follows:

WHEAT, No. 2 RED			
Chicago	96½@ 97	91 @96	1.02
St. Louis	95 @ 96½	90 @94	1.07
Kansas City	88 @ 89	86½@87½	99
Cincinnati	97 @ 98	95½@97	1.08
New York	1.00 @1.01	97½@99	1.07

Minneapolis—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 87⅞@88⅛c; No. 1 northern, 85¾@87⅜c. Two weeks before, 86c and 84@85½c respectively. A year before, 82½ and 80⅛@81⅝c respectively.

CORN, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	73½@74	74½@75	46
St. Louis		76	47
Kansas City	71 @71¼	71 @75	47
Cincinnati	76 @77	75½@76	52
New York	85	82½	53½
OATS, No. 2 WHITE			
Chicago	42½	39½@39¾	35
St. Louis	43 @43½	42½	34½
Kansas City	41½@41⅝	40½	34½
Cincinnati	41½@42	41¼	39

Future Grain Prices

Chicago grain futures closed on Dec. 6, 1913, and two weeks before as follows:

Wheat—December, 88c; May, 91¾c. Two weeks before, 86¼c and 90½c respectively.

Corn—December, 72¼c; May, 71c. Two weeks before, 70¼c and 70⅜c respectively.

Oats—December, 40¼c; May, 43c. Two weeks before, 38c and 41⅞c respectively.

Winnipeg, Canada, Dec. 6.—Spring wheat closed: December, 84⅜c; May, 89⅜c. Two weeks before, 82⅝c and 89c respectively.

Cotton

New York, Dec. 6.—Cash cotton closed as follows: Middling uplands, 13.50c; middling gulf, 13.75c. Two weeks before the price was the same. A year before the price was 75c a cwt. lower.

Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 5, 1913

Chicago quotations are used in our report for the sake of uniform comparisons issue after issue, and this year with former years. For advice about other markets and all advice about marketing address The Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.

POTATOES—Arrivals by cars, with comparisons, follow:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	30	83	97
Tuesday	45	40	86
Wednesday	30	30	52
Thursday	28	*..	83
Friday	20	45	82
Total, 5 days	153	198	400

*Holiday.

Market was very quiet, but firm and nice, sound. Potatoes sold a little higher. Buyers were looking for fancy goods and paid higher prices for Dusty Rurals. At the same time a few cars of common stock, showing some field frost, were almost unsalable. Receipts continue very small and this is the chief factor in lending strength to the market.

Sales reported were: Per bushel, Wisconsin round white, in bulk—1 car at 70c, 1 car at 73c, 1 car fancy Dusty Rurals at 75c. Sacked—1 car showing field frost at 65c, 2 cars at 70c.

Per bushel—Wisconsin round white, bulk or sacked	$ .65@ .73
Fancy Dusty Rurals shade over.	
Minnesota	.65@ .70
Michigan	.65@ .70
Idaho Russets, fancy	1.00@1.10
Pearls	.75@ .80

NEW POTATOES—Trade is slow. Bermudas in barrels held at $7.50 and Florida hampers at $2.00. They are not moving.

The price of Michigan and Wisconsin potatoes is from 3c to 5c a bushel higher than two weeks before. The price of Idaho and Oregon potatoes is from 10c to 25c a bushel lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was 25c a bushel lower.

SWEET POTATOES—Are ruling dull. Demand is tame. On account of mild weather the potatoes do not hold up. No one cares to have many on hand. The best sound are held steady and have some sale. Ordinary and common stock drags and rules weak. The shrinkage in repacking is sometimes heavy.

Hampers—Delaware, kiln-dried, if sound	$ .65
Poor, coarse, dirty or soft	.25@ .50
Jersey, kiln-dried, sound or made sound	1.00@1.10
Maryland, fine, sound stock	.75@ .85
Mississippi, good, sound	.65@ .75
Illinois, fair to choice	.60@ .75
No. 2, or showing rot	.25@ .50

The price of sweet potatoes is 15c to 25c a hamper lower than two weeks before. A year before the price was 25c to 40c a hamper higher than present quotations.

BEANS—There is not very much doing. Inquiry for the several lines is quiet. No pressure to sell exists and prices remain unchanged.

Pea Beans—	
Hand-picked, choice	$2.15
Common	1.75@2.00
Mediums nominally about same as pea beans.	
Red kidneys, choice	2.80
Brown Swedish, long	1.75@2.00
Round	2.00@2.25
Imported	2.30@2.35

The price of all varieties is the same as two weeks before. A year before choice hand-picked pea beans were quoted at $2.55@2.65.

BROOM CORN—The market is ruling firm.

Per ton, Illinois corn	$150@160
Oklahoma	110@160

The price of broom corn is the same as two weeks before. In fact, there has not been any change for a number of weeks.

HAY—Receipts, 1,223 tons; shipments, 55 tons. Demand continues good for choice timothy and prairie hay. Offerings only fair and market firm. Low grades steady. Demand and offerings moderate.

Choice timothy hay	$18.00@19.00
No. 1 timothy	16.00@17.00
No. 2 timothy	14.00@15.00
Iowa and Nebraska prairie	13.50@14.50
Illinois and Wisconsin prairie	7.50@ 9.00

A year before the price of choice timothy hay was 50c a ton higher.

Straw—Rye straw quotable at $8@8.50. Oat straw at $7@7.50. Wheat straw at $6.50@7.

EGGS—The receipts at Chicago (not including through shipments) for the days mentioned were as follows:

	This week. Cases.	Last week. Cases.	Last year. Cases.
Monday	4,568	2,455	2,692
Tuesday	3,484	2,629	2,060
Wednesday	2,945	3,960	2,870
Thursday	2,710	*....	2,270
Friday	1,910	3,612	2,332

*Thanksgiving day.

There is a noticeable lack of demand. Buyers are curtailing purchases to their immediate requirements. Consumption is falling off. Receipts show more fresh-laid from some sections.

Firsts, running largely to new-laid eggs, with not over 2 dozen loss to the case, 33@34c; ordinary, 31@32c; miscellaneous lots, 27½c to 32½c, according to quality. Top prices for new-laid only. Refrigerator

(Continued on Page 18)

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This department is designed to induce subscribers to contribute accounts of their ideas and experiences. For the three best letters received each issue the cash prizes offered above will be awarded and every letter used will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each. In awarding the prizes the merit of the ideas will be the factor determining the value of the article. As many of the others as space will permit will be published. All used will be paid for.

Write on one side of the paper only, and give full name and address. Address all contributions for this department to the Country Contributor Editor, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis.

PRODUCING DAIRY COWS

(First Prize)

If dairymen would depend upon raising their dairy animals themselves the result would be much more satisfactory, as a rule, than to buy from stockmen or speculators in a haphazard way any "pickups" that are offered. In order to begin right in rearing dairy stock, calves should be selected whose grandams on both sides had a good record at pail or churn. Then there will be a reasonable hope that the calf will evolve into a profitable member of the dairy herd. If we are in the dairy business for milk, then the attention is drawn toward the animal which will turn her food and energies into furnishing an abundance of milk, but if the aim be cream or butter then quantity must yield to quality and must yield a certain per cent of butter fat. But if the dairyman considers the rearing of calves only as a side issue, and as a result gives only indifferent treatment, he would just as well buy his cows, for a stunted calf is a pitiable object and will never fulfil its destiny, no matter what its after treatment may be. Extravagance in the feeding of the calf is pardonable, but parsimoniousness never. Extravagant feeding—it would be so called by many—means milk fresh from the cow, or new milk for three weeks after the birth of the calf, and the calf that is not worth what new milk it can consume during the first few weeks of its life is not worth rearing. Remember this truth: The first weeks of the calf's existence determine its value later on.

We allow the calf to remain with its mother for a day or two, not from any sentiment we may have on the subject, although we pity the dam when her maternal instinct is ignored and her offspring is removed from her sight as soon as possible, but believe it tends to the betterment of both, besides being more natural.

As soon as removed from its dam the calf should be given a stall which is light, clean and warm if the weather be at all cool. The new-born animal is "a creation of warmth" and nothing is so exhaustive of vitality as cold, therefore the stall of the calf should be of the same temperature as the blood of its mother upon which it was nourished until its birth—blood warm.

New milk is richer than blood—at least the milk from a good cow is—so it is best to dilute the new milk to a reasonable extent. The food of a calf in a state of nature is milk, and nature can not be improved upon. Solid food is not fit for the stomach of a young calf. At a reasonable age sweet skim milk may be substituted for new milk gradually. Later on corn meal may be added, leading later on to clover hay, corn, silage, etc.—A. C. McPherson.

FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER IN OHIO

(Second Prize)

I am going to take advantage of the opportunity offered by your contributors' department to tell the readers of this most progressive and business-like farm paper ever published of something new under the sun. I believe this is the first and only establishment of the kind in the United States, but more will follow until we have a system of them covering the entire country. I refer to the Union Labor Exchange recently formed at Akron, O., formed to handle the Farmers' Society of Equity union label products exclusively if that is possible, and will tell something of its plans, aims and objects.

The increasing cost of life's necessities brought the union labor of Akron face to face with the great need for some practical plan to lessen the expenses of living, if possible, and as a result of long deliberation the Akron Union Labor Exchange was formed, to deal as nearly direct with producers as could be made practical and profitable. The writer and William Held, a member of the Molders' Union, outlined a plan whereby the Central Labor Union of Akron would guarantee to the farmers of Holmes, Wayne and Knox Counties that 300 heads of families (union laborers) would contribute $1 each to a fund to defray the expense of equipping a building and putting the Exchange in position to transact business, and then give it support and patronage. The farmers of the local unions of the counties named to agree for the $1 thus advanced to give a discount of 10 per cent on all purchases for a period of one year. The farmers are to supply farm products bearing the F. S. E. union label, and the union patrons of the Exchange agreeing to use none but labeled farm products so long as they could obtain them.

The C. & A. C. Railroad Company has promised the enterprise that when sufficient tonnage is handled a special car service will be put on for this trade so that all freight for the Labor Exchange will be placed in one car, or cars, exclusively for the Exchange, and those cars "spotted" immediately upon arrival in Akron so they may be unloaded at once. Therefore all farm products along the line can be gathered one day and be on the tables of the housewives the next, through the medium of the Exchange only, as near direct from producer to consumer as possible.

The Central Labor Union has a contract with the management of the Exchange not to exceed a certain maximum percentage on all business transacted. The managers of the Exchange agree to handle and deliver all farm products for 15 per cent of the retailing prices, this percentage being the estimated running expense of the Exchange. The Exchange has located at 66 Mill street, Akron, and the managers are in the market for all kinds of farm products, giving the preference to those bearing the union label of the Farmers' Society of Equity.

Akron has about 65,000 inhabitants and is one of the most progressive and enterprising cities of its size in the county. The management hopes to make it a great distributing point for F. S. E. products.—J. H. Harpster, Akron, O.

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A FIFTY-ACRE FARM

(Third Prize)

Grapes are the most profitable crop on my fifty-acre fruit and dairy farm. I have eight acres of grapes, three acres of strawberries, three acres of blackberries and raspberries, and a small orchard of apples, cherries, peaches and pears.

My fruit and dairy farm is now twelve years old. I have at last arrived at the realization of my dreams. Here are the gross receipts for the summer and autumn of 1913:

Our grapes brought $1,400, strawberries $1,200, raspberries $122.12, blackb.rries, $141.49, cherries $18.75, apples $20, pears $4, cows (June 1 to November 15) $250.70. These sums compose a gross total of $3,157.06. These results do not take into account the eggs, poultry, butter, milk, vegetables and fruit consumed on the home table or put away for winter, nor does it include corn and hay raised for feed.

Expenses for all hired labor, baskets and crates amounted to $720.28 for the past summer season.

I keep an exact account of every penny handled, whether income or expense, and from what source. Our big specialties are grapes and strawberries. Raspberries and blackberries come next and cow products third. The grapes are sold part to a commission house and part to grocers. Other berries are sold to grocers.

The secret of berry and grape sales and good prices has been careful, honest sorting and repacking after picking. Another secret is sticking to the original plan year after year. Neighbors cut out acres of grapes last year and in previous years because of low prices. They've raised strawberries spasmodically and happened to be out this year, our big year. The spasmodic crop enthusiast never prospers.

Grapes are my most profitable crop, free of pests here. Hardy bearers, easy to market and requiring half the labor of strawberries.

Sticking to definite plans, efficient bookkeeping and careful, intelligent labor are a sure road to success.—A. B. Kirk, Illinois.

SUCCESS IN RAISING TURKEYS

I am a new subscriber to your paper and think it is fine. I will tell about my turkey crop of last year. I had four turkey hens and one gobbler. I raised sixty-five young turkeys and sold them at 14 cents a pound. I received $110.10 for them. I will tell you how I raised them. When the turkeys commence to lay I take the eggs of the first laying and set them under common hens and make the turkeys lay again, when I let them have their eggs to hatch and let them go for themselves. When the first ones are hatched I put them in a coop and make a pen around it about 18 inches high and about as large as a wagon box or larger. When the young turks can fly over the pen then I let them out through the day, but see that they return to the pen at night. I let the hen out with them. On cold nights I catch all the little ones and the hen and put them in the granary, as the first hatch make early turks and the

nights are cold yet. I dust them well in the wing feathers with louse powder, as much grease will kill them. I feed my turkeys often, four or five times a day. I feed bread soaked in milk, sweet or sour. I put plenty of pepper on their feed. I also give them cut onion tops in their feed, as they love onions and they keep them healthy. Then I gradually mix their feed and learn them to eat coarse feed. When I can learn them to eat corn I give them some toward fall so they will grow and also fatten. I think I made lots of money for no more than I had invested. I had them all taken away to market in one load, which netted me $1.10. Those set with turkeys caught up in size with my house turkeys by fall, as the old turkeys rove around with them, and they catch a lot of grasshoppers, crickets, worms and bugs. I think all farmers ought to keep turkeys. Now, if any have done better than this let us hear from you.—Mrs. Susie Loucks, Indiana.

MAKING A HIT WITH SPUDS

Getting our spring work done in unusually good time in 1911, and having a bit of time for extra effort of some sort, I began to study how to make it of most value. I finally decided to plant an extra acre to potatoes, and selected a low plot of ground usually too wet for cultivated crops. I took a gamble on the season, as I knew that if the weather should be dry, my potatoes would thrive exceedingly, while those planted on higher ground would suffer from drought. Fortune favored my potatoes, as the season was very dry.

Three members of our force did the plowing, planting and harrowing in one day, and we did a thorough job of it from beginning to end. Everything the best that can be done is the rule of order on our farm.

Computing time at standard wages for this section, this potato patch stood me in $40, distributed as follows:

Team and machinery.....	$ 3.25
Seed	8.00
Planting	10.00
Digging	15.00
Rent (or interest on land)....	3.75
Total	$40.00

I harvested 200 bushels of potatoes from the acre and held nearly the entire crop over until the spring of 1912, when prices had advanced to a point well above $1 per bushel. We sold the crop for $200, which left us a net cash profit of $160 after deducting all items of expense. Not so bad for Minnesota soil worth $75 per acre. —A. G. B., Minnesota.

RAISING SQUABS

I am just a little boy, but I will write you about a few pigeons I had for raising squabs. Raising squabs is a very particular job, but very profitable if one has suitable buildings, warm, clean and dry. Having a few pairs of pigeons, I decided to try my luck, so I got my buildings ready, prepared square nests and in these I put tobacco strippings or trimmings, not making any nests, but leaving that for the birds to do, which they did in due time. They laid two eggs every month but one, and that generally was February. Their food must be fed on sand or fine gravel, one to two inches thick, and where it is dry. Nothing wet or musty must be left lying around. Bath water must be provided for them every day; also clean water to drink. The dishes must be scrubbed and scalded once or twice a week. The feed must be one year old, not new grain. I feed kafir corn, Canada peas, red wheat and hemp seed. In winter I feed two parts corn to one part wheat. Pigeons must have oyster shells finer than for chickens, made especially for them. In this I put a large piece of rock salt.

The larger class of birds are the best to raise from, such as the Homers, Runts and Dragoons. From six pairs I cleared in one year $10. Some feed was wasted, but I was careful to feed only as much as they would clean up. We baked an old-fashioned Johnny cake for them once a week.

Hoping this will encourage some other boy and girl to start a bank account, the same as I.—Wilber Dobson, Michigan.

POTATOES IN ARKANSAS

The most profitable crop on my forty-acre farm this year was about an eighth of an acre of Irish potatoes planted the 17th of February. The ground was broke, harrowed, laid off and planted in rows two and one-half feet apart and covered with two furrows. When the young plants were nearly through I ran a harrow over the ridges to pulverize the ridges and kill any vegetation that might be coming up. When they were pretty well up I went round them with a "scratcher," which plowed middles and rows as well. Next I plowed them with a fourteen-inch sweep, next with a sixteen-inch sweep and the last time, after they were blooming and had small potatoes on them, I ran through the middles with an eighteen-inch sweep.

In July I dug about twenty bushels of nice, large potatoes after using potatoes from the 10th day of April for a family of five. I could have sold them for $1 per bushel, but kept them for home use. In about a week after the potatoes were dug I harrowed the ground laid off in rows, sowed sorghum seed and harrowed again. When the sorghum was about knee high I ran through the middles with the scratcher. This, when headed, was cut and fed to hogs. This crop of potatoes and sorghum was raised on sandy upland without any fertilizer.—W. F. Smith, Arkansas.

A GIRL STOCKMAN

Will you let a girl 13 years of age enter your contributors' contest? I want to tell about my stock. I have, of my own, twenty hogs, two horses, nine head of cattle and a dog. All of these I take care of myself, although I go to school regularly.

I have three cows and raise calves, which I sell after feeding them for awhile. I raise pigs each spring and have four of last spring's pigs ready for the market now. I have sold about $145 worth of hogs already this year, and I have a steer ready for market that will weigh 1,200 pounds. I think stock raising is very profitable.—Cleo M. Gilbert, Lorimer, Ia.

MOVING TO TOWN

FROM ALL SECTIONS of the country the complaint is going up that too many farmers are moving to town. That is, we infer such complaint is being made, because the newspapers and the farm papers are all bewailing the fact and pleading with the farmers who are considering such a thing not to leave the farm, but to stay right out in the country. "We will be better off," they say, "and so will you. We don't need you here, and we do need you out there, so stay there." The agricultural professors, in their public addresses, back up the efforts of the press. How many of those who are so vigorously protesting against the movement from country to town know why the move is made? Is it not true that there may be many reasons for the change, and most of them perfectly natural ones? In many localities those who move to town are those who are failures as farmers. They eke out a mere existence. They are not fitted, by either nature or training, to till the soil and build up rural life as it should be. They go to town to work for wages, and they are no worse off, to say the least. In the majority of cases they have bettered themselves. Their children have better school facilities. Their labor helps build up town industries. There is a good thing done when an incompetent farmer becomes a competent laboring man. And their places are filled on the farms they leave by better farmers.

In other localities, farm owners who have become well-to-do go to town because they can retire from the farm and are willing to do so.

The secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, who keeps a closer watch on the farms than any other official, says that it is because the farmers make so much money that they move into town. The profits of agriculture enable them to move into the towns and cities, give their children the advantage of better education and keep their girls where there is something going on. Sometimes they are dissatisfied with the change. More often they are not. They may be of no particular benefit to the town. They were, undoubtedly, good farmers. The farm's loss was no gain to the town, so far as business development and activity is concerned. The man who takes the farm may be as good or even a better farmer than the one who left it. The country loses nothing in the production of food supplies.

The question of moving to town is one each farmer who considers it must answer for himself. He knows what he can do in the country. He must find a place for himself in town. The problem is not one of great importance to the country or the town. The successful farmer will not leave the farm for town unless he has means to live on after he moves. The unsuccessful farmer has a chance to better himself in town, and the unsuccessful farmer is an incumbrance to the country as long as he is operating a farm. His place could be filled by a better man. The farm deserves it, and the country needs it. We should stop lamenting the fact that farmers now and then move off the farms into town, and turn our thoughts toward making conditions of farm life as attractive as possible. Do this, and the farm population will take care of itself without exhortation or warning.

Some Cow

For some reason or other, wherever you find a man from Minnesota, Colorado or California you are sure to hear glowing accounts of the remarkable advantages and achievements of the particular state from which he may happen to claim citizenship.

W. C. Thompson, one of our Minnesota "giants," is no exception to the rule. We print below his latest:

"If all the cattle in Minnesota were one cow, she would browse the tender herbage of the tropics, whisk the icicles of the north pole with her tail and supply milk enough to fill a canal reaching from Kansas City to the Gulf, on which to ship the boat loads of her butter and cheese."

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent On Trial To Prove It

Don't Wear A Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture

Are You Ruptured?

If so, the BROOKS APPLIANCE is made for You; You and all other Men, Women and Children who are sufferers from this annoying and dangerous trouble. That truss you have been wearing—one of many you have tried—chafed and irritatehd you and was worse than nothing. It had springs and pads and harness and straps and fixings galore and was continually getting out of shape—slipping down or working up and always needing attention. Then, there were salves and washes and ointments to make the case worse and harder to bear. I want to say that you will find none of these annoyances and vexations in the BROOKS APPLIANCE. At least they are reduced to a minimum. This APPLIANCE was made with a view to eliminate, to do away with just such trouble. I would have been foolish to work half a lifetime, thinking out and perfecting a thing that had no advantage or was not better than scores of other inventions upon the market. In my APPLIANCE you will find the old objectionable features LEFT OUT. You will find it easy to wear. You will scarcely realize you are wearing it. There is no binding, drawing and slipping out of place. It does its work effectively and with comfort to the wearer. I want you to read my book, in which I have taken pains to give full particulars about it. Then, there are a few letters printed in it—selected at random from among hundreds written by men and women who have been cured. You can write these folks and see what they say. If I were you I would see to this matter without waiting. You can put off some things without running much risk, but a rupture is a dangerous proposition to neglect. A rupture is not only bad and serious of itself, but it leads to things infinitely worse. Fill out coupon and mail TODAY. Tomorrow will do, but today is better.

Don't Make The Child Wear A Truss Through Life

I WANT TO REACH THE PARENTS OF EVERY RUPTURED CHILD IN THE COUNTRY.

The Truss Is a Flesh Torturing Invention Fit Only as a Relic of Barbarity.

I want them to know about the Automatic Air Cushion Rupture Appliance that I make for children who are afflicted in this way.

The Brooks Appliance Cured His Rupture. Now He Is as Sound and Whole as if He Had Never Been Ruptured.

My appliance can be put on any child with perfect safety to the little one. For growing children there is nothing better to be had—no matter how much you pay—than my appliance. I want the parents or others who may have children in their care to understand that there should be no delay in getting proper help for ruptured children. Every day that the rupture is allowed to go on without the right means of correcting it—just so much harder will it be for the child to get rid of it.

The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., the Inventor, who has been curing rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him today.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you may also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my appliance or not.

No ruptured child can ever be free from the thought of the rupture, and it is not fair to any child not to have an equal chance with other children. No matter what we may wish to think—ruptured children do *not* have an equal chance.

Common trusses do not help.

Thousands of men and women know that from their own experience with such trusses.

But it is not necessary for children to wear harsh, cumbersome steel trusses any more.

You may have had to wear something like this, but don't make your child do it. Give the child something better.

My Appliance is better and I want to prove it to you.

I will make an Appliance to the child's measure, send it on TRIAL—put it into your hands to see and use and then you can say whether it is what I claim or not.

The Automatic Air Cushion conforms with every movement of the child; there is an even, gentle pressure which gradually binds the broken parts together—as you would bind a broken limb—and then no matter how much the child jumps, runs, rolls over or falls down—the pressure is kept up just the same—always drawing the parts together.

Write me today and get all the information—send the coupon.

Others Failed But The Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—Your applience did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him three months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you. Yours respectfully,

WM. PATTERSON.

No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunates who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON.

80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

REMEMBER

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send For Brook's Rupture Appliance

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture can not be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber, it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable and positively can not be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER,

High Point, N. C.

Child Cured In Four Months

C. E. Brooks.

Dear Sir—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks. Yours very truly,

ANDREW EGGENBERGER.
21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Ia.

Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks.

Dear Sir—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plow or do any heavy work. I can say your appliance has affected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am 68 years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe Co. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.

Yours sincerely,
H. D. BANKS.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. BROOKS, 1690 State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

City .....

R. F. D..... State.....

Pastoral Paragraphs

Keep the manure hauled out as fast as made, or leave it in the stall until you can haul it.

An acre of a good stand of sweet clover will afford abundant grazing for twenty hogs. Plan for it.

Sam Saxon says the bankers have taken so much interest from the farmer they really ought to take some interest in him.

A good smokehouse on every farm will help make life on the farm more worth while. Hollow brick or tile makes a fireproof structure, also fly proof and rat proof, and, with a strong lock on the door, thief proof.

There is no better building material than brick, and there's no better feed for any kind of live stock than corn; but as brick without mortar is of little use, so is corn without some leguminous feed such as bran, cowpeas, alfalfa, soja beans, tankage, etc.

TO FREE HOGS FROM LICE

See that your hogs are free from lice. They will do much better, as well as look better.

Examine behind the ears and under the arms. If you find either lice or nits get busy.

Remedies—If one has less than a half dozen head of hogs a simple treatment is to mix equal parts of kerosene and machine oil. Put the mixture into a good oil can and squirt a little back of the ears and at the elbows. If necessary, repeat in a week.

For a larger number secure secure a coal tar dip at your drug store (zenoleum, kreso or kreo) and mix it with water according to directions. Spray the hogs thoroughly and repeat in ten days.

At the same time give the pens or house a good cleaning and spraying.

DAIRY NOTES

By A. C. McPherson

The quality of butter is determined from the time the milk is drawn from the cow. If the milker is careless in dress and habits, then the first stage is reached and the flavor of the butter product will not remind one of clover hay or have the aroma so much to be desired. If the milker has an ungovernable temper and scolds and beats his cows the milk will be of inferior quality and less in quantity also, so much does mind and temper of the cow influence the milk secretions. This fact is recognized by all intelligent dairymen.

When dairymen make a study of the cow and understand that her organism, especially the breathing apparatus, is much the same as that of the human being, then many needed reforms will begin. He will build sanitary quarters for his cows, which will be properly ventilated, where sunlight and fresh air will be admitted from their proper sources and not from cracks in an old tumble-down stable, for he will realize that every shiver of the cow shakes money out of his pocket, and so provide comfortable quarters; and, in order that the air should be as pure as possible, will not let the refuse of the stable lie directly under the windows so the effluvium will be breathed over again and again and contaminate the blood and breed tuberculosis. He will rid his stables of cobwebs, the catch-alls of germs, and while the cows are taking their outing will open windows and doors and remove refuse and see that stalls are in order and the remains of yesterday's dinner removed. These details may seem unimportant in themselves, but they count and are important factors toward correct dairying. If milking is done in the stable the milk will be removed soon as possible and taken to the milk room. A better way is to have a milking shed in which to do the milking. This can be built adjoining the stable, or some convenient distance away. In this way the danger of contamination of the milk is lessened.

If a water system is in operation in the stables their stalls and runways should have the hose turned on once a week in weather suitable and thoroughly cleansed. There is a close connection between the health of the cow and the consumer of her products, and while one is careful of conditions of the family cow, knowing that what is deleterious to her best condition is in the same ratio menacing to the health of the family, should not a sense of duty influence keepers of dairy animals in general to furnish the best conditions and surroundings necessary to insure pure products? Exercise should be allowed the cows daily, except perhaps in the bitterest weather. If the weather will at all admit they should be out in the air and sunshine a few hours each day. Breathing the impure, confined air of close stalls for so many hours in succession is a prime cause of tuberculosis.

Shorty's Shortcuts

(By Himself)

ON THE FARM where I was raised we had a permanent hog lot. To save land this hog lot was good for nothing else. I've seen hog lots just like it on farms in all parts of this country. Some are in the woods, others on a rocky hillside. Put the pigs just anywhere.

Now, on this same farm where I did all my growing up, we had a covered yard between our cow barn and the horse barn, and my father would cart all the manure from the barns to this covered shed and spread it out evenly and then sprinkle land plaster over it each time. Manure saving was the saving grace on that farm. None of it was allowed to go to waste. I had the value of manure saving drilled into me, by fair means and foul, for if I did not attend to it according to the notion of my sire, he attended to me according to his notion of proper attendance for the error of my ways. Ah, me! The land did not have anything on me in the way of dressings, though the land was top dressed, while my applications came—well, elsewhere.

When I started out farming for myself I found my farm to possess the regulation hog lot—a hillside lot near the barn, with a few stumps and rocks in it. Never was used for anything but for pigs and hogs to walk on. I used it for the same purpose until a bunch of fat hogs got the cholera, or the cholera got them. It took all I had. So, being afraid to put more hogs in the same lot, I made another one. Then I cleaned up the old lot, plowed it, sowed oats, and they grew so rank they went down—I mowed them for hay. That hog lot was the richest spot on the farm. Then I remembered my manure education, and the thought struck me that hogs were just as productive of soil fertility as cattle, or horses, or sheep, or chickens. The manure from forty hogs would be just as valuable as that from five or six cows. I saw I had been neglecting an opportunity. From that day to this I have had no permanent hog lot. I fence in a part of a field for hog pasture and have movable hog houses. I always finish my hogs in winter, and my winter feed lot becomes a field the next summer for the production of a crop. I no longer lose the manurial value of from 500 to 1,000 bushels of corn each year.

Edgar Knew Them

The teacher was hearing her class of small boys in mathematics.

"Edgar," she said, "if your father can do a piece of work in seven days, and your Uncle William can do it in nine days, how long would it take both of them to do it?"

"They would never get done," answered the small boy earnestly. "They would sit down and tell fish stories."

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Keep the hogs from huddling up in bunches on cold nights. They become hot, then catch cold.

Hogs are sensitive to cold, no matter how fat they are. Give the hogs a clean, dry, comfortable place to sleep. It pays.

A muslin window in the stock barn is better than one of glass. It gives subdued light, which is the best kind, and supplies ideal ventilation.

Bright corn fodder run through a cutter, wet and then sprinkled with bran shorts or ship stuff, makes an excellent winter ration for the horses.

It has been found that milk will keep sweet a much longer time if put in red-colored bottles. The red light rays seem to have a beneficial influence on the bottled milk.

Five parts corn to one part cottonseed meal makes an excellent combination for work horses or mules. Feed daily about 1¼ pounds of the mixture for every 100 pounds of the animals' weight.

Otis Crane, the county agricultural agent for Grant County, Indiana, has enlisted the co-operation of the county school teachers in compiling agricultural statistics to aid the work of agricultural progress. He reports a silo on one out of every eighteen farms in the county. Can any other county beat it?

HORSES HAVE INDIGESTION

Horses frequently suffer from indigestion caused by imperfect nutrition. Have the teeth attended to by a veterinarian. Give the drinking water before meals. Do not feed any bulky feed at noon or work the horse soon after a meal. Allow free access to rock salt. Bed with sawdust or planing mill shavings, if he eats his bedding. Feed whole oats (old) and one-sixth part of wheat bran, wetted at feeding time. Allow one pound of this mixture for each 100 pounds of live weight and give a like amount of mixed or timothy or prairie hay.

A QUARANTINE PEN

By quarantine pen we mean simply a pen or a few pens which are situated a safe distance from the main hog pens or yards. Such a pen should contain comfortable sleeping quarters as well as room for exercise, and should be so arranged that the owner need not go inside to feed or water.

Such an arrangement seems a lot of bother, but it is a very wise plan to follow. As the number of hogs increases, diseases will become more troublesome. Every new hog coming to the farm should be kept by itself for at least ten days or two weeks. Then, if it has shown no indications of sickness, spray it with a good dip and introduce the animal to the herd.

Keep the quarantine pen clean and ready for use. If any of your hogs get sick and you have any reason to suspect a contagious disease, at once separate the well hogs from the sick.

It Did the Butting

Lawyer—So you charge your neighbor with trespassing. Do his buildings abut on your grounds?

Complainant—No, but his tarnal goat does.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

High Yielding Seed Corn FOR SALE; white and yellow. Send for Free Samples. Dept. 3, FARMERS SEED CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Ky. Blue GRASS. Genuine and pure. The last you bought you probably paid about $3 a bushel for it. We will supply you at $2.25 a bushel. Send orders to O. K. SEED STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSITIS FOR ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. **Does not blister** or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2 a bottle delivered. **Book 6 K free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicosities. Allays Pain. Price $1 and $2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 102 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Sharp Tools Reduce Farm Work

Cut your work of tool sharpening more than half and keep your sickles, discs, plow points and all edged farm implements and tools in shipshape with the rapid

LUTHER DIMO-GRIT TOOL GRINDER

Built of all metal, has enclosed shaft, dust-proof ball bearings, patent tool rests and attachments for all kinds of difficult grinding and sharpening.

Dimo-Grit Wheels

This machine is fitted with the rapid artificial DIMO-GRIT wheels which are 25 times faster than the grindstone and ten times more efficient than emery. Can be used without water. Positively will not draw temper.

Write for Free Book

The Luther Farm Tool Grinder is for sale by leading hardware dealers. If yours doesn't handle it, send us his name and we will mail you free an interesting 40-page descriptive book and will tell you how to get an outfit for 30 days' free trial.

LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO.
746 SOUTH WATER ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

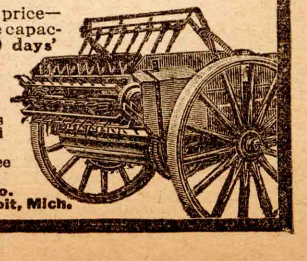
-LOOK- $65 Delivered

Complete Spreader in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Kentucky, and all Eastern States. Yes—I mean just what I say, and other states at a slight advance on account of higher freight.

Reliable Detroit American

It's the best you can buy at any price—lightest draft—fewer parts—true capacity—unlimited guarantee—**30 days' Free Trial.**

Tongueless Disc Harrows and Cultivators



At bargain prices and easy terms—same ironclad guarantee and 30 days' trial.

Write Me Now—My catalog is free

FRED C. ANDREWS, General Manager American Harrow Co.
1429S Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

A COW AT SCHOOL

A NEW ERA has begun in education. A cow, just an ordinary milk-producing bossy, has been made a part of school paraphernalia. This occurred at the Lewis and Clark High School in Spokane, Wash. It will be remembered, if we hark back to the days when we were in schools without cows, that Lewis and Clark were pioneers, blazing trails for a new empire, for undiscovered opportunities. It is quite fitting, as well as a curious coincidence, that a new trail in the empire of education should be found by a school in the territory those pioneers explored, and in a school bearing their name. We are not told the name of the cow, but it should be Louise Clark, if it necessitates a rechristening.

This cow was used for object study, and for the first time in history a cow took part in the program of a teachers' institute. Fifty teachers, including many women, surrounded the animal, with score sheets in their hands, and listened to J. W. Herngate as he gave in plain language the plain facts about the animal. Here was a wonderful machine, more interesting than any human invention, which had been designed and constructed by the Master Mind, perfect in all its intricate parts, to convert the herbs and vegetation of the soil into the most useful food products for man.

The teachers of the young were being taught the simple facts of the first order about dairy cows—facts that should be known to all boys and girls, yet are not known to many old and experienced farmers who have handled cows all their lives. Why not teach the children about cows? Why is not the study of the alimentary canal of the cow as important a part of one's education as the facts about the Suez and Panama canals? We use products manufactured in part in the one. We may never use a product that ever had aught to do with the other. Why not know about cows, great and important factors in everyday life, as well as to know how long and how wide is the great wall of China or the principalities of Timbuctoo and Hindustan? Why not know how to extract the nourishing fluid from the udder of a cow, as well as to extract the cube root of 1,845,764? Why not know the history of the development of a highly productive strain of dairy cattle, and how it was accomplished, as well as to know how many volcanoes in Mexico or the names of the Sandwich islands?

We are at last coming to realize that we should know more about the practical things of life. It is time. We have reached a point in the development of our race, and in the business of supplying ourselves with the necessities, comforts, pleasures and luxuries that we are in need of greater proficiency in doing the work of the world. We have established a standard of living that calls for greater intelligence of a practical order, which will enable us to make the best possible use of the material things in our charge. Therefore it is with all seriousness we say, Welcome, Madam Cow, to our public schools. May your example be followed speedily throughout the land.

"If I were buying a dozen incubators they would all be Queens."
C. E. GRAGG, BUTLER, MO.

Mr. Gragg wrote after he had taken off two 95% hatches. The grand record of the

Queen Incubator

is built on service. You can depend on good hatches every time you fill it with fertile eggs. I build honestly, so your machine will last many years. See my 1914 Model with its 28 Special Features. Paying a higher price for other incubators will not get you a better hatcher. Send for finely illustrated 1914 catalog.

P. M. WICKSTRUM, Incubator Man
Box 19, Lincoln, Neb.

Poultry Pickings

The soft roaster is a bird in high favor in most eastern markets.

Increase the corn ration as the cold days come, and begin feeding a warm mash in the morning.

House conditions are as important as feed for winter egg production. See that the conditions are right.

Now is the time to select the cockerels for next season's breeding. Send all the others to market at once.

A little meat meal now to take the place of bugs, worms and grasshoppers, which the chickens can no longer find for themselves.

Egg production is often stopped for days, even weeks, by a sudden change in the temperature and a draft through the poultry house at night.

Large muslin windows and concrete floors are great helps to keep the fowls healthy. They both help keep the hen house dry, and dryness is very essential.

Keep a cabbage hanging up in a protected spot and feed some vegetables in the mash. A basket of clover leaves from the hay mow will be relished.

The more you know about your poultry the more you can make them do for you. Every woman who cares for poultry should learn all she can about them.

Don't allow the biddies to spend their time humped up in the cold. Keep them working in a straw litter to find millet seeds. The busy biddy is the business bird.

Don't try to keep the air warm in the cold weather. The fowls will stand cold better than warmth in the winter. Frozen combs are due principally to lack of vitality and too much moisture in the house.

Did you thoroughly clean out the poultry house and whitewash the interior with an admixture of five quarts cream of lime, one pint zenoleum and one quart kerosene? If you did not, then your birds will not do as well as they might, winter or spring, and even next year's pullets will be less vigorous. Watch all opportunities.

HOW TO FEED DUCKS FOR MARKET

Do not feed ducks with chickens. Ducks eat slowly and are timid. Keep the ducks up in pens to which the chickens are denied access. It is best to separate the old from the young, giving them separate pens.

Whole grain is not best for ducks, nor conducive to the most rapid fattening. Feed grain ground into meal, and if possible moisten it with skim milk or buttermilk. Equal parts corn meal, middlings and bran, to which should be added a spoon of pulverized charcoal for each gallon of feed, is good. Raw chopped vegetables or cooked vegetables are excellent feed for fattening ducks.

Use flat boards for feed troughs. Feed the morning and noon meals and then let the ducks out for a bit of exercise. Give them their supper late in the evening, just after the chickens have gone to roost. Keep the feed boards clean. Give them sheltered, dry quarters, with plenty of clean litter to sit on at night.

Plenty of clean water is a necessity at all times.

POULTRY NOTES

By A. C. McPherson

It is to be hoped that our farmers brought home from the poultry shows and institutes germs which will develop into well-defined cases of hen fever later on. As a rule the average farmer does not realize the many advantages he possesses over the town or city poultry keeper. One reason poultry is more profitable on the farm is that where other stock is kept there is always more or less waste which the wide-awake American hen promptly takes care of. Where poultry is given free range they wander far and wide, especially turkeys, in search of scattered grain and insects, which, if allowed to go undisturbed, would shorten grain and fruit crops. Thus not only waste, but injurious matter is converted into a source of revenue, viz: eggs, broilers and roasts. Also, they are all the year round revenue producers, and will yield 100 per cent on capital invested, and besides can be grown on soils that can not be used for cereals or fruit. If we compare poultry raising with other agricultural pursuits we find another advantage—all other stock is taxed, the hen goes free. Another advantage to the farmer in keeping poultry is the care can be left to the women folks of the family. The poultry business in this country would be doubled in a short time if the farmers would adopt some pure breed of poultry, a variety most liked by the wife if she is to care for them, and then allow the revenue from such a flock to go into her purse. It would give her an independence, while she would be cultivating a love of the beautiful as much as the florist who grows and admires his most perfect flowers.

Pure-bred stock pays best. Both eggs and fowls bring better prices than those from mongrel stock, and if careful to bring them up to a standard of perfection there is always a demand for both stock and eggs for breeding purposes.

FRIED CHICKEN FOR THE FARMER'S TABLE

I make more money on my pure-bred poultry than on anything else and as I love the work and find it a rest from my housework, as it brings me out into the free, open air, which I enjoy after being in the house a great share of the time cooking, baking, churning, etc.

I wrote down every sale that I made last year and at the close of the year found that I had had $52.06 in cash, besides having about 100 nice pullets which laid all winter.

I sold seventy-one culls at an average of 49 cents apiece, or $34.06. Had eighteen nice, handsome cockerels left, which I received $1 a piece for as breeders, or $18, making a total of $52.06.

The feed they gathered mostly on the farm, as they were on free range and the number of fries we used were worth far more than the entire flock had consumed in feed, as we had fried chicken from the Fourth of July until after Christmas, which cut down the table expenses to a very great extent, and besides it's a pleasure to dress a nice, fat, juicy chicken that you know is healthy and that you can have one whenever you want it.—Mrs. H. R. Fallers, Iowa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

Strawberry PLANTS FREE Send address and get six fine, Everbearing Strawberry Plants free. Dept. 3, MUTUAL NURSERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

55 BREEDS Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also Incubators, Supplies, and Collie Dogs. Send 4c for large Poultry book Incubator Catalog and Price List. M. H. MINIKER, Box 55 Mankato, Minn.

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Set Up Ready For Use. Biggest and best for the money—hundreds of dead air cells—special construction—exclusive features. Price, $7.35, with brooder $9.85. Frt. prepaid E. of Rockies. Absolute guarantee. Order direct from this ad—or write for Big Free Book. Progressive Incubator Co., Box 146 Racine, Wis.

Big Money in Poultry Get the Facts!

276,000 poultry raisers are making money the Belle City way. They tell you how in my new Book of "Hatching Facts." Free to you. Illustrates in actual colors my 3-Times World's Champion Belle City

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You get an exact duplicate of the prize winning World's Champion machines. Backed by my Money-Back Guaranty. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 79, Racine, Wis.

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Old Trusty No other maker can come within $4 or $5 of Johnson's 1914 prices on this highest quality hatcher. And Johnson pays freight. Orders filled the day received—90 days trial. You succeed or trade back.

Write at once for new book whether you start now or not. Address

JOHNSON Incubator Man Clay Center, Nebraska

The People's Favorite for 10 Years

20-year Guarantee

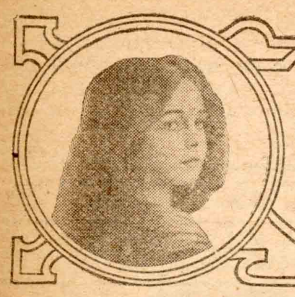
How would you like to have a large assortment of Holiday Cards, Seals, Stamps, etc., at My Expense?

I HAVE been giving beautiful post cards for years and many families wait for them as the holiday season approaches. I am now ready to make my 1913 holiday distribution just ahead of Santa Claus, because what I send will save you from buying post cards and you will probably save the expense of some presents by using my beautiful Christmas cards. There are 30 Christmas, New Year and other post cards and many Christmas cards, seals, tags, stamps, etc., in the collection.

This, my annual gift, with my compliments and good wishes, will be sent to every old or new subscriber who sends now 50 cents or more on subscription. It is time for many thousands to renew. You will be pleased if you accept this offer.

Subscription—One year, 50c; three years, $1.

J. A. EVERITT, Editor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Address "Gift Department."



Woman's Work and Welfare

Helpful Hints for Homefolks

When Peggy Goes to Market

When Peggy takes her basket up,
And off to market goes,
I'm stupefied with wonder at
How very much she knows.
She makes her way between the stalls
And, with judicial air,
Decides that this is "so and so"
And that is "pretty fair."

She knows if fish is fresh or not,
And, wise as any owl,
She differentiates between
A chicken and a fowl.
She thumbs the breastbone of the one
And pulls the other's legs;
She squints her pretty little eyes
To test the new-laid eggs.

The vegetables must be just right,
For, with a critic's eye
She scans them, not inclined to pass
Their imperfections by.
She calls the market folks by name;
Ah! What a lot she knows,
When Peggy takes her basket up
And off to market goes.

When Peggy does the marketing
My heart with pride she fills;
I go along, a useless thing,
Except to pay the bills.
—Johnstone Murray.

FIRESIDE SOCIAL CHATS

By Aunt Sophia

WE ARE NEARING THE TIME when all Christian people will try to repay in a measure the greatest gift the Creator gave humanity. Christmas and giving are inseparable. Without giving there can be no Christmas spirit, for the Christmas spirit is giving. But there can be giving without the Christmas spirit. It seems to me that to get the blessing which comes from giving we must not depart from the purpose which actuated our Heavenly Father to give Christ to humanity. That purpose was to give humanity for its needs. So should we, in making gifts in remembrance of the Great Giver of all gifts, remember humanity in its needs. And at our house we divide our circle of gift-giving and gift-receiving folks into two general classes, those whose needs are for gifts and those whose need is for giving. There are those who need for things to eat or to wear, or to enjoy, and pleasure is as much a necessity to right living as good food and warm clothes and comfortable homes. So in arranging our Christmas gifts we try to make them fill these needs. Then there are those who need to give, for their own good. A little self-sacrifice is good for all of us, and especially those who do not need to be given material things, having in plenty. Such need to GIVE, and find pleasure in giving. It brings them nearer to the hearts of people, and that means nearer to the feet of God.

* * *

We have a new furnace in our home. Those who have never known the comforts of a good furnace have no idea how one adds to the comfort of home in the winter. When your Aunt Sophia was a girl the old-fashioned fireplace was the only source of heat. It had its pleasant features and its drawbacks. The heating stove that replaced it was an improvement in a way, especially in warming-up qualities. But this new furnace is so far superior to stoves I must tell of it and urge all our folks to arrange to have one. We purchased a hot air equipment of a size larger than was recommended for the number of rooms we have to heat, and installed it in the cellar just before the weather became cold. Our wood shed adjoins the kitchen, and we opened a cellarway from the wood shed so as to save steps in carrying fuel to the fire. We have found it no more trouble to fire the furnace than to take care of one stove, and our whole house is kept in comfort day and night. Those who have not had this convenience can have no idea how much it adds to farm life. We must have more conveniences in farm homes. All the improvements in farming should not go in barns, fences, live stock and machinery. Fix up the farm home.

* * *

I have been disappointed because more readers of this department have not joined in these social chats. Why not write of some of your experiences in making home better? I want to hear from every one of you who has an idea or an experience that has been helpful to you. They will be helpful to others. This is the way to give that is worth while. We may not be able to measure the good it may do, but if it helps just one who needs help, by encouragement or inspiration, it will be worth doing. Let us hear from new members of our social circle. The invitation is always standing.

AUNT SOPHIA.

MRS. BUSYHAND'S DIARY

(Continued)

THURSDAY

On Thursday morning the little girls picked a big basketful of butter beans. The boys had picked us two bushels of green tomatoes—so, early in the morning, I washed and sliced them into a clean, big tub. After the morning work was done Mary went downtown with a girl friend after the mail. (How well I remember of going off with girls and leaving mother to do the work when I was a girl at home. Mother would never seem to care, and I did not think, then, of mother needing me to help her. How heedless young folks are at such times! It all comes home to me now, although I'm sure my girls are more thoughtful and diligent than I used to be. "Confession is good for the soul.") Soon after Mary was gone she called up and said that Aunt Nina wanted her to stay for dinner at her house, as it was uncle's birthday and they were going to have chicken, etc. So, of course, I told her to stay. That meant that I was elected to work with the pickles alone all day. I rolled up my sleeves and pitched into the work. Husband was working about a mile away on one of the farms and had taken his lunch. I only had to get dinner for George in high school, who comes home for his dinner. Here is what we put in our pickles which we also call "the last of the garden": Sliced green tomatoes, sliced cabbage, onions, little cucumbers, celery, cauliflower, butter beans, corn, a few peppers, spices, sugar, a little salt, and cover with vinegar and cook. It is very appetizing. I made eight gallons that day. Besides, I had two callers, answered phone a dozen times, more or less, and got supper. For supper we made vegetable soup, which the children especially enjoy. When they came home from school they said with sniffs, "Oh, I smell something good!" Into the meat broth I sliced potatoes, some cabbage, onions and two or three tomatoes—and we ate a big kettle full, or empty, rather.

(To Be Continued)

MONEY WELL INVESTED

A boy near here eight years ago bought a little female pig for $1. At the age of one year she raised nine little pigs. He sold these when three months old and got $3 each for them. He took this money and bought a little colt from his father. He kept the sow and she raised pigs each year, bringing him at least $20 a year.

When his colt was four years old she raised a colt and she raised two after that. The first is worth $175 now, the second $125 and the third $75. His mare is worth $225, and he made $150 and expenses from his pigs, making $750 in all in eight years all from $1.

If all boys were given the same chance to make money there wouldn't be so many leaving the farm.—Miss Erma Gildner, Michigan.

CANNING PUMPKINS FOR PROFIT

Raising pumpkins for canning for pies is an enterprise suited to farm women. Plant the pumpkins in the corn field just after the corn is cultivated the first time. Plant every fourth hill in every third row. Gather before frost and store in a cool, dry place.

Get the ordinary tin cans, such as are used for canning tomatoes. Cook the pumpkin thoroughly, sweeten and flavor as for pies and can while hot.

If you live near a town or city you can readily get 15 cents per can for all you can handle. As an ordinary sized pumpkin will can from six to eight quarts, you can readily see what a profit they make.—Mrs. E. Buck, West Virginia.

A SHUT-IN AT WORK

Dear Aunt Sophia—Those who are able to get about can grow vegetables, raise poultry and do many other things, but the poor cripple and shut-in must find something than can be done indoors. Hundreds of these unfortunates are constantly on the lookout for something that is both congenial and profitable. I have learned of one shut-in who conceived the idea of making a memory patch quilt, and now she finds these quilts are most profitable.

Her plan is a wheel design on a square of white muslin, thirteen by thirteen inches. On this square she draws a circle as large as can be drawn to look well, which, by the way, is a matter of taste. This circle she works in red silk twist, also a birds-eye or hub, as it were, in the center, from which point she works the spokes of her wheel outward to the large circle or tire. On each of these lines or spokes, of which there are sixteen, she wrote the name of some member of the family or near friend, working them in with silk.

About the time she had finished her first square in this manner her birthday was due and she was tendered a party and a shower of dimes. The invitation was general among friends and neighbors, and as her guests numbered almost sixty she netted a little over $5 in dimes. In addition to this, on the suggestion of a friend that whoever got their name on the memory quilt was to pay her a dime for working it on, another $5 was realized. It was a great day for the little shut-in, but the end was not yet, for friend after friend, hearing of the quilt, sent in their names and their dimes until she had her quilt all made up and paid for at the rate of $1.60 for each wheel or patch. As her quilt was six patches one way and seven the other, making a total of forty-two patches, she realized in all $67.20 for her quilt.

The names she works on the spokes of the wheels in green silk twist, and the red, white and green is really very pretty. If this plan is new or unique or some shut-in can do likewise, then I am pleased.—Mrs. J. L., Ohio.

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36lb.--FEATHER BEDS--$6.30
New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Six-pound pillows, $1 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Write for FREE catalog. Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept. 1216, Greensboro, N. C.

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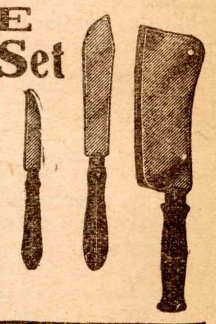
Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 2075 Adams Street, Toledo, O.

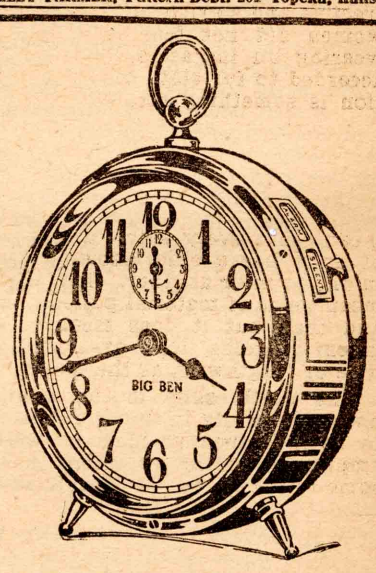
3-PIECE Kitchen Set



Here are three useful articles. You will need them over and over again every day in the kitchen. They are made of best steel and will prove to be true friends to the housewife. A fine paring knife; a good, strong butcher knife and a cleaver that is heavy and made for work.
This set of three pieces given for a club of two subscribers, at 50 cents each.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING
Indianapolis, Ind.

House Dress Pattern GIVEN

This pretty, new, one-piece house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. The blouse closes at left side and has new Mandarin arm hole, with sleeves inset. Round neck, trimmed with handsome collar; removable chemisette. A four gore skirt is attached to the blouse. Closes at side of front and has reversed box plait in back. Empire or regulation waist line can be used. Very easily made—use cheviot, wool eponge, crepe, charmeuse or any suitable material. Pattern No. 5944 is cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Requires about 4 yards of 50-inch material and 2 yards insertion. To quickly introduce our big home and farm magazine we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 10 cts. for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of 5 housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 5944.
VALLEY FARMER, Pattern Dept. 202 Topeka, Kansas



BIG BEN
Built of good implement steel

You can't wear him out. Give him a drop of oil a year and he's good for a lifetime of handy service.

He rings TWO WAYS—either way you wish—with one long five-minute ring, or ten short rings at one-half minute intervals, until you're wide awake.

More than 3,000,000 families have found him a reliable time-keeper. 20,000 jewelers have so many calls for him that they have to keep him within easy reach in their stores. You'll see him on almost every jeweler's shelves, and in his windows.

Think what it means for people to pay more than $8,000,000 to get this one clock in their homes. He only costs you $2.50.

He stands 7 inches tall, is triple-nickel plated, has big bold numerals and hands, and large keys that anyone can wind without frowning.

There never was another clock that fitted in so well with farm work—getting the hands up on time, and acting as a good house-clock all day.

A community of clockmakers stands back of him. Their imprint, *"Made in La Salle, Illinois, by Westclox,"* is the best alarm-clock insurance anyone can carry.

WHAT TO WEAR

There is almost no change in many of the garments for winter wear. Still popular for general wear is the one-piece dress cut on slender lines and made of serviceable materials. We note in many of these frocks the waistline is again normal, and we think this will soon become the rule.

The three-piece suit for the winter is not warm enough without the addition of furs, and the cheapest of these are very costly. In these dresses the coat and skirt are of one material and the waist of net or chiffon in matching color.

The very smart little short coats that have recently arrived may be described as something extremely new, and also very attractive. Many of these, ending just below the waist in little slashed basque pieces, recall the days of our grandmothers. The front and the back usually have a few gathers where the waistline ought to be, or a little above it, and the rest of the coat is quite baggy, with loose puff sleeves gathered with a frill at the wrist. These short coats will undoubtedly be very much worn in the spring when the weather becomes milder. They are smart even now, but they are chilly, and the woman who is wise turns to the long, loose wraps that are so warm and so loose and cozy.

Most of the long coats are now made three-quarter length and we see an increasing number in lighter weight materials, which can be worn far into the spring and used for emergencies even during the summer.

The nigger head cloth, the caracul cloth and the other woolen weaves imitating fur have been so very attractive and so rich in themselves that women did not feel that they were wearing an imitation, and the favor accorded to fur cloth of every description is something astounding.

A question addressed to a leading modiste the other day regarding the coming skirt was answered thus: "First, draped skirts, then draped skirts and then draped skirts." It means that every skirt of every kind of dress has a skirt showing drapery in one form or another. This does not mean yards of material pulled this way and that, but it does mean in some ingenious folds, long or short, crosswise or lengthwise, as the case may be.

The bustle skirt is the most pronounced novelty in this line. It seems to be a forerunner of the bustle, examples of which are already seen in some of the shops. The material used is slightly stiff in texture and is gathered into a sort of puff at the center of the back. This skirt is most trying, for few women are constructed to carry a hump with grace, but if it must come we will have to be reconciled.

The trousers skirt is not, as its name would imply, at all ugly. It is so cut that the material clings to the feet and to the hips, bulging a very little in the middle and producing an effect very distantly suggestive of Turkish trousers.

And Then—

Subbubs had taken Chumpleigh home to dine. Everything went well until they were seated at the dinner table, when Willie Subbubs remarked:

"Why, pa, this is roast beef."

"Well," said his father, "what of it?"

"Why, I heard you tell ma at breakfast that you were going to bring a muttonhead home for dinner this evening."

It Is Possible

"Do you think a person can be too healthy?"

"Yes, if you are to get his fortune after—after—well, afterwards."

A Little of Your Spare Time

Spent In Soliciting

new and renewal subscriptions for UP-TO-DATE FARMING would undoubtedly prove remunerative for you, as it has for hundreds of others. Better get our proposition anyway, because it will be more liberal than you now suppose. Write us.

Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

What is Now the Fashion

6373. LADIES' DRESS.—Serge, cheviot or messaline can be used to make this dress, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The dress closes at the front and is made with a four-gored skirt. The long or short sleeves can be used. No. 6373 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 54-inch material, five-eighths yard of 18-inch goods for a vest and 1¾ yards of 24-inch contrasting material.

6451. BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT.—Serge or linen can be used to make this suit. The suit has a separate collar and bloomer trousers. The long sleeves can be finished with either plaits or with a cuff. No. 6451 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 1¾ yards of 54-inch material.

5904. LADIES' SKIRT.—This skirt can be used to complete a coat suit or it can be worn with separate shirtwaists. The skirt is cut in seven gores and can be made with either the high or regulation waistline. No. 5904 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Mediu msize requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

5991. GIRLS' DRESS. Any of the woolen materials can be used to make this dress. The dress closes at the right side of the front and is made with a removable shield. The skirt is cut in three pieces. No. 5991 is cut in sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material.

6339. GIRLS' DRESS.—This pretty dress is made with the long-waisted effect. The skirt is cut in two pieces. The closing is made at the front. Serge, cheviot or linen can be used to make this dres. No. 6339 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material and 1⅝ yards of ribbon for a belt.

5938. LADIES' COAT.—Every woman needs a long coat and here is an excellent pattern for making such a garment. This coat can be made in either the 44 or 56½-inch length. The revers and cuffs are made of contrasting material. No. 5938 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires for the short coat 4 yards of 44-inch material and 1⅛ yards of 27-inch contrasting goods. The long coat requires 5¼ yards of 44-inch material.

5939. CHILDREN'S DRESS.—Any of the woolen materials can be used to make this dress with the revers, cuffs and belt of contrasting material. This dress closes at the back and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. No. 5939 is cut in sizes 3, 5 and 7 years. Size 5 years requires 2 yards of 44-inch material and one-fourth yard of 27-inch contrasting material.

6466. LADIES' NIGHTGOWN.—Muslin, longcloth or flannel can be used to make this nightgown. The garment is made with two tucks at each shoulder, which give the necessary fullness to the nightgown. No. 6466 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

He Got Stuck

"I decided to stop keeping chickens and keep geeses instead," said a new American. "So I go by the market and I think I get me three geeses—two shes and one man. But the feller stuck me. He sold me one she and two hims."

Price of Patterns, 10 Cents Each

These patterns are guaranteed; there are none better at any price. Full directions accompany each. Give number and size. Write your name and address plainly.

FASHION DEPARTMENT
Up-to-Date Farming Indianapolis, Ind.

Close Connection

Brown—There seems to be a strange affinity between a darky and a chicken.

Jones—Naturally enough. One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs.

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YOU know what you want better than he does. Don't depend on his taste. Get the Kalamazoo book of 400 stoves and *make your own choice.*

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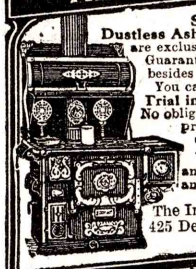

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Latest Fashion Book

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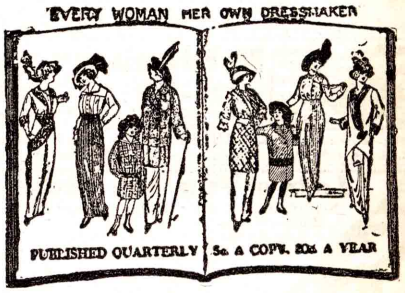

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"EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER" tells how to make Coats, Waists, Skirts, Costumes, Aprons, Dressing Sacques, Underwear, Baby Clothes, Clothes for Boys and Girls, etc., etc. Every woman who uses patterns or does sewing at home should buy **"EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER"** four times a year. Besides telling how to make clothes, it illustrates and describes hundreds of the newest styles for Ladies, Misses and Children.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER—If you order any pattern shown in this or any other issue of Up-to-Date Farming we will send you the very latest issue of **"EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER"** for 2c. Just send 2c for postage when ordering a pattern. Address **FASHION DEPARTMENT, UP-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Ever-Sharp Shears GIVEN

Dear to the heart of every woman—a pair of fine shears that are always sharp.

The Patent Tension Spring keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The tension on the rivet can be set so that any kind of material intended to be cut with shears can be cut with perfect ease, without tiring the hand.

The illustration is 4 inches long, but the shears we offer are 8 inches in length. They are made from the best carbon steel which insures strength, and a keen cutting edge. The manufacturers guarantee quality of the material and workmanship in every pair.

GUARANTEED FOR YEARS

Our Offer One pair of these Shears will be sent free for your renew or a newsubscription, one year at 50 cents

Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis, Indiana

Cadets of Equity

The Department Dedicated to Our Boys and Girls

This Department is for the special instruction and amusement of our UP-TO-DATE Young People, and to give them a chance to express themselves in print, and to exchange thoughts with one another. Everyone that writes a letter that is acceptable becomes a CADET OF EQUITY, and everyone that sends a NEW subscriber for one year—50cents—will be a PIONEER OF EQUITY and sent a collection of twenty beautiful colored and embossed post cards. Address CADETS OF EQUITY, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

A CADET is a young learner or student, and a Cadet of Equity is a friend and student of that great principle which demands equity or equality of rights and privileges for all. And what an army these young folks now constitute! If called together they would come from every state in the Union and from Canada and Mexico, and some would have to cross the seas. And UP-TO-DATE FARMING is read wherever there is a Cadet of Equity. Can any other paper equal it? We are proud of our young people, and we see in them better times, a more general practice of equity in all the countries of the world. As a means of accomplishing this, let us get more and more people to read the letters and the truths we publish. We earnestly trust the Cadets will help us.

DEAR CADETS—I wish to thank UP-TO-DATE for its farm advice as well as for its miscellaneous matter and the Cadet letters. I am a merchant's boy and live a quarter of a mile from Absher, where my father has a store. I go to school seven months of the year and clerk in the store the other five months. I would like to exchange photos, letters or cards with the Cadets or other students, and I would advise every one to take UP-TO-DATE, whether a farmer or not.—Norvel Shrive, Absher, Ill.

DEAR CADETS—I come from sunny Idaho and my father is an up-to-date farmer. He belongs to the Farmers' Society of Equity and thinks it is the very thing for the farmer. We have an 80-acre farm and raise hay, grain and hops. I am 20 years old and keep house for my father. I would like to hear from the Cadet boys and girls—will answer all letters and cards.—Lula Russell, Nampa, Idaho.

DEAR CADETS—I am a happy-go-lucky girl, whose home is in Banner County, Nebraska, just a mile from the Wyoming line. Our nearest town is Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, just twenty miles away. My father is quite an extensive farmer. We threshed 9,000 bushels of small grain. We also have quite a number of hogs and cattle. I have one brother and four sisters. One sister is married, another is a postmistress and another is teaching our home school and boards at home. My brother works on the farm. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, for we live just a mile from church. I think the Cadet letters are first rate, and I would like very much to hear from the Cadets.—Anna Palm, Gary, Neb.

The following letter from Connecticut is a newsy one and shows the educational resourcefulness of the east:

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl, 15 years old, and have four sisters and a brother. We live with our father and mother on a large farm owned by my grandmother. One of my sisters and I walk two miles to school every day. Our school has double sessions, and we attend from 1 to 5 o'clock. It is always dark before we get home. We used to have morning and afternoon sessions for the same pupils, but we had two schools in the district then. One of these houses, the largest wooden structure in town, and that was occupied by 1,100 children, was burned about three weeks ago. The public library, two stores, a hose house, a boarding house and two or three dwellings were also burned. The school was emptied in fifty-eight seconds and every one got out safe by means of the fire drill the school had practiced. The scholars that attended that school were divided among the other schools in town, and we have to have double sessions to accommodate ours. Three of my sisters attend school and the other one works in the mill. My brother is a cute little 2-year-old and is just learning to talk. I think UP-TO-DATE is a very interesting paper and I would like to correspond with the Cadets.—Evangeline Loomis, 149 Keeney street, South Manchester, Conn. (J. Myrtle Loomis, 17 years old, the sister who works in the mill, also writes and would like to exchange letters or postals with the Cadets.)

The homesteaders out west like UP-TO-DATE:

DEAR CADETS—May a girl from the Flathead Indian reservation become a Cadet? I am not an Indian, but a homesteader's daughter, and I like homesteading fine. We have been taking UP-TO-DATE almost two years and I must say we like the paper fine. I will be 18 years old next January 7 and I would enjoy hearing from all the Cadets.—Cecilia M. Nunnally, Big Arm, Mont.

And so do the city folks:

DEAR CADETS—I am a city girl, 18 years of age, and visit the country occasionally, to my sister's farm. She takes UP-TO-DATE and I certainly appreciate reading it when I go to the country, especially the Cadet page. I don't know much about country life, as I have nearly always lived in the city, but I like to go to the country to get a breath of the country air. I would be pleased to have all the boys and girls of my age and older to correspond with me, as I have nothing to do but write and read.—Flora Peterson, Wilmington, Cal.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy from North Carolina and I want to join you. We subscribe for UP-TO-DATE and think it the best farm paper there is. I live on a farm of 35 acres. My father died when I was 7 years old. I have two brothers, but they do not stay at home, so I have to farm for mother, which I enjoy doing on the UP-TO-DATE system. Our principal crops are corn, cotton, potatoes and peanuts. I will be 17 February 28 and would like to have a shower of post cards and letters all the time. Will answer all I get.—Robert R. Gibson, Maysville, N. C.

Here is a southern girl who would really like to see it snow:

DEAR CADETS—Most of the Cadets write of farm life, and I think it is the freest and pleasantest life any one can live. In this part of Mississippi cotton is the chief crop, but most all of the farmers raise hay, corn and potatoes. I shall teach school this winter, and I certainly enjoy reading the teachers' letters. Also that of John F. Miller. I am sure he enjoyed the snow he wrote about. We had no snow here last winter, but I hope we shall have one snow at least this winter. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet girls and boys, for I do like to hear from other states.—Mary Lizzie Gammel, Rienzi, Miss.

This next girl, though not much of a northern girl, is already having more snow than she wants:

DEAR CADETS—I am a farmer's daughter, 18 years old, and live on a farm of 360 acres. We have 12 horses, 36 cattle, 35 sheep, 35 hogs, 54 turkeys, 25 geese, 12 ducks, 100 chickens, one dog and five cats. I live a mile from school and have gone every day of this term. My teacher is Laura Murray and I like her very much. We live four miles from church. We are having some very cold weather here now (November 16) and the snow is so deep the teacher could not go to school. I would be glad to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadets.—Mae Scott, Plato, Mo.

I am glad to introduce this philosophic young gentleman from Oregon:

DEAR CADETS—I am 21 years of age, have lived on a farm practically all my life and am very anxious to join your pleasant company. But I am now staying in town trying to gain a little knowledge of Latin, mathematics, etc., that I neglected several years ago. Oregon is a great state. We can raise almost everything except tropical fruits, but corn doesn't do very well on account of the nights being too cool. So far this fall (November 11) we have not had any killing frosts, and sometimes no snow at all falls during the winter. Cadets, isn't it difficult to choose one's life work in this age when there are so many attractive positions? It is said if one does not know what he is best fitted for by the time he is 18 he will never amount to anything. But I don't believe that, do you? I think one's life work should not be chosen until he knows what is best suited to him, for many a young man or woman has had his or her dreams blasted by attempting something they were neither adapted to nor fitted for. I shall be pleased to discuss various subjects with the Cadets, or to correspond for pleasure. Will send my photo to the first who writes.—Harry G. Boge, Cornelius, Ore.

How poetic some of the writers are!

DEAR CADETS—
Here comes a girl of just eighteen,
The nicest girl you've ever seen (?).
My hair is light, my eyes are blue,
I weigh a hundred twenty-two,
And live in the good old Buckeye state
Where farmers all read UP-TO-DATE,
The finest paper in the land.
On this, Cadets, I give my hand
In friendship true
To each and every one of you.
—Mary Anderson, Somerville, O.

Even the professional people like UP-TO-DATE:

DEAR CADETS—I am a lawyer's daughter and am nearly 16. My father has been a lawyer for quite awhile, but we live on a farm of between 275 and 300 acres. I am not very pretty, but I live to the motto, "Pretty is as pretty does." I enjoy myself

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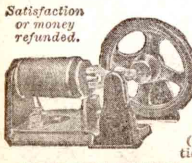
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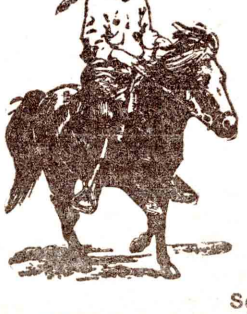
I am going to give this Dandy Pony with a Brand New Buggy and Harness absolutely Free to the Boy or Girl who does the biggest favor for me. Any boy or girl can do what I want them to and win this free pony. I am a friend of the children, and I want just as many of them as possible to own a Shetland pony. I give one away every three months.
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So Send Your Name Today to
UNCLE BOB, "The Children's Friend"
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and try to make all those around me happy. I have a pet name that I am proud of. It is Blue Bell. My father and brother take UP-TO-DATE and we are very proud of it. I have six brothers and one sister. Three of my brothers are married and three stay at home and do the farming, as father is always busy. I would be delighted to hear from all the boys and girls and it will be a pleasure to receive and answer your letters. Will send photos to those who send me theirs, and will answer all who write.—Nannie M. White, Cynthiana, O.

DEAR CADETS—My mother takes UP-TO-DATE FARMING and I have been reading it for over a year. It is very interesting. I live on a farm of 212 acres in the eastern part of Virginia. I am 19 years of age and would be glad to hear from any of the Cadet boys and girls.—Olive Hildebrand, Staunton, Va.

Yes, they produce rhymes in California as well as the most delicious fruits:

DEAR CADETS—
Here comes a California girl
The Cadet banner to unfurl;
And twice a month I think it's great
To get the mail with UP-TO-DATE.
It's a good paper for the farm
And helps its readers like a charm.
I'm sure 'twill help the young folks, too,
To read the Cadet letters through.
From all young folks I'd like to hear
And greet them with a hearty cheer.
—Nannie Norman, Visalia, Cal. Age 15 years.

DEAR CADETS—Here is a northwestern girl of 15 summers, the oldest of a family of six. I have been taking UP-TO-DATE for a year and like it very much. I have a little broncho pony of my own. Its name is Twinkling Dan. He is a very good runner; in fact, the best around here. Come, girls and boys, let's have a race. I like very much to go out riding. I would like to exchange cards and letters with all the Cadet boys and girls; will answer all I receive.—Cecilia Janson, Tolly, N. D.

DEAR CADETS—I am a country girl and have never been to any large town. My father has been dead five years and I live on a little farm with my mother and three brothers. I know how to sympathize with those that have lost a father. I am 19 years old and would enjoy meeting all the Cadets. Would be pleased to get letters and cards from those who have my birthday, September 22.—Lillie Bell Daniel, Lamar, Ala.

DEAR CADETS—I am a Lawrence County (Ohio) girl and I wish to become a Cadet of Equity. I live on a farm with my parents and twenty-five dressed turkeys is our contribution to the Thanksgiving supply. We are having a snowstorm today (November 9). I think the Cadet page is just grand, and I would like to get acquainted with the Cadet boys and girls near my age, which is 19 March 25. I would appreciate a card shower. So please don't forget the 25th. I promise to answer every card and letter I receive.—Ethyl M. Riggs, Chesapeake, O.

DEAR CADETS—I am a boy 18 years old and live in the eastern hills of West Virginia on a farm of 222 acres and enjoy farm work fine. We raise corn, wheat, rye and potatoes and all kinds of fruits. I would like to correspond with the Cadet girls and boys and will answer all I receive, cards or letters.—Ebin Feaster, Maysville, W. Va.

DEAR CADETS—I have been reading UP-TO-DATE for some time and like it very much. I love farming and raising flowers. I am 16 years of age and enjoy life and school very much. I live in a valley through which the Genesee river flows, and I like boating, fishing, skating and outdoor life in general. I am a Camp Fire Girl of the Tuscarora branch. I would like to correspond with all the Cadet boys and girls. Will answer all letters and postals I receive.—Florence Reed, Belfast, N. Y.

DEAR CADETS—Will you let a Tennessee girl slip in and speak a word to you? I live on a farm of 600 acres and enjoy farm life fine. I am 19 years old and have a common school education, but I shall go to school this winter. I enjoy reading your interesting letters and think there is no paper like UP-TO-DATE. All letters and cards will be appreciated and answered promptly.—Boonil Gardner, Hornbeak, Tenn.

DEAR CADETS—I am nearly 16 and live in Pennsylvania. Father has taken UP-TO-DATE for three years and I can hardly wait to read the Cadet page. I hope to hear from all the Cadets and will answer all I receive.—John Koch, McKeansburg, Pa.

Letters Crowded Out

Willis C. Matton, Wellsboro, Pa..... 16
Jessie Gladys Williams, Kerz, Ky..... 18
Grace Shoemaker, Voss, Tex..... 12
Levelan Millard, Swan Lake, Idaho....
Elsie Hightower, Vivian, Okla..... 14
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Martha Clark, Ulster, Pa..... 15

Hunting and Trapping

For Pleasure and Profit

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN

This department is open to contributions from readers. Accounts of actual experience, and practical methods of hunting and trapping, either as a pastime or as a business, are solicited. Photographs, if good and clear, are especially desirable, and will be paid for at regular rates. Prizes are awarded to all whose letters are published, and at the end of the season a grand prize of considerable value will be awarded to the best contribution received during the entire season. Write one side of paper only and address all communications to TIM, THE TRAPPER, Sporting Editor, UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis, Ind.

POWDER AND BALL

Fine copper wire is best for making rabbit snares.

Northern West Virginia gives us the best quality of opossum skins.

Raw furs found lower market values upon the opening of the season.

The most valuable fox furs come from the coldest corners of Canada.

Dear hunting was as successful as usual this season in killing off some of the hunters and guides.

The shop windows of fashionable stores in our cities are showing unusually fine fur garments at unusually high prices.

HOW I TAKE THE WHITE WEASEL

Dear Tim—The weasel lives among the rocks, such as rock walls and cliffs, also in hollow logs, brush piles, etc. The way to trap him is to set the trap near his den, along the cliffs or bluffs. Bait with a small bird torn in pieces, scattered over the trap; also put piece under pan of trap. They can also be caught by building a rock pen or enclosure, leaving a small entrance. Set trap just inside, putting bait in back of pen. A piece of rabbit—the bloodier the better, as he likes the blood—is excellent bait. They can be trapped by just setting trap inside of hollow trees, covering with feathers or rabbit fur. This is a good set after the snow falls, as it will be protected from snow and cold weather in winter. Use No. 1 traps, either Victor, Newhouse or Stop Thief traps.—Elbert Stoecker, Oakesdale, Wash.

ENJOYS THE TRAPPING LETTERS

Dear Tim—I am a reader of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. I enjoy reading the hunting and trapping page very much. I have followed trapping quite awhile and enjoy it. It is a great sport, as well as being easy money. I trap the skunk mostly out here. There are a number of good ways to trap them. I generally set my traps in holes about one foot from the entrance. A skunk will go down almost every hole it comes to. I dig a hole deep enough to let the trap down level with the bottom of the entrance, then cover the trap with fine grass, not too much of it, or it will prevent the trap from working right. I always stake the trap down with an iron peg about eighteen inches long to prevent them from gnawing loose.

Badgers are quite hard to catch. They are almost as cunning as a coyote. To trap badgers I set my traps about the same as for skunks, only I burn the grass or other trash I can get handy over the traps and I always wear cloth gloves scented with pine tar. This method seldom fails. It is best to set the traps in fresh holes for badgers, as they seldom go in old holes. Always cover chain.

Well, we had a big coyote hunt the day before Thanksgiving. I will write later and tell you all about it.—Ralph Mills, Garfield, Kas.

HOLLOW LOG METHOD OF TRAPPING ALL ANIMALS

Dear Tim—Will you admit a hunter, trader and trapper to your hunting and trapping department? I am a subscriber and have been for quite awhile. I will try and give the readers a few ideas on trapping and hunting.

In trapping I use the same method for all animals—the hollow log method. For mink, cut a hollow log about ten or fifteen feet long and roll down to the edge of the water, where there are plenty of tracks. Use some trail scent about 200 yards in both directions from the log. Set your traps in the hollow log, about a foot or two from each end, with some bait in the center—any good bait will do—and 99 times out of 100 you will get the mink, and sometimes two. And the same method is a sure catch for coon, opossum, rat, skunk or wildcat. I have used the trail scent for half a mile both ways with good results. Try it and see the difference.

I shipped the furs I caught and bought to United States dealers until I found out I could buy or get others to club in and ship to London and Leipzig and get twice as much. Last year I went to buying and shipping in large quantities across the waters with good results. Eight dollars for mink, $5 for coon, $2.25 for opossum, $4 for skunk, 50 cents for muskrat, $25 for otter, and prices in proportion for other furs—$10 for ginseng, $6 for golden seal. This is the way I am doing this year. I always preferred club shipments before this year. I guess I have said enough. I will ring off for this time.—C. H. Whittington, Myrtle, Miss.

TENNESSEE COMES INTO CAMP

Dear Tim—I thought I would write before the trapping season closes. I have no particular trapping or hunting expedition to talk about, but I will give you my method of trapping. (I do but very little trapping now.) The opossum, skunk, civet cat, mink and 'coon are easy to trap. A No. 2 jump trap is large enough to hold any of the animals named. A No. 1½ would do very well. The opossum, for its size, is very easy to hold, but the mink is not, owing to its smallness of feet and tapering of legs.

Opossum—Find where Mr. 'Possum frequents, take your trap, dig (if you are trapping on a runway) a shallow hole in the ground (this need not be done) to get trap level with pathway. Cover trap with some material near at hand (cover trap lightly only and be sure it don't clog when it springs). Next get a switch about twenty-five inches long and put a small bird on one end of switch and put other end in the ground, staking bait about fourteen inches above trap, and you are pretty sure of getting any opossum, mink or coon that may come that way.

'Coon (if you trap for 'coon at the river, creek, lake or pond)—Water set No. 1: Take your trap, get a live crayfish, tie crayfish to pan of trap, set trap any way from six to fifteen inches from bank, put trap under water, leaving crayfish on the surface of the water. If any 'coon comes that way and sees that crayfish you "got him." Set No. 2: Hunt some shallow and narrow place in stream, say from two to eight inches deep. Get two pieces of log, place across stream, leaving a space about thirty inches wide between the ends of logs. Next place your trap midway between the two logs, trap under water, put a small stick on each side of trap about six inches apart at surface of water. When Mr. Raccoon comes to cross on the logs he walks out to the end of log, steps off——. Next he steps between the two small sticks and into your trap and then you "got him" just like in set No. 1. Some one asks how to keep traps from rusting. I, for one, would not think very favorably of setting bright traps. Put them out a few days and nights to get rusty.—John W. Hafer, Westfield, Tenn.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

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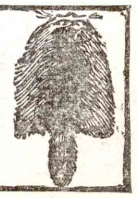
FREE TO TRAPPERS

Write today for our free Trappers' Book—tells you all about how to increase your catch, and inside facts about how to get the most money out of furs. Best book for trappers ever published. No up-to-date trappers can afford to be without it. Our confidential information is very valuable and will be sent to you monthly during the season—it means big money to trappers. All of the above free for the asking. Address
I. ABRAHAM
213 N. Main St., Dept. 130 St. Louis, Mo.

RAW FURS

Are you a trapper? Are you a dealer? For top quotations, square grading, prompt returns, ship to us. No commission. We pay express and mail charges.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS. MENTION THIS PAPER
References: Greenwich Bank. East River National Bank, New York
BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc.
RAW FURS, GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL
147 West Twenty-Fourth Street : : : New York



Department of Organization

Practical Organization, Federation and Co-Operation

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY

A national organization of, by and for farmers for all the benefits to be derived through the means of organized co-operation. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. No Capital stock. Membership fee, $2.00; Dues, $1.50 annually. Unity of marketing through county and district clearing houses, ultimately to federate in one national clearing house, the plan.

National Union Officers

Pres., J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis; V.-Pres., W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kas.; Sec., M. K. Sleight, Indianapolis; National Organizer, H. F. Cutting, Portland, Ore., or Indianapolis. Directors, Robert Stevenson, Lebanon, Ind.; Jacob Bretz, Bretzville, Ind.; S. W. Morris, Rochester, Minn.; Fred N. Parkinson, Rexburg, Idaho; W. S. Shure, Summerdale, Ala.; J. A. Harmon, Shawnee, Okla.; C. Hayes Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

State Union Directory

Locals reporting dues and fees of new members in states having an organized state union will make reports to their state union secretaries.

Idaho

President, A. Y. Satterfield, Sterling.
Secretary, O. E. Scott, Shelley.

Oklahoma

President, P. H. Thomas, Shawnee.
Secretary, J. A. Harmon, Shawnee.

Oregon

President, William Griesenthwaite, Oregon City.
Secretary, F. G. Buchanan, Oregon City.

Gulf Coast District

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—
C. B. Lozier, District Manager, Robertsdale, Ala.

A Personal Message

To All Who Desire a Better Method of Price-Making and Marketing

By the President of the F. S. E.

We have said it many times—that this paper is different from all others.

—o—

Wherein, then, is it different? The reader can have the answer to this question by reading any number. For instance, turn to the editorial pages and read "Still Talking Rural Credits" or any other editorial, or almost any other department of the paper.

—o—

UP-TO-DATE FARMING is preaching the gospel of profitable farming as it is not preached by any other paper. It is accomplishing a mission that no other paper ever set out to accomplish—the one of making farmers industrially free and independent. Its purposes as regards the conservation of soil energy and crop production are as broad as any paper's, but it goes farther than any other in teaching that it can only be through wise and profitable selling of the products of the soil that the spent soil fertility may be afforded to be returned. And unless the crops are profitably sold, and part of the money invested in fertilizer to return to the soil, the crops can not be increased.

—o—

But UP-TO-DATE FARMING is different from other papers in the fact that it never follows a popular idea or a fad simply because the thing is popular. We would rather be right than popular now, because we believe to be right on any important proposition now will make us popular in the future. For instance, the proposition to establish a new, distinct set of rural banks so farmers may give acceptable security to money lenders, is a popular idea. Farm papers all over the country endorse the idea in some form. But UP-TO-DATE FARMING does not.

—o—

First, we are opposed to everything that will stimulate borrowing amongst the agricultural class as long as they are not in a position to sell at prices of their own deciding. Second, we are opposed to a new line of banks because, with our national, state and postal banks and trust companies, there are already far too many banking institutions for the public to support. Third, we are opposed to creating a new line of banks when some simple legislation can qualify, or compel, present national, state or postal banks to take care of farmers' needs for money just as well as the proposed new banks can. And last, when crops are sold right will be the time to provide for credit facilities if, indeed, farmers will need to borrow much then.

—o—

And so it is on nearly all of the important farm problems. We speak our mind without fear or favor, and we speak the truth. Subscriber A. H. Green of Illinois wrote: "I am never afraid to follow UP-TO-DATE FARMING'S lead, because it is always right on every proposition." Bryant R. Stein, also of Illinois, wrote: "I am in harmonious agreement with your ideas on nearly every subject you have touched upon. In politics, as well as in political economy, you waive aside all political and social flimflam and proceed straight to the hard facts. This is what we farmers like." S. L. Reid of North Carolina wrote: "The thing that will help farmers most at this time is improvement in our marketing system, and that is what UP-TO-DATE FARMING is bringing about." William Klepfer of South Dakota: "I agree with all the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING." Isaac Stump, Illinois: "There is more sound doctrine and good money-making sense for farmers in a page of UP-TO-DATE FARMING than in all other papers put together." L. Slayton, New York: "There are so many false doctrines presented to us these days that it takes the advice of a paper like UP-TO-DATE FARMING to show farmers the truth and protect us." K. A. Asplund, Nebraska: "It is gratifying to see how UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands for the rights of us farmers all the time." A. A. D., North Dakota: "UP-TO-DATE FARMING is a paper that surprises its readers by the greatness of its ideas, the simplicity of its truths and the importance of results sought. It is the only paper that is true to the farmers." E. E. Bell, Alabama: "I must certainly say that UP-TO-DATE FARMING is the greatest paper I ever saw." This was written at the beginning of his subscription. N. H. Sliter, Wisconsin: "The crisp and striking editorials, the neat but bold and fearless thrusts at the unrighteous manipulations of a nation's wealth by unscrupuous representatives, defended by a subsidized class of writers, are the astonishing and convincing proofs that UP-TO-DATE FARMING stands at the head of all papers for farmers. And when we consider its mission, to establish a new system of marketing crops, it is without a peer. The breath of inspiration to better things exhales from every line and page of its editorials." And this:

Any person who reads any number of UP-TO-DATE FARMING carefully and ponders on its teachings and then realizes that there are twenty-four such numbers in a year will admit that he is getting much more value than his subscription price. In short, the real value of this paper can not be measured or stated in monetary terms. If there is another journal published in the United States as valuable to farmers I have never seen it.

The reason the subscription list of UP-TO-DATE FARMING has grown so rapidly is that it teaches farmers just, moral, honorable and legitimate means to improve their condition, and in doing so it also promotes the general welfare of all classes and of our great nation. With this paper bringing "farmers to the front" it will soon be seen on the tables of a majority of farmers in the country.—C. W. L., Indiana.

—o—

In view of such letters, the like of which were probably never written about any other paper, has not UP-TO-DATE FARMING earned its right to be called different from any other paper? Such letters from its subscribers clearly put it in a class by itself. In all the years we have been associated with this paper we have tried to make each number highly educational as well as a distinct help at the time, along lines not touched by any other paper. We have always tried to have each number original in thought, teaching and practice. Its mission is not done yet, but its work is not finished. In the fullness of time we have every confidence that the perfect results will be realized. We do know that agriculture is now a better business because of our work and that every farmer has made many extra dollars, even those who have not been subscribers, because of the writing and work we have done.

—o—

We want every reader to take these questions home to himself: Have you not a clearer understand of many of the present-day problems because you read this paper? Have not many of your vexing questions been answered through these columns? Are we not farther along the way to establish a sound and enduring organization of farmers than ever before, because of the teachings of UP-TO-DATE FARMING?

—o—

If these were all the benefits each farmer has reaped, don't you think you owe much to this, YOUR paper? And, may we ask, how will the debt be paid? Shall it be as the old proverb says: "Whose bread I eat, his song I sing." Or this one: "I taught you to swim, but now you'd see me drown." Or "The hog never looks up to him who threshes down the acorns."

—o—

One of our purposes in saying these things is to emphasize the importance of a prompt renewal of subscriptions by a great many thousand subscribers whose time will be out with the end of 1913. And another reason is to tell new subscribers, of which many thousands are being added to our list, what kind of a paper UP-TO-DATE FARMING is.

—o—

We want to again impress on all of these that we have a great mutual interest in a large circulation for UP-TO-DATE FARMING—in fact, should not the circulation of such a paper, properly occupying, alone, the most important field of agriculture, the field of marketing endeavor, be limited only to the number of farms in the country?

—o—

There are other valuable papers, and we would not have you withhold a subscription from one of them, BUT UP-TO-DATE FARMING IS DIFFERENT. You get through it what you can not get any other place. Therefore, regardless of whether you can take one farm paper or several, we leave it to you IF YOU CAN AFFORD to do without UP-TO-DATE FARMING?

—o—

Perhaps YOU are one who received a letter from us. If you did, and if you have not written us, let this be a reminder to be sure to write before Christmas day. One hundred forty thousand such letters went out and we don't know any reason why we should not hear from every one of them.

—o—

Remember, you get from Up-to-Date Farming what you can not get elsewhere, and it is different.

* * *

On a card sent out by the National Soil Fertility League this question is asked: "What will we eat in fifty years, when the population is 200,000,000?" The following statistics are given on the same card:

We now consume 91 per cent of our wheat and 98 per cent of our corn.

In 1906 we exported 525,000 head of cattle; in 1912, 105,000 head. Decline, 75 per cent in six years.

In 1906 we imported 16,000 head of cattle, while in 1912 we imported 318,000 head, an increase of 2,000 per cent in six years.

In 1907 the number of beef cattle in the country was 51,566,000; in 1913, only 36,030,000. Decline, 30 per cent in six years.

—o—

Our answer to this question is: If farmers permit other people to set the price on their products during the next fifty years we will eat about the same food as now, but it will largely be brought from foreign countries.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION UP-TO-DATE FARMING

WANTED Several honest, industrious people to distribute FARM LITERATURE. Salary $60 per month. Prof. J. L. Nichols, Dept. 9, Naperville Ill.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 57, Parsons, Kans.

Government positions pay big money. Rural carrier, railway mail, postoffice and other examinations everywhere soon. Get prepared by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Real courses—the result of government experience. Write now for booklet 83, with valuable information. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Representatives Wanted

to devote all or part of time to soliciting new and renewal subscriptions for UP-TO-DATE. Liberal proposition to man or lady to secure subscriptions. Write us.
Circulation Department
Up-to-Date Farming *Indianapolis, Ind.*

Agents — New Self-Heating Iron

JUST OUT! Burns KEROSENE (Coal Oil) Absolutely Safe

Odorless — Cheapest Fuel Known. Women everywhere want a Kerosene Iron. Low Price Means Quick Sales. Write quick for terms. Big profits. Your territory is open. FREE SAMPLE to Workers.

THOMAS IRON CO., 281 Lane St., Dayton, O.

Agents A BRAND NEW LIGHTER

Novel watch-shaped Lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.
D. E. Brandt Lighter Co.
148 Daune St., New York, N. Y.

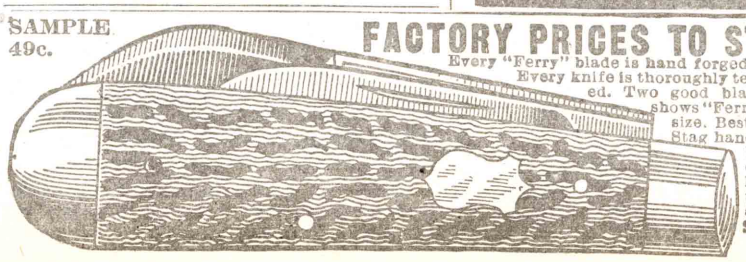
SHORES-MUELLER CO. Shores REMEDIES EXTRACTS SPICES

Wanted

Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.
Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

SAMPLE 49c.



FACTORY PRICES TO START YOU

Every "Ferry" blade is hand forged from razor steel. Every knife is thoroughly tested and warranted. Two good blades. Illustration shows "Ferry's Special" exact size. Best all 'round knife. Stag handle, strong, durable. We will send one of these 75c knives at special price 49c, postpaid, 5 for $2.10.
S.E. Ferry, Irvington, Ind.

Nothing can be surer, as the enormously decreasing exports of our agricultural products and increase of imports of foreign agricultural products plainly show. Denying the farmer sufficient profit to replace the plant food in the soil is bound to aggravate a bad condition. Also, the removal of protection from American farm products will hasten the time when this country will not be able to feed itself.

—o—

On the other hand, give the farmer steady, profitable prices and he can increase his yields to keep up with any possible increase in population for all time, and have billions of bushels to spare for foreign countries.

—o—

Profits never fail to be sufficient incentive for increased production. But increased production that does not result in increased profits always reacts against production. There is no surer road to agricultural stagnation, and famine if we must depend on home production, than to follow the advice of the exclusive greater crop teachers, without regard to the prices realized.

* * *

Anent the attentions everybody is showing the farmers the Saturday Evening Post says:

Innumerable accusative fingers point to the facts that in a decade population has increased over 20 per cent and grain production less than 2 per cent. And for several years nearly everybody has been lecturing the retailer for his improvident methods and the multiplication of shops, which make goods dear and at the same time keep the retailers' profits low. Now these two trades are the grand strongholds of competitive individualism. In both fields are found a host of completely independent proprietors, each striving for himself, with very little organization, very little co-operation. In both fields we ought to be reaping the theoretical fruits of competition in the shape of high efficiency and low costs. In both we have exactly the reverse. What's the answer to this paradox?

—o—

The answer is so obvious that the Post did not assume to give it. Neither will we. We print the article merely to emphasize what we have so often pointed out in these columns about the folly of much of the advice given to farmers and of the farmers' helplessness without a sound organization.

* * *

Here are some of the observations made by Secretary of Agriculture Houston in his address, recently, before the National Grange:

Less than 40 per cent of the cultivated land in the United States can be called even reasonably well cultivated.

Less than 12 per cent is yielding returns approaching the maximum economic output.

I do not entertain the thought for a second that we have begun to approximate the limit of our output from the soil.

We have not even reached the end of the pioneer stage in agriculture.

We would better face the fact frankly that in agriculture, compared with other countries, we are relatively inefficient.

Let us then take stock of our shortcomings and seek the remedy.

We have ceased to be an exporting nation of food products and are becoming dependent on foreign nations for the necessaries of life. The fact is a sad commentary on our use of the opportunities bestowed upon us.

—o—

And the only remedy the secretary has recommended so far is increased and improved production. Without at this time criticising the secretary's remedy, we will ask him how increased production can be brought about without more money from the crops? Science, applied under the direction of college professors and modern agricultural machinery, has succeeded in coaxing more from the soil in many cases, but the fertility so extracted is too often sold at prices that do not permit of its return in another form. So the farms are getting poorer and the yields smaller, while population iucreases, our exports diminish and imports grow.

—o—

We have approximated the limit of our output from the soil under the system of marketing now in vogue. Yes, we reached the limit some time ago and the average yields will decrease and decrease in the future, and our imports of agricultural products will increase until our government protects the farmers and their business, as European governments do, and until crops are sold high enough so more plant food is returned to the soil than the crops are taking therefrom.

—o—

The exclusive greater crop preachers can not change this fatal trend. It remains for those papers and those institutions and those individuals who teach a balanced education.

Question Box

This column is for members and subscribers. Use it to ask questions that may concern you. Others may want a reply to the same question and an answer through this column will cover a multitude of cases. The answers will be made by Mr. Everitt and may be considered dependable. If a direct reply is wanted, enclose two stamps.

QUESTION: *Please let us have advice about the proposition to establish the Alabama Canning and Packing Company, with a million dollars capital, as advertised in the issues of "The Onlooker" of November 26 and December 3 for the purpose, as the advertisements state, to furnish a home market for the coarse vegetables, such as sweet potatoes, yams, Irish potatoes, rutabagas, squashes, etc.*

ANSWER: The above question was asked by several members of the F. S. E. in Baldwin County, Alabama. We obtained copies of "The Onlooker," published at Foley, Ala., and found that M. F. Kenney of 1403 Harris Trust Building, Chicago, claims to be the chairman of a convention committee of arrangements. We learned further that the call has been made for a convention of Baldwin County producers to be held in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on December 15.

A representative of this paper called at 1403 Harris Trust Building and met Mr. Kenney and others. From them we learned more than was stated in the advertisements. For instance, we learned that the farmers are expected to supply the million dollars at $100 per share of the capital stock; that the company proposes to erect a central cannery and branch canneries in Baldwin County; that the company proposes to buy the farmers' coarse vegetables and can, evaporate or convert them into vegetable meals. We learned other things about the proposition and the people who are promoting it. But suffice it to say, now, that the attitude of UP-TO-DATE FARMING toward such schemes is well known. For instance, we have repeatedly warned farmers against taking stock in foreign corporations, particularly new ones; and, second, since the farmers already own the crops, it is unnecessary for them to put their own money in somebody else's hands to buy their own crops.

Baldwin County is already well organized in the F. S. E. It has had signal success in marketing its crops, not the coarse ones only, by the Equity plan. One of the activities that members of the society are expected to engage in is the providing of canneries, factories, etc., to take care of surplus crops when the usual markets will not take them at profitable prices. We have often said that farmers should attend to their own business. We believe they have the ability in their own ranks. However, if it is advisable to hire an expert from the outside, it can be done and he work for the organized farmers, instead of for a foreign corporation.

The point of all this is: If the time has arrived when the growers of Baldwin County are in danger of having surpluses of crops, then let them establish canneries, evaporators and factories in their society and own and control them themselves. If they must put up the money, why should the head of the company be in Chicago? Or what is the need of going to Chicago to hold a convention of Baldwin County producers? If $10,000 or $25,000 will establish canneries, etc., in Baldwin County, what necessity is there for a million-dollar corporation? Remember all the time that the Farmers' Society of Equity principles are full mutuality in marketing, and not for one set of peeople to enrich themselves off of others through dividends. The producers furnish the crops to the factories, and they get the full returns from the sale of the manufactured goods, less operating expenses. If they can not wait for money until the sale is made, such manufactured goods can be warehoused in Baldwin County or elsewhere and money advances gotten from banks. Baldwin County has already been so much cursed by million-dollar corporations that we can not think the farmers will take up with this new scheme. But we do hope they will build up and strengthen the marketing machine they already have. If it is not as good as they would like to have it, it will be wise for them to give their attention to improving it and equipping it with more utilities to make it more effective.

Beware of the people who want to help you when you are required to furnish the money and the crops, too, and beware of the dividend-paying corporations, especially if the dividend is not evidenced by more than a promise.

Rural Uplift in Kentucky

Great interest in improved country life and work has been awakened in Madison County, Kentucky. Better crops, better live stock, better roads and better living is in the mind of nearly every farmer. There has been a great increase the past year in planting leguminous crops for soil improvement, and winter cover crops for grazing and to prevent soil leaching. Demonstration work has been carried on in all parts of the county. One boy grew an acre of corn on land that had never produced more than twenty-five bushels to the acre. In spite of a severe drought the lad harvested forty-seven bushels. His father, following old-time methods, got twelve and one-half bushels from an acre adjoining, the same kind of land. Another boy made twenty bushels of potatoes on one-eighth of an acre, and the average potato yield in that vicinity was less than twenty-five bushels to the acre. A girl raised seventy-one bushels of tomatoes from her tenth-acre plot, sold $21.96 worth at the rate of 60 cents a bushel, and the rest were canned for home consumption. To wind up the year's work, a corn show was held and was attended by over 2,000 farmers. Now, when this county takes up better methods of marketing for better prices, they will be on the road to real progress.

Business Farmers of Jasper

Farmers in Jasper County, Illinois, are organizing for the purpose of helping each other to learn better methods of farming, marketing and buying supplies. Meeting once in each two weeks, they come together to discuss the business of farming in all its aspects. Potatoes were a failure in Jasper this year, so the club members sent a man into potato-growing sections and bought 1,500 bushels at a cost of less than 80 cents per bushel, when the retail price at the stores was $1.15. They market all their poultry through their club, dealing direct with commission men in the big markets, and obtain from 2 to 4 cents per pound above local markets. Not much wheat is grown in Jasper County, and these farmers buy their flour in a body. Cutting costs 50 per cent. This is making a real business of the business end of farming.

Rapid Descent

They had been making hay while the sun shone, and when they had finished a high haystack the boy shouted from the top: "Say, mister, how am I goin' to get down?"

The farmer considered the problem and finally solved it:

"Oh, jest shet yer eyes an' walk 'round a bit!"

Bracelet 25c It's all the rage. Girls, wear it to school and all the others will envy you. Handsome gold finish, heart shape design, set with stone. Adjustable to any wrist. Not more than two to one person at the introductory price of 25c.
S. E. FERRY, Irvington, Ind.

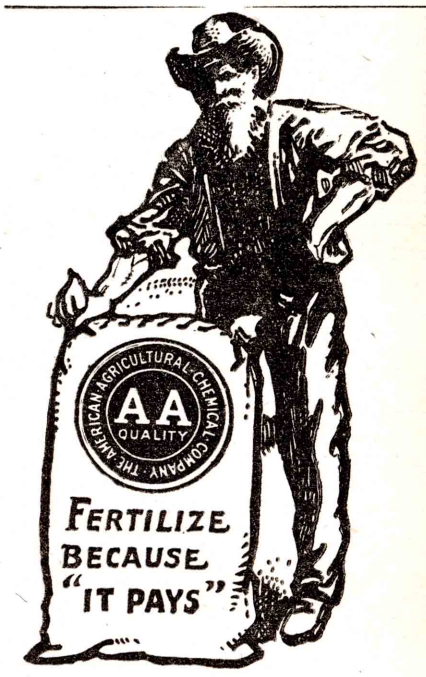
CAMERA & COMPLETE OUTFIT

25c Takes pictures 1⅛x1¼. Our "Little Beauty." Leather etse covered Camera and Complete Outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, &c., with complete instructions so that even a Boy or Girl can take Good Pictures of landscapes, buildings, friends, &c.
G. P. RECH, 531 BELL ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Men Here's a Great Offer 4 lb. Best Kentucky Tobacco only **$1**
We will deliver direct to you, all charges prepaid, four pounds of our KENTUCKY NIGHT RIDER Tobacco, grown in the famous Webster County district of Kentucky, for One Dollar. It is cured with hickory wood and is the purest, sweetest smoking and chewing tobacco on earth. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send today or write for full information. Reference: First National Bank, Sebree, Ky.
H. C. DAY TOBACCO CO., Dept. F. Sebree, Ky.

Awl Given
Needed on Every Farm

Save money daily with awl by repairing shoes, harness, belts, rugs, gloves, grain bags, etc. Everything enclosed. Full size 6½ in. long. Makes lock stitch. Use any thread. Full instructions included.
OUR OFFER—Awl given with a two years' subscription for 75c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
UP-TO-DATE FARMING, Indianapolis.



FREE BOOK ON FERTILIZERS

NO ADVERTISING IN IT, although our fertilizers follow all its requirements. If you are not already using or selling our goods, it might pay you to look them up. We make a fair business proposition for live agents. Ask our office nearest you to send you the book, addressing your request to
Manager TRUCK Department
in whatever office addressed.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.

Boston, Mass.	Pensacola, Fla.
New York, N. Y.	Savannah, Ga.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Montgomery, Ala.
Baltimore, Md.	Charleston, S. C.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Columbia, S. C.
Cincinnati, O.	Spartansburg, S. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Wilmington, N. C.
	Norfolk, Va.

Sick Hogs

We can save your Sick Hogs at a very small cost. This Unsolicited Testimonial tells the tale:

Le Mars, Ia., Sept. 15, 1913.
Snoddy Remedy Co.,
Alton, Ill.
Gentlemen—Please send me a large case of Snoddy. You will find I enclose check to pay for same. As for the "Snoddy," we think it all right. It does good work for our patrons. Cures their hogs in nearly every case. Some have had them vaccinated and it failed, so they come and get the Snoddy and it cures them. It is hard work to keep it on hand. Send same by express and oblige.—Henry Liesinger.

Address THE SNODDY REMEDY CO., Dept. 4, Alton, Ill.

XMAS Present Problem Solved
Give the Boy or Man a Wonder Telescope

5 to 10 Mile Sight Range

If you will accept this powerful telescope and show it to your friends; if you want to examine fences, count stock, see houses, friends and objects miles away just like they were close—write today. Enjoy it day and night. Needed on every farm. Telescopes this size have sold for $5 to $8. It is brass bound; protected with brass caps on ends; 5 sections; opens out over 3½ feet long; closed, 12 inches long. Entertain your friends day and night with the "Wonder." We have thousands of testimonials.

Our Offer To advertise the "Wonder" telescope we will send one for only $1, provided you send 3 names of friends you think will be interested in it. Send 10c extra for ordinary postage, or 20c for insured delivery, and we guarantee safe arrival. If not a bargain and you are not well pleased, money will be refunded. Full instructions free with each telescope.
PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE STORE, Indianapolis, Ind.

It is far beyond expectations. If I couldn't get another I wouldn't take $5 for it.—O. F. Folk, Elk Lick, Pa.

Worth $10 to me. I can see cattle at 15 miles and a nickel at 60 yards.—Tervis S. Sepeda, Morgan Hill, Cal.

It's a dandy; all you claim and then some. I trained it on the Buttes, 28 miles away. They looked like 2 or 3 miles instead. I can count stock in farmer's yard 4 miles away.—Chas. A. Story, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Every boy and man on farm needs one.—Chester Housen, Minden, Ga.

Our farm is on a hill and we can see 10 miles away. Count windows in houses which cannot be seen with the eye.—Henry Conner, Manor, Tex.

Can see children playing at school 6 miles away.—P. H. Herrington, McDade, Tex.

Can tell time on clock 2 miles away.—J. Beers, Columbus, Ind.

1913 Annual Convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity

Indianapolis, December 16, 1913

The 1913 Annual Convention of the Farmers' Society of Equity will be held at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning Tuesday, December 16, 1913.

At the convention officers of the National Union will be elected and every other thing for the good of the organization and agriculture that comes before the convention will be considered and acted upon. Several matters of extraordinary importance, as affecting the society and the future of agriculture in America, will come before the convention. This fact makes it important that there should be a complete representation of subordinate Union by-laws as follows:

For the guidance of members and unions we quote from the National unions.

ARTICLE VIII

Officers

Sec. 3. The officers of the National Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasrer, a National Organizer and seven directors.

Election—Representation—Term

Sec. 4. The officers and directors of the National Union, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be elected by a popular vote of the members on blanks furnished by the National Union, or printed in the official paper and forwarded to the National Secretary by mail, or brought by delegate representing such Union or Unions, to be voted in the National Annual Meeting of the Society.

Sec. 5. The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Society of Equity is to be composed of representatives of subordinate Unions as follows: Each Local Union is entitled to one representative. If it is impossible for a Local Union to send a delegate, it may join with another Local Union, or more than one, to send a delegate. In this event that delegate will be allowed as many votes in the convention as he carries credentials from organized Local Unions. Each County Union shall have one representative. Each State Union shall have one representative-at-large and one for each two thousand members in the state or major fraction thereof.

Board of Directors

Sec. 7. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President and Vice-President (ex-officio) and seven elected Directors.

The following nominations have been made and they are now submitted to the membership:

For President

J. A. EVERITT, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mr. Everitt is the present president.

For Vice-President

W. H. MITCHELL, Hutchinson, Kas.—Mr. Mitchell is the present vice-president. He was one of the incorporators of the society in 1908. He is one of central Kansas's progressive farmers, but has retired from active work on the farm and lives in the city of Hutchinson.

HARVEY JORDAN, Atlanta, Ga.—Was one of the founders of the Southern Cotton Association and its president from 1905 to 1911. He was a member of the committee to study agricultural conditions and co-operation in Europe this year. Mr. Jordan, in a letter to the F. S. E., said: "Your society is thoroughly correct in its conclutions that the needs of the hour for farmers is to organize them on a sound business basis for better marketing. This has been my contention, and toward which my efforts for years have been directed. We need some specific, clear-cut method to pursue.

For Treasurer

C. HAYES TAYLOR, Indanapolis, Ind.—Mr. Taylor is a director of the society at present and actively at work at national headquarters and is associate editor of the official paper. His work during the past year has brought him more or less in touch with all members, therefore a more extended introduction is probably unnecessary.

For National Organizer

H. F. CUTTING, Portland, Ore.—Mr. Cutting is present national organizer. He has to his credit, largely, organizing the state of Oregon in 1913. At present he is organizing in Washington.

A. Y. SATTERFIELD, Sterling, Idaho.—Mr. Saterfield was one of the leaders in organizing Idaho in 1913, also the northern part of Utah, which is working with Idaho as a unit. He is president of the Idaho State Union, F. S. E.

For Directors

W. GREISENTHWAIT, Oregon City, Ore.—Mr. Greisenthwait is president of the Oregon State Union, F. S. E., and vice-president and a director of the Equity Warehouse Company of Portland, Ore.

ROBERT STEVENSON, Lebanon, Ind.—Mr. Stevenson is a director now.

JACOB BRETZ, Bretzville, Ind.—Mr. Bretz is a present director.

S. W. MORRIS, Rochester, Minn.—Mr. Morris has been a director from the time of the incorporation of the society. He has always been prompt in attending the meetings of the directors and the conventions of the Society.

FRED N. PARKINSON, Idaho.—Mr. Parkinson is a director at present and as active organizer in the field.

T. C. WILSON, Columbia, Mo.—Mr. Wilson is secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri and secretary of the American Apple Growers' Association.

ALBERT E. JACK, Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Jack is secretary of the Milk Producers' Association of the Chicago district.

J. A. HARMON, Shawnee, Okla.—A director at the present time.

C. B. LOZIER, Robertsdale, Ala.—Mr. Lozier is secretary of the Baldwin County Union, F. S. E., and business manager of the Gulf Coast district in marketing.

A. E. WEBER, Geneva, Neb.—Mr. Weber is a member of Geneva Local Union, F. S. E. In putting him in nomination the local said it would like to have Nebraska represented on the board of directors.

T. A. HARPER, Dundee, Ore.—Is a member of Oregon City Local Union, F. S. E.

W. S. SHURE, Summerdale, Ala.—Mr. Shure is a director at present.

J. H. ADAMS, Minneapolis, Minn.—Mr. Adams is editor of "Co-operator and Farmer," which is a magazine devoted to farmers' elevators and the grain growers particularly and "the interests of managers of farmers' co-operative companies" in general.

Vote for one candidate for each office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and National Organizer. Vote for seven directors.

Each member is entitled to vote. Members-at-large will send their votes direct to headquarters, Farmers' Society of Equity, Indianapolis. The votes of the local unions may be sent by the delegate to the convention, but if no delegate, then by mail. The ballots will be counted when the national convention meets, December 16th, and the candidates having the greatest number of votes will be declared elected.

It is important that every member should vote for National Officers and Directors, and that every local, county and state union should be represented by delegate in the convention.

Report to headquarters as fast as delegates are selected, giving names and addresses.

"Delegates' Credentials" blanks are in the book of blanks sent to every local union. Let the delegates bring their credentials to the convention, but notify headquarters by letter.

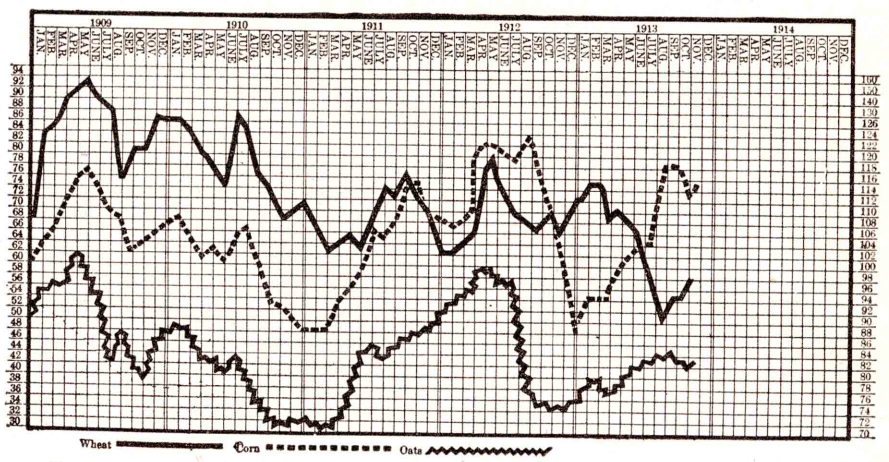
BALLOT

This ballot is cast by (name of member or name of Local Union).....

.....

Address .....

	No. of Votes	
For President		
For Vice-President		
For Treasurer		
For National Organizer		
For Directors:		
For Directors: 1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		



Read wheat prices at right of chart, Corn and Oats at left. This chart shows the highest monthly cash prices for the three varieties of grain at Chicago, for the period, 1909 to September, 1913, inclusive. The lowest figures in November 1913, were: Wheat, 94½c, on November 7; Corn, 71½c on November 12, and Oats, 40½c on November 13.

(Concluded From Page 6)

eggs, April Firsts, 25c to 25½c; extras, 26c. Prices a shade lower.

Fruit

An easy feeling prevails, especially for apples out of cold storage. The mild weather is an unfavorable element. It causes the demand to be very tame. Some quotations are:

No. 1 Jonathan, $4.50@5.50; Northern Spys, $3.75@4.25; Ben Davis, $3@3.50; Grimes Golden, $3.50@4.50; Greenings, $3.50@4.25. Common storage apples of different kinds, depending on condition, $2@3.50. All these per barrel.

Some prices on box apples from the west follow: Arkansas Black, $2.25@2.75; Rome Beauty, $2@2.50; Jonathan, $2@2.25; Grimes Golden, $2@2.50; Delicious, $2.75@3; Spitzenburg, $2.25@2.50; Winesap, $2@2.25.

This Automobile and a Steady Job Free

to everyone who takes our Correspondence Course and qualifies for agency. 10 lessons teach you to be chauffeur, expert repair man, auto salesman. Answer the questions and get a diploma. Diploma fits you for $100 to $300 monthly job. Write and get first lesson FREE. Then get free auto. We'll tell you how.

C. A. Coey, Pres., C. A. Coey's School of Motoring
506 Coey Building, Chicago

Real Money-Saving, Money-Making Opportunities—You Can Sell Anything or You Can Buy Almost Anything by Placing Your Offer Before Our Million Readers

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING—50 *Cents a Line*, or for eight (8) words. No display, except the first words will be set in capitals, each initial, numeral, abreviation and key counts as one word. All orders must be received ten days before the date of the paper in which it is to appear. Remittance or reference should accompany all orders. Circulation guaranteed, 200,000 copies or more. When writing to these advertisers say *"I saw it in* UP-TO-DATE FARMING."

AGENTS

MAKE $30 to $60 weekly selling our new 300 candle power gasoline table and hanging lamp; for homes, stores, halls, churches; no wick, no chimney, no mantle trouble; costs 1 cent per night; exclusive territory; we loan you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 1593 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS—Novelty knives and razors are lightning sellers; 100 per cent profit; exclusive territory; goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 197 Bar st., Canton, O.

FARM LANDS

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 71 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis Minn.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE, especially adapted to grain, grass, clover, fruits and vegetables, at $8 to $15 per acre. Mild and healthful climate. Write for descriptive catalogs. Jeffreys, Hester & Co., Chase City, Va.

WANT TO BUY good farm, from owner only. Give price and description. Nimberg, Box 754, Chicago.

80-ACRE valley farm, 2 sections, improved, $1,600; $600 down. Map free. Arthur, Mountain View, Mo.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO

FOR SALE—30,000 pounds best leaf tobacco, 9 and 4 years old. Mail stamps for sample to Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky. R. R. No. 5.

HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Co., L-511 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE—Our official 112-page book, "Vacant Government Lands," describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1913 diagrams and tables. All about irrigated farms. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 33, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you; sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-839. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

$65 TO $150 MONTH paid men and women in government jobs. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Write immediately for free list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-25, Rochester, N. Y.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 35, Up-to-Date Farming.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

POULTRY, DOGS AND BIRDS

GUARANTEED Fox, Wolf, Deer, Cat, Coon, Possum and Rabbit Hounds, Pointers and Setters all ages. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

SEEDS WANTED—We buy clover, timothy and all seeds from farmers direct. Highest prices paid. O. K. Seed Store, Indianapolis, Ind.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—The true white blooming variety (Melilotus Alba). Write for free sample of new crop seed and latest prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investiing for Profit." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches, Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 452, 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MAKE MONEY at home. Go in business for yourself. Prepare a cream to sell to your friends and neighbors. Good profit. Once used, they will not be without it. Whitens and beautifies. Formula and instructions, $1. Don't miss this—write at once. Mrs. J. E. Williams & Son, Sulphur, La.

NOTICE HERE, EVERYBODY—The biggest chance for money-making business; to get stolen articles returned; guaranteed. Send $5 for course and directions. C. C. Grentz, Lock Box 143, Glendive, Montana.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, beautifully marked and from heavy milkers, $20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

DUROCS—A choice lot of fall pigs by Orion Chip, 38025, and Correct Finish, 46109. Albert Nye, New Washington, Ohio.

MAKE YOUR HENS lay more eggs. Wonder egg producer is doing it for others—it will do it for you; 30 days free trial if you write today. N. L. Webb, Box 38, Dodd City, Tex.

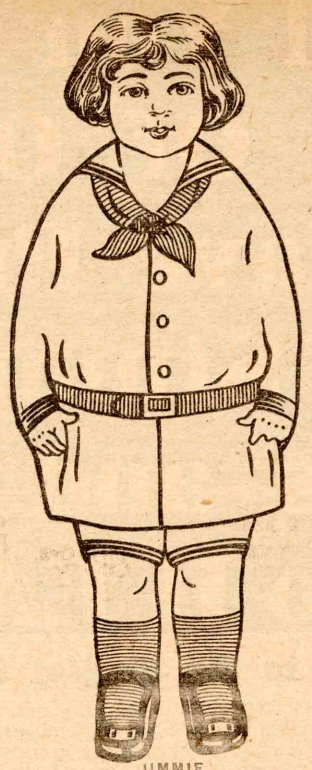
25 GREETINGS, Xmas and New Year cards 10c. Write for catalog. German American Post Card Co., Dept. 68, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—A second-hand horse power stump puller. Give description and price. Henry Behrens, Underwood, Ind.

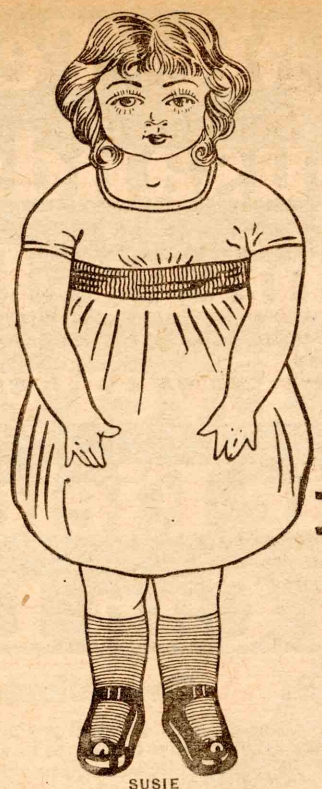
VIOLIN for sale cheap; sent on trial. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Route 5, Rosedale, Kas.

5,000 FERRETS for sale. Write for price list. It is free. DeKleine Bros., Box 80, Jamestown, Mich.

LOUISE
(OVER 2 FEET TALL)
Louise is a grand big baby, over two feet tall. You can dress her in a baby's clothes. She will sit or stand. She can't break. She is a beauty.



JIMMIE
He is fully dressed and measures 9 inches high. He comes to you with a pretty blue suit, red tie and brown shoes.



SUSIE
She wears a white dress, red sash, blue stockings and brown shoes. She is 9 inches tall. All the girls love her.

Will You Accept These *Three* Big Dolls?

This family consists of Louise, over two feet tall; her brother Jimmie, a husky fellow, and sister Susie, each nine inches tall. If you get them you can name them to please yourself.

Louise is a big, plump baby, very like a real live youngster, and can wear baby's clothes. Her hair is brown. She has bright eyes and rosy lips. Her legs and arms bend and she will sit or stand, as you want her to. Every little girl will love to have a dolly like this to dress and undress, and play with. Brother and sister dolls are just too cute for anything.

Our Offer We will send this whole doll family—Louise, over two feet tall, and the two other dolls, nine inches each in height. All you need to do is to send us one six-months subscription to Up-to-Date Farming (new or renewal) for 25 cents, or let us extend your present subscription six months. Address

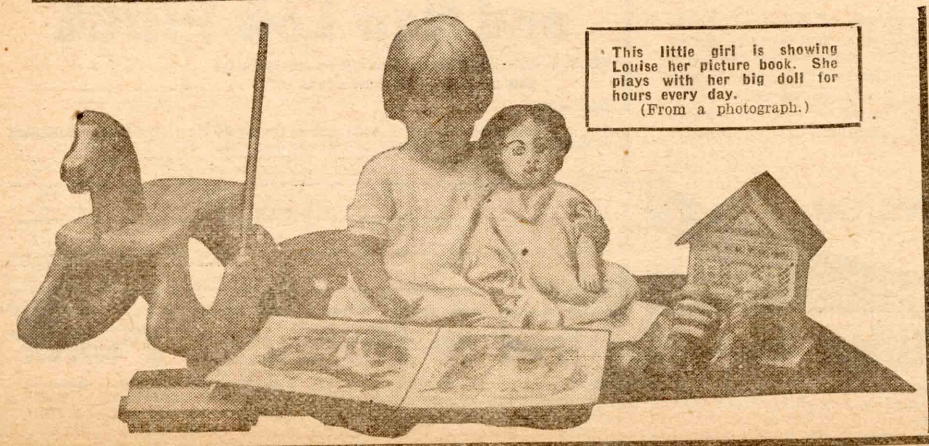
Doll Dept. 98A, Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis

Louise is as big as a real baby and nearly as large as the little girl.
(From a photograph.)

No Christmas Present for a Little Girl Could be Better

This big doll is delighting thousands of girls in all parts of the country. There was never a finer plaything for the little folks. No matter how many dolls the girls have, they always want another. Louise and her brother and sister will be given away to little girls or any one who sends a subscriber.

If you want more than one doll family for Christmas gifts send more subscribers. We will give a doll family with each six-months subscription at 25 cents. Clip the coupon and add more paper for list.



This little girl is showing Louise her picture book. She plays with her big doll for hours every day.
(From a photograph.)

Coupon for Louise, Jimmie and Susie

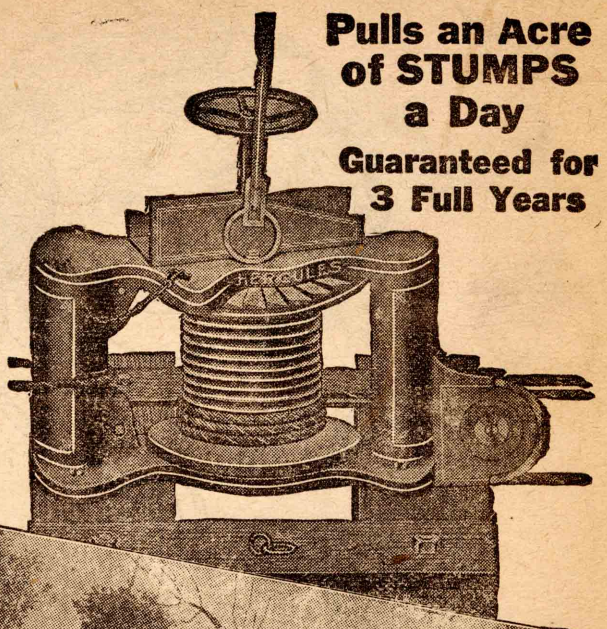
Up-to-Date Farming, Dept. 98A
Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find $..... for Up-to-Date Farming for six months and the three dolls, Louise, Jimmie and Susie.

Name .....

Address .....

Let Me Tell You How Thousands Of Other Farmers Have Pulled Up Every Stump In Their Fields—and How You Can Do It EASY!



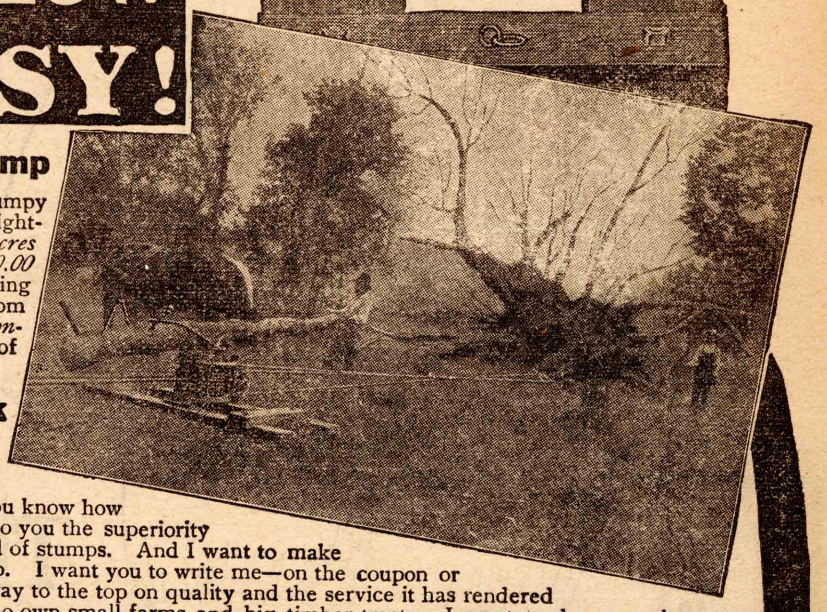
Pulls an Acre of STUMPS a Day

Guaranteed for 3 Full Years

B. A. FULLER

Five Minutes to the Biggest Stump

Let me send *you* my book to prove it to *you*. If you have stumpy land or stumps in your fields you're *losing big money* that rightfully belongs to you. I'll *show* you how you can turn *40 acres of stump land* into *$1281.00 profit* the very *first* year and *$750.00* every year after—by *doubling* the land value and by raising *money*-crops! The actual *photographs* and actual *letters* from hundreds of Hercules owners, as shown in my book, will *convince* you of the *necessity* of pulling out the stumps and of the *ease* with which it is *done* with the Hercules.



Send in Your Name for My Book and Special Price Proposition

You know how big a nuisance stumps are. You realize how much profit they prevent you from making every year. You know how hard it is to blast them out or grub them. I want to prove to you the superiority of the Hercules over any other known method of getting rid of stumps. And I want to make you a proposition that will be worth while for you to take up. I want you to write me—on the coupon or on a postal. I will tell you how the Hercules has won its way to the top on quality and the service it has rendered I want to show you letters from far and near—from men who own small farms and big timber-tracts. I want to show you in dollars and cents how much a Hercules means to you and I want to quote you my special price—a price I can only make to the first one or two buyers in each locality.

HERCULES All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller

Let me tell you a few facts here, about the construction of the Hercules

All-Steel Triple Power

The Hercules is the only all-steel Stump Puller made. It is the only puller that has the single, double and triple power features, giving you three machines in one. There isn't a stump, green tree or hedge grown that the Hercules won't pull out without straining or breaking any castings. It's the only low-down constructed puller that has self-anchoring and stump-anchoring features—the only one with double safety ratchets, that insure the absolute safety of men and team. Let me send you a Hercules on

30 Days' Free Trial

If, at the end of that time, the Hercules isn't everything I have said it is, I want you to send it right back to me, and I'll see that you get every cent of your money back promptly. Thousands and thousands of farmers have ordered on this plan, and so far less than one out of a thousand have been returned. Besides my thirty-day free trial offer, I absolutely give you the following

3-Year Guarantee

If any casting of your Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller breaks, any time within three years, whether the fault is yours or the machine's, I will absolutely replace any such part free of cost to you. There are no conditions to this guarantee whatever. Any casting will be replaced promptly, whether the machine breaks by accident or through any flaw in workmanship or material. Let me say right here, however, every Hercules is tested to terrific strain before it even leaves the factory, so as to guard against any machines being returned, or any parts being returned due to breakage.

The strongest guarantee ever placed on any article for farm use. Made possible only because of the High Quality of Hercules.

Mail Me the Coupon or a Postal

If you write me at once on the coupon below or on a postal, I will reserve one of these machines for you at the special price I am now making, until I hear from you whether or not you are going to buy. Understand, your request for my book is not an order. I simply want to get the book to you at once, so that you can read the remarkable facts about the Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller and how it does such splendid work making big profits for owners everywhere. Mail me the coupon or the postal right now before you forget, or take down the name and address and write it as soon as you get a postal card. Address me personally.

B. A. FULLER, President

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO.

860 Twenty-second Street

Centerville, Iowa

RUSH COUPON for Book and New Low PRICE

MR. B. A. FULLER, President Hercules Manufacturing Co.
860 22nd St. Centerville, Iowa

Dear Sir:

Please send me free book about the Hercules Triple Power All-Steel Stump Puller. Also your low price to first purchasers.

*Name*_____

*Town*_____

*State*_____

*Route No.*_____

NOTICE!

Grand Prize Yellow Strand Wire Rope Used on Hercules Pullers

It is this *Yellow* strand wire rope that won *first prize* at St. Louis Exposition | *proving twice as good as next best cable*. It is this *Yellow* strand wire rope that is being used by the *U. S. Government at Panama on the real important work* of building the canal. And experts say this *Yellow* strand rope is one of the big helps that will enable Uncle Sam to complete the canal a whole year before expected.

Don't forget—it's the *Yellow* strand cable that is showing such wonderful strength—the *Yellow* strand rope that is beating *all others* on every test put to it, under *all* conditions all over the world. *And it is the Yellow* strand wire rope that is used exclusively on the Hercules Stump Puller —*not a green strand, blue strand, white strand or red strand*—but a YELLOW strand—don't forget that—and don't let any unscrupulous person or company confuse you.